"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer; moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,673. * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1911—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS.

REMOVE DOTY, BULGER URGES

Gov. Dix's Investigator Accuses New York's Health Officer of Incompetency and Neglect.

NO EFFICIENT QUARANTINE

Passengers Exposed to Cholera "Recklessly Permitted" to Land —Business Methods Bad.

ALL CHARGES ARE UPHELD

Many Reforms Suggested—Dr. Doty's Friends Again Express Full Confidence in Him.

The removal of Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, is recommended in a report handed to Gov. Dix at Albany yesterday by Charles N. Bulger, who was appointed by the Governor to investigate the affairs of the office.

Commissioner Bulger finds not only that the history of the business administration of the State's quarantine "is replete with evidence of gross incompetency and inexcusable negligence," but that Dr. Doty "has failed utterly to maintain an efficient quarantine at the Port of New York." He declares that the Health Officer has "recklessly permitted" steamship passengers to leave Quarantine after having been exposed to cholera and other diseases.

The Commissioner recommends thorough reform in the business administration at Quarantine and many improvements in the buildings and equipment which will permit better treatment of detained immigrants, particularly children.

Gov. Dix made no comment on the report, but said he would give it his careful consideration.

Dr. Doty, who has been Health Officer of the Port for sixteen years, and whose fellow-physicians have frequently spoken of him as "the most efficient quarantine officer in the world," received the news last night at the Quarantine Station at Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

"I cannot say anything about Commissioner Bulger's recommendation of my dismissal until I see the recommendation in full," was all Dr. Doty would say.

George Gordon Battle, who was one of Dr. Doty's counsel in the recent investigation, stated at his home last night that he did not care to discuss the report until he could go over it in its entirety.

George S. Scofield, another of Dr. Doty's counsel, stated that he "hadn't expected any such recommendation from the evidence which was produced during the investigation itself."

"I considered that the evidence was overwhelmingly in Dr. Doty's favor," Mr. Scofield said.

"Will Dr. Doty's friends accept Commissioner Bulger's recommendation and allow Gov. Dix to pass upon it without making any further attempt to represent Dr Doty's side of the case?" Mr. Scofield was asked.

"I am not at liberty yet to say just what Dr. Doty's friends are going to do, but some effort will certainly be made to bring to Gov. Dix's attention certain facts of which we do not believe he has been aware," Mr. Scofield replied.

Dr. Doty was first appointed to the office on Jan. 2, 1895, and was last reappointed by Gov. Hughes on Feb. 28, 1907, for a four-year term at a salary of $12,000 a year.

When Gov. Dix appointed Mr. Bulger to investigate the affairs of the office last May, he announced that no formal charges had been filed against Dr. Doty, but that he wished to familiarize himself with affairs at Quarantine. Commissioner Bulger began the investigation in June.

Gross Incompetency in Business Affairs.

An official summary of the report of the Commissioner is as follows:

"The Commissioner finds the methods followed by the Health Officer for recording fees and moneys collected, payments made, supplies and materials ordered, supplies and materials received, and the proper and necessary statistical information required, are faulty, incomplete and unsatisfactory, and are open to errors and abuses in many ways. These methods are more in the nature of memoranda than of orderly and systematic account keeping, and consequently there is absolutely no check on the transactions of the department. The entries in the various records are incomplete and unsatisfctory. Rough pencil footings, supposed to reflect the deposits and withdrawals in the banks, show innumerable corrections. No attempt was made to bring these records into reconcilement with the bank statements at any period.

"In brief, the methods of keeping accounts and records of business transactions adopted by the Health Officer of the Port of New York are primitive, obsolete, unsystematic, and altogether unreliable.

"The methods adopted for the purchase of supplies, fod which upward of $100,000 per annum were expended, and the general administration of the business affairs of the office, demonstrate that the Health Officer possesses little or no administrative or executive ability, and he is incompetent to manage and care for the business affairs of the office.

"In fact, the history of the business administration of the State's Quarantine at the Port of New York is replete with evidence of gross incompetency and inexcusable negligence.

"The business affairs at Quarantine, with the exception of signing pay checks, were intrusted to clerks, messengers, nurses and other employes and subalterns, most of whom were grossly incompetent or negligent.

"The Health Officer improperly retained in his employ one Fred B. Sutherland who, while acting as his Secretary, embezzled $2,020.54 of the State's money, which came into the Secretary's hands as Quarantine fees from coastwise vessels, prior to December, 1910

"Sutherland, notwithstanding this embezzlement, was continued in the service of the Health Officer until February, 1911. Between the time of the discovery of his embezzlement and the severance of his connection with Quarantine he made partial restitution of the stolen money in payments aggregating $850, which left a balance due the State on account of the embezzlement amounting to $1,170.50. On April 4, 1911, although his connection with the Quarantine Office had been terminated two months before, Sutherland presented a claim to the Health Officer for audit and allowance amounting to $1,124.09, and at the same time paid over in cash $46.45. The sum of the claim presented and the $46.45 paid over repre-

Continued on Page 5.

FIRE IN A HARLEM THEATRE.

Basement Blaze Fills Proctor's with Smoke, but No Panic Is Caused.

While about 1,800 persons were in Proctor's Theatre at 114 East 125th Street about 10:15 o'clock last night, the ticket choppers and sellers noticed smoke coming into the lobby from the basement. A hurried investigation showed the fire to be in the basement of Miner's drug store, next door.

The smoke poured into the lobby, and when the doors leading into the theatre were opened it was blown into that part of the building, where the vaudeville show was going on. One of the ticket choppers ran to Hook and Ladder Company 14, nearby, and told acting Battalion Chief Lawler what was up.

Lawler hurried to the theatre and sent John Humbert, the fireman on duty, on the stage to tell the patrons of the place where the smoke was coming from, and assure them that they were in no danger. After the assurance was given, Lawler directed Humbert to tell the audience to leave the theatre. At no time was there a panic, and the theatre was emptied in less than five minutes, the patrons walking out over that part of the floor beneath which was the fire.

The blaze was quickly extinguished by the firemen, the damage being trifling.

PLANS $1,000,000 GALLERY.

H. C. Frick Says His New One Will Be the World's Finest.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The finest private art gallery in the world, to exceed in value of paintings and construction that of Mrs. John L. Gardner in Boston, is to be built by Henry C. Frick as an addition to his million-dollar Summer home at Prides Crossing. Plans for the gallery, which will cost millions, are now being drawn by New York architects, and it will be ready next June, when the Frick family returns to their Prides Crossing place.

A two-story addition, of gray stone and facing brick, matching the mansion, is to be built on the east wing. The interior scheme will be similar to that of the first floor of the house, the floor of which is marble mosaic in elaborate designs. The staircases are to be architraves, the rails and steps probably being of imported marble with a grillwork of gold.

Mr. and Mrs. Frick and daughter Helen left their Summer estate Sunday night for New York City, accompanied by twenty-five servants. All remained three weeks in the Vanderbilt mansion before going to Pittsburgh to spend Christmas according to their custom. Early in January the family will sail for Europe, where Mr. Frick will spend much time in the great European art galleries and bring back to America in the Spring a number of famous paintings.

Mr. Frick told one of the North Shore Summer colonists that he intended to outdo anything in the way of an art gallery next Summer." He said the gallery will be the mecca for the world's best known artists, and the pride of Summer visitors, including President Taft, who spends his Summers less than a mile away.

EULALIA SNUBS AMBASSADOR.

Refuses to Receive Spanish Envoy—Big Demand for Her Book.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—A deefinite step toward breaking off all relations with her nephew, King Alfonso, and the Spanish Court was taken to-day by the Infanta Eulalia.

When the Spanish Ambassador called at her residence this afternoon the Princess refused to receive him, and, when he urged that he had an official communication to make, sent him the following message:

> I am astonished that after my telegram to the King there should be any question of an official communication to me, considering that I have retired to private life.

The Princess received a procession of callers in the course of the day, and numerous telegrams of sympathy from friends here and abroad.

The booksellers have been besieged with demands for the Infanta's book since early this morning.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—King Alfonso has sent the text of the telegrams exchanged between him and the Infanta Eulalie to the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, where the Infanta is now residing. In forwarding the telegram to the Ambassador the King sent this message to him:

> Kindly call upon the Infanta and impress upon her that I am not disposed to tolerate her vagaries, and that her answer has no connection with what I said to her.

The manner in which the Infanta narrated the affair to interviewers has produced a profound and disagreeable sensation in Palace circles. It is understood that the King will act with all energy in the matter. The Infanta's attitude, it is pointed out, calls for action, and it is all the more deplorable in view of the difficult negotiations which are now going on between Spain and France over the vexed question of Morocco.

$5,000 PEARLS IN HER APRON.

Missing Baubles Didn't Appeal Much to Mrs. Stoppanello.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 4.—While Mrs. Henry Vaughan of 48 Reynolds Terrace mourned for two days the loss of a $5,000 pearl necklace, and had the police of two counties searching for it, along with some private detectives from New York, all but five of the pearls of the string were rustling about in the pocket of a gingham apron worn by Mrs. Salvatore Stoppanello of 137 South Jefferson Street. She had not the faintest idea of the value of the beads, and was unaware of the furore caused by their disappearance or the reward of $1,000 offered by Mrs. Vaughan to-day for their return.

Detective John Drabell recovered the pearls to-night, and restored them to Mrs. Vaughan. It is probable that the reward will go to an unnamed person who put Drabell on the trail of the lost necklace.

Stoppanello, who is a railroad laborer, picked up the broken string of pearls Saturday at noon, less than a hundred yards from the Orange station of the Lackawanna Railroad. He took them

GRAFTER'S SENTENCE CUT.

Ex-State Committeeman John Potter to be Released Dec. 23.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 4.—John Potter, a Democratic ex-State Committeeman from Oneida County, sentenced to serve not less than three years nor more than five years and five months in Auburn Prison on conviction in the Oneida County graft cases for grand larceny, received a commutation to-day from Gov. Dix, who reduced his minimum sentence to one year eleven months and twenty days. Potter will be released on parole Dec. 23. He has been in prison since New Year's Day, 1910.

Thomas J. Nagle of Buffalo, who began an eleven years' sentence for robbery on June 8, 1907, received a commutation of sentence. His term will expire on Oct. 7, 1912.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its purity has made it famous."—Adv.

THE ASTOR SUICIDE A RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN

Young Man Who Killed Himself on Nov. 6 Was Maurice Sievers, Son of a General.

LONDON TAILORS GIVE CLUE

Made Clothes Suicide Wore—Sievers Enlisted in United States Army and Served in Philippines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Through inquiries made on behalf of THE NEW YORK TIMES, it has been learned that the young man who committed suicide on Nov. 6 at the Hotel Astor, New York, where he had registered as Maurice Stewart, was Maurice Sievers, a Russian nobleman, who was at one time connected with the Czar's household. He was the son of a General in the Russian Army.

The identification has been established by Trow & Dodd, tailors, of Charing Cross, London, who made the clothes the suicide was wearing at the time of his death. Inquiries made of Trow & Dodd after the suicide elicited the reply that they could no nothing without a sample of the cloth, but they also said they had a secret place in every suit of clothes made by them with the owner's name on a label.

Mr. Muschenheim, proprietor of the Astor Hotel, was thereupon communicated with, with the result that he sent to Londcn a sample of the cloth and also a label with an indistinct name on it. These arrived in London to-day, and Trow & Dodd immediately identified the cloth and label as coming from a suit of clothes made for Maurice Sievers on July 26, 1906.

Further investigation shows that the Russian spent some time in London that year, living with a family named Baker at Putney. When seen to-night Mrs. Baker immediately identified the photograph of the dead man. She spoke highly of Sievers, saying his father was a General in the Russian Army, and adding:

"Toward the end of 1906 he went to America and we corresponded until less than a year ago. Soon after arriving in America he enlisted in the United States Army and was a Corporal in Troop I of the Fourteenth Cavalry until April 3 of this year. While in the army he spent most of his time in the Philippines, being stationed at Pampanga."

Mrs. Baker said Sievers told her he had had some trouble with his parents, which resulted in his leaving home, but he was well supplied with funds while here by an aunt. His last letter to Mrs. Baker, dated Jan. 10, this year, says in part:

> You ask me whether I hear from my friends in Russia. Well, I correspond occasionally with a college chum of mine and with my father and aunt, who want me to come back home, but I don't know whether I could manage it or not, because my father has retired from the army and there are other reasons why he is not financially as well off as he used to be, and if I went back I would naturally rejoin the old regiment life, which would be too fast for my purse now.

Sievers, whose family resides near St. Petersburg, was formerly an officer of a crack Russian regiment, and he had also been an imperial page. It is thought that when word reaches the father of his son's burial in a pauper's grave, arrangements will be made to bring the body back to Europe.

The few who knew Sievers here cannot account for the suicide, as they say he had remarkable ability and everything to live for. While in London he was a guest on numerous occasions of some of the best families.

A man who had registered under the name of Maurice Stewart committed suicide by shooting himself in the head in his room at the Hotel Astor on Nov. 6. He had carefully destroyed all letters and papers, and had obliterated, as he evidently thought, every trace that might betray his identity. His trunk and two large traveling bags bore labels showing that he had traveled widely through the world—the Orient, Europe, and this country. For a time, owing to facial resemblance, it was thought that he might be Lord Sholto Douglas.

Some days after the suicide a letter arrived at the hotel for Maurice Stewart. It proved to be from P. A. Demins, President of the Foothill Orange Association at Ioamosa, Cal., and was written in Russian. Mr. Demins was communicated with by the hotel management. He refused to divulge the real name of the suicide, and would only say that he was the son of a Russian nobleman. Mr. Demins said that he had acted as an intermediary between "Stewart" and his family in Russia, furnishing the young man with funds upon frequent demands by him. It was after Demins, unable to induce the father to make more advances of money to the son, was obliged to refuse further remittances, he said, that Stewart wrote to him threatening to commit suicide unless money were sent.

Coroner Feinberg wrote to Mr. Demins trying to induce him to give further information about the dead man, but the Californian, in a letter received by the Coroner yesterday, refused to do so. The letter read:

Ioamosa, Cal., Nov. 25, 1911.

Dr. Isreael L. Feinberg, New York City:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 20th instant received. The deceased in his last letter to me of Nov. 3, to which my answer of the 8th is in your possession, asked me solemnly to keep the matter of his death from his relatives. He was an European who had no relative or interest of any kind in this country, and his name can be of no value either to your office or to the public. My attorney advises me that there are no reasons why I should disclose his identity, so I will respect his last wish.

I learned of his death from the papers on the 9th. I immediately notified his relatives, stating he met with an accident and died. I cannot hear from them for two or three weeks yet, and should they send instructions as to the disposition of the body, I will let you know at once. I am merely an acquaintance of his relatives, and have no authority to act in their behalf. Yours, P. A. DEMINS.

Sewed in a pocket of one of the dead man's coats had been found the name of Trow & Dodd, tailors of Charing Cross, London. Through THE NEW YORK TIMES that firm was communicated with in an effort to discover the purchaser of the coat. They suggested that his name would be found on a patch sewed secretly in one of the coattails, it being their custom to sew such labels for purposes of identification in all garments bought of them.

At the instance of Mr. Muschenheim of the Hotel Astor the coat was examined at the shop of the undertaker who had buried the suicide, and the label was discovered. It bore a name, but the writing was so faint that it could not be deciphered. Assistant Manager Palmer said last night he thought it was "Silver," and that it had been prefixed by an "M.," presumably the initial letter of the man's Christian name. The label, together with a sample of the cloth of the coat, was cut out and sent several days ago to the London tailors. Their identification of the coat and its purchaser followed.

CRETA CREME HAND SOAP.
Park & Tilford's Stores, 15c a cake.—Adv.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE SUNDAY TIMES
will be published next Sunday. It will contain, besides other seasonable features, a beautiful section in colors that sets a new standard in newspaper color printing. The demand for it will be unusually great, so it will be wise to place an order for it now with your newsdealer.

THINK NOW DURLAND WAS NOT A SUICIDE

Life Insurance Company Holds Up Writer's $15,000 Policy Pending an Inquiry.

SOME ODD CIRCUMSTANCES

Friends, Puzzled Over His Death by Cyanide in Boston, Start the Investigation.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society is holding up the payment of a fifteen-thousand-dollar policy on the life of H. Kellogg Durland, the writer and social worker, who died on Nov. 18 on board a train at the South Station, Boston. The company's representatives are not satisfied with the evidence on which the Boston authorities reached their conclusion that Durland was a suicide.

Gerland F. Brophy of the company's claim investigation bureau had this to say last night at his home, in West New Brighton, S. I.:

"Pending an investigation by detectives sent from New York to Boston, we are holding up the payment of the policy for $15,000 on the life of Mr. Durland. The policy is payable to Mrs. Durland.

"When we learned in this city that Durland had died in Boston about midnight on Saturday, Nov. 18, everything was regular on the face of matters. The official report of Medical Examiner George Burgess Magrath of Boston, whose office corresponds to that of Coroner here, was that he had died of cyanide of potassium poison, taken with suicidal intent.

"Our investigation was started by the intimations of friends of Mr. Durland's that they doubted that his death was a suicide. We communicated with our Boston agency, which made an inquiry, and then reported to us. When we received their report we sent detectives from this city to Boston. That was on the Wednesday or Thursday following Mr. Durland's death. They are still at work.

Whence Came the Poison?

"One of the things we want to find out is where the poison comes from. The autopsy seems to have established clearly that it was cyanide of potassium. It is a difficult matter to reach the circumstances of its purchase. There has been an epidemic of cyanide deaths decently. We are not going to drop the investigation until we learn all there is to know about Mr. Durland's death.

"Mr. Durland's premium on the policy, about $340, had been overdue for several months, and the policy had lapsed. He had applied for and received an extension, which we are accustomed to grant in many cases. On Friday, Nov. 17, a check for the $340 was mailed from Boston to our New York office. My recollection of it is that it was signed by Mrs. Durland. Our cashier could say exactly. We received it on Saturday morning. Before midnight on Saturday Mr. Durland was dead.

"We are seeking explanations of several circumstances connected with Mr. Durland's death as they now appear. We want to know, for instance, what bearing, if any, his shaving off his beard and mustache, and wearing slightly different clothes than he was accustomed to wear, would have on the suicide theory. We also want to know why he had provided himself with Canadian maps and time tables."

City Magistrate Corrigan, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Durland, sitting in the Women's Night Court, Jefferson Market, last night, said:

"Shortly after Mr. Durland's death Mrs. Durland came to this city and was a visitor for an evening at my house in West Ninth Street. She told me that Durland had tried to persuade her to commit suicide with him. She said he appeared very intent on this purpose and she acquiesced with him. She said she begged him to postpone the act to some more favorable time and place. The train on which the Durlands were was in the Boston station at that time and was due to leave for New York in half an hour.

Mrs. Durland's Version.

"Mrs. Durland told me that Durland appeared to be out of his mind, and she sought to humor him to gain time, so that she might call the police and have him restdained. She said she feared to leave him alone, because she believed he might execute his intention to kill himself.

Magistrate Corrigan explained then the circumstances which led him and other friends of Mr. Durland to desire a thorough examination of his death.

"It seemed strange that a man who intended to commit suicide should shave off his beard and mustache before the act," the Magistrate went on. "Why should he disguise himself? And if it were not a disguise, what could be said of the act? Wouldn't it be like a man having his nails manicured before his suicide? In addition to cutting off his beard and mustache, Mr. Durland wore different clothes than he was accustomed to wear.

"These things seemed rather consistent with the theory that he was going away to disappear, to begin life under another name, than with an intention to commit suicide. Why should a man alter his appearance if he were going to commit suicide, with his wife, in a public place, as the Boston railroad station was?

"Durland talked frequently before his death of his purpose of going away and beginning life anew in some other country. He mentioned it to several of his friends, including his lawyer, Emil Fuchs. Among his effects on the railroad train were time tables and maps of Canada.

Meaning of His Letters.

"I have read several of the letters written by Durland which were accepted by the Boston authorities as indicating that he meant to commit suicide. To my mind they indicate as much that he intended to go away, to drop out of the circles where he was known, as intention to kill himself. The letters are inconclusive as evidence of a suicidal intent.

"I have been in communication with Dr. Magrath, the Medical Examiner of

Continued on Page 4.

DUVEEN FINED $15,000 CAME IN HIRED TRAIN

Landing from Belated Ship, Benjamin J. Rushes Here Just in Time to Save $50,000 Bail.

PRISON PENALTY WAS ASKED

But Judge Holt Declined to So Punish Smuggling Frauds—Other Duveens Were Also Fined.

Benjamin J. Duveen, junior partner of the Fifth Avenue art firm, only just managed yesterday to save his $50,000 bail, and plead guilty to a charge of having conspired to defraud the Government by the undervaluation of goods, and of having actually undervalued them. To reach the United States Circuit Court here in time he was forced to take a special train between Portland, Me., and Boston. In court he listened to an emphatic plea for his imprisonment from Assistant Attorney General Wemple on the ground that there should not be one law for the rich and another for the poor. Judge Holt fined him $15,000. Previously H. J. Duveen had been fined $15,000 and Louis J. and Joseph J. $10,000 each.

This is the third time that the case against Benjamin J. had been called since October. In the middle of that month District Attorney Wise brought it up in fulfillment of a stipulation between the Government and John B. Stanchfield, Mr. Duveen's lawyer, that he would appear "in the Fall." Judge Martin adjourned the case to Nov. 13, and declared that the defendant must then be present or submit written evidence of his inability to appear. On Nov. 13 Mr. Stanchfield brought affidavits that Lady Duveen, the defendant's mother, was so ill in London that he could not leave her, and Mr. Wise replied that he did not believe that this was really the case, and demanded the immediate forfeiture of the $50,000 bail.

Judge Martin once more adjourned the case till yesterday morning, and this led Mr. Wise to declare that he washed his hands of it. It was not known till yesterday whether the young man was coming to this country to face the music or not. When the case was called Mr. Stanchfield arose and stated that his client had sailed from England in the White Star liner Megantic, and she had probably been delayed by the storm in reaching Portland, Me., and asked for further delay. Mr. Wise assented to the case going over to 2 o'clock.

It appears that the Megantic docked at Portland at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in consequence of being delayed by the blizzard. It was impossible for young Duveen to reach New York in time by the ordinary trains, so he chartered a special engine and coach and made a run to Boston. There he caught a regular express, which brought him into New York a little before 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Meanwhile, the case was again called at 2 o'clock, and was put over at request of counsel to 4 o'clock. At that hour Mr. Duveen did appear, accompanied by Mr. Stanchfield and Samuel Untermyer, who is counsel for certain British banking interests, which supplied the $1,200,000 which the Duveen Brothers paid the Government in settlement of the civil claims against them.

Mr. Stanchfield changed the plea of his client from not guilty to guilty, and then went into the history of the case. He emphasized the fact that Benjamin J. Duveen was merely a salesman of the firm, and received only 5 per cent. of the profits. The indictment, which had been found against him, had two counts, one for conspiracy to undervalue, the other for the undervaluation of three Japanese vases, but counsel urged the court to note that there is no fixed market value for such articles as these vases, and they have no competitive value. Moreover, he urged, they were brought to this country merely for exhibition purposes and were subsequently reshipped to Paris, where they were sold.

Mr. Stanchfield then took up the negotiations that passed between the Government and himself as representing the Duveens. It was decided that $1,200,000 should be paid within sixty days in settlement of all civil claims against the firm. It was then necessary, he explained, as so large a sum of money and the entire fortunes of the firm were at stake, to satisfy as to the future standing of the Duveens in the eyes of the United States Government certain persons, who were in a way their financial backers. Mr. Untermyer represented these London interests, and it was suggested by District Attorney Wise that as the matter was so important it should be brought before one of the Federal Judges.

The stipulations made between the two parties were then described, and stress was laid on the fact that $1,180,000 was paid to the Government in a short time on behalf of the Duveens. This was only possible, said counsel, on the understanding that the business standing of the firm had not been affected as far as the United States Government was concerned in any way. In all these conferences Mr. Stanchfield insisted there had never been any hint of other criminality than in the facts with regard to the three Japanese vases. It was not till Henry J. Duveen had pleaded guilty, Mr. Stanchfield complained, that the District Attorney had asserted his right to use other charges as a make-weight to induce the court to impose a heavy sentence.

In conclusion Mr. Stanchfield reminded the court that his client had left his mother on a sick bed and his wife in a delicate condition to come and plead, and that he had appeared in full confidence that the stipulation between the defense and the Government would be kept in the spirit and the letter.

Assistant Attorney General Wemple declared that he had never been so astonished in his life as by Mr. Stanchfield's statement that the District Attorney's office was precluded by the stipulation with the defendant from presenting to the court facts that would illuminate the case by showing collateral facts. The stipulation, he said, had referred only to the civil and not to the criminal side of the case, and he declared that there was plenty of evidence to show that young Duveen was fully conversant with the firm's custom house entries.

"This is an ordinary case of smuggling and undervaluation," Mr. Wemple declared. "The question is should this defendant by reason of being able to walk in the easier and pleasanter paths of life escape punishment meted out to those in less fortunate position merely because he is able to make greater restitution to the Government than the Greeks or Italians charged with the same offense?

"I ask the court to vindicate the laws of the United States, and to show that they are the same for all persons. Every species of fraud of which I have had experience has been used by this firm in its smuggling.

"Many men have received long terms for similar or lesser crimes simply because they are poorer men. What will your Honor consider should be done with this well-nurtured defendant? I am trying to demonstrate that there is not one law and one punishment for the rich man and another for the poor man."

Judge Holt deprecated the popular idea that there could be any difference in the administration of the law for the rich or the poor, and pointed out that it had never been his custom to impose a prison sentence for smuggling on any man who pleaded guilty.

Mr. Wemple interrupted to say that other Judges had passed prison sentences in such cases in that very room.

"I cannot help what other Judges may have done," replied Judge Holt. "In my opinion a fine and the shame of being indicted is sufficient to prevent a repetition of the offense. The sentence of the court in this case is that the defendant pay a fine of $15,000."

When the sentence was told to District Attorney Wise he declined to comment upon it.

HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN BANK

To be Opened Here Next May, with Branches Throughout This Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Dec. 4.—In order to promote Hungarian exports to America and to facilitate money order business between Hungarians in America and their mother country, a new Hungarian-American bank has been established with a capital of $1,000,000, provided by three of the most important banks of Budapest.

The chief office of the New York bank will be in New York, with branches throughout the United States. It is to open in May, 1912, with Julius Pirnitzer, who is now in New York, as general manager.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY HOLDS

New Jersey Law Is Decided to be Constitutional in a Test.

Judge Martin, in the Court of Common Pleas, at Newark, yesterday handed down a decision sustaining the new employers' liability law. By the court's decision Mrs. Lizzie Alida Sexton, widow of Floyd Sexton, a lineman, who was the first man killed after the new act went into effect, will receive 45 per cent. of his wages. She will receive $7.27 a week, or a total of $2,181.

Sexton was employed by the Newark District Telegraph Company, which contested the suit on the ground that the new law was unconstitutional. Sexton was shocked to death on top of a telegraph pole on July 4.

PICKS ROOSEVELT FOR 1912.

Party Must Nominate Him to Avoid Defeat, Says ex-Gov. Stokes.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—Ex-Gov. Stokes, who is one of the best-known Republican leaders in the State, declared today that he believed the Republican Party would turn to Theodore Roosevelt as their candidate for President in 1912, in the hope of avoiding disaster at the polls.

"I understand that Theodore Roosevelt is not a candidate for this high office," said Mr. Stokes, "but I feel sure that a call from his countrymen would receive his patriotic consideration, and would insure Republican success."

TURKS LOSE 1,200 MEN.

Battles at Bengazi and Derna—Artillery Gives Victory to Italians.

TRIPOLI, Dec. 3—(Delayed in Transmission.)—Two battles were fought yesterday in suburbs of Bengazi and Derna, respectively. Both resulted in victories for the Italians.

The Turks showed courage and daring. Only the Italian artillery prevented the battles from ending at best indecisively.

The total loss of the Italians was 100 killed and wounded in both combats. At Bengazi the Turks and Arabs lost 400 killed, while at Derna they had 800 killed and wounded.

TO RULE GREATER BERLIN.

New Council Meets for First Time—Director to be Elected.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The Council of Greater Berlin, whose formation was approved by the Prussian Diet last May 16, held its first meeting to-day.

Plans were discussed for the future development of the city, which now includes all the suburban municipalities, making Berlin the third largest city of the world, ranking after London and New York. The city's population is about 4,000,000.

The names of candidates for the post of Director of the Council were also considered. He will be the executive head, with the direction of all municipal affairs.

McGRAW AND RIGLER FINED.

American Baseball Men Made Derogatory Statements About Cubans.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—Manager John McGraw of the New York National Baseball Club and Umpire Rigler of the National League have felt the heavy hand of Cuban law. They have been fined $20 each for making alleged derogatory statements about Cubans.

Last night, while dining in a café they were accused of making a public declaration that all Cubans were merely negroes, whereupon a policeman was called, and he attempted to arrest the baseball men. McGraw and Rigler stubbornly resisted on account of the policeman being a negro. Two white policemen were called and the Americans submitted to arrest. They appeared in court to-day, where the fine was imposed.

The Giants to-day defeated the Almandans, 3 to 2.

LAWBREAKER FINED 25 CENTS

Punished for Injury to Peace and Dignity of Federal Government.

A fine of 25 cents vindicated yesterday the zeal of the Federal officers in the cause of pure food. For four years it appears Rudolph Stonzel has been accustomed to stuff two dress suit cases full of frankfurter sausages and transport them from Manhattan to New Jersey. This interstate commerce has been going on right under the United States Inspectors' noses, and not once have they been asked to examine the goods and impress the stamp that declares the goods fresh and wholesome.

So Stonzel was haled yesterday before Judge Holt in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court. He explained that his old mother has a delicatessen store in Elizabethport, N. J., and that it was only to help her out that he thus violated the majesty of the law. The Court accepted his plea of guilty and assessed the extent of injury to the peace and dignity of the Federal Government at exactly a quarter of a dollar.

OPIUM CONFERENCE SECRET.

Decides Sessions Shall Not Be Public —Telegram from Wilhelmina.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 4.—The International Opium Conference has decided that its sessions shall not be open to the public.

Mr. Terry, who is attached to the American Legation here, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the conference.

Queen Wilhelmina has telegraphed her hopes for the "success of the humanitarian work of the conference."

Ask to see a Krementz Collar Button Set. A gift that any man would appreciate. $1.00.—Adv.

M'NAMARAS MAY TELL FULL PLOT

To Testify Before Federal Grand Jury After They Are Sentenced To-day.

30 OTHERS IN THE NET

Wholesale Indictments of Union Men Looked For in Indianapolis and Los Angeles.

CASE IN FEDERAL HANDS

Attorney General Wickersham Takes Charge and Assigns One Man to Prosecute It.

JUROR'S WIFE TELLS OF BRIBE

Mrs. Bain Declares McNamara Detective Gave Her Husband $400 to Vote for Acquittal.

These were the developments yesterday in the McNamara dynamiting case.

James B. McNamara, who pleaded guilty to the charge of wrecking the Los Angeles Times building and causing the death of twenty-one men, wrote out his confession in full but implicated no one else. His brother, John J., made no formal confession.

It was announced in Los Angeles late last night that both James B. and John J. McNamara would be called before the Federal Grand Jury to-day immediately after they are sentenced. They are expected to tell the full story of the dynamite conspiracy.

No one—not even if they are the highest union leaders—will be shielded, it was said.

From Los Angeles and Indianapolis came information, substantiated in New York, that the Federal authorities would not rest until the men back of the McNamara brothers were brought to justice. It was said that the Federal Grand Jury at Indianapolis would indict from twenty to thirty union men, some of them leaders in the movement. The prosecutions will hinge largely on the transportation of dynamite in violation of the inter-State commerce laws.

One man will be placed in full charge of the case, it is said; in all probability Federal District Attorney A. I. McCormick of Los Angeles, who has been in Washington for several days conferring with Attorney General Wickersham, or perhaps District Attorney Charles Miller of Indianapolis.

It was asserted in Los Angeles yesterday that one of the lawyers for the self-confessed dynamiters was to be arrested.

Walter Drew, counsel for the National Erectors' Association, which did so much to run down the dynamiters, declared that the books of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, of which J. J. McNamara is still the Treasurer and Secretary, show that $1,000 a month had been voted to the McNamaras during the time they were most active.

Mr. Drew telegraphed yesterday to District Attorney Fredericks urging clemency for the McNamaras. He takes the attitude that full punishment of them is of far less importance than the indictment and conviction of the men who supplied the funds.

The confession of Mrs. R. F. Bain, wife of the first venireman called in the McNamara trial, that her husband had received $400 from a detective employed by the defense with a promise of $3,000 more to vote to acquit the brothers, was made public by District Attorney Fredericks of Los Angeles. This confession was Mr. Fredericks's trump card in forcing the McNamaras to plead guilty.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, reiterated his denial that he knew of the guilt of the McNamaras, and declared that he was being shadowed by detectives. He said he courted the fullest investigation of his organization by the Government.

MAY NAME OTHER PLOTTERS.

McNamaras Ready to Testify To-day —Government Takes Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 4.—"The next steps in the dynamiting conspiracy case will be taken here, I believe. The details are at present in my hands."

This statement was made by Deputy United States District Attorney Edward Regan late this afternoon, after a long conference with District Attorney Fredericks, at which it was admitted the dynamite case in its National aspects was taken up.

The Federal Grand Jury returned several minor indictments to-day to Judge Olin Welborn, and then, to the surprise of the court attachés, and apparently to the surprise of the Judge also, announced that they were going into extra session. It had been supposed that to-day's indictments would conclude their work.

It developed to-day that much of the evidence recently obtained in Indianapolis and submitted to the Federal Grand Jury has been transferred to this city. When the United States Government, through Attorney General Wickersham, took cognizance of the dynamite cases he instructed Federal District Attorney Miller in Indianapolis to investigate, and if he found that the evidence there was not as strong as the evidence here he was to send word to Washington to that effect at once. The next move, as far as shown, is the sudden summoning of United States District Attorney McCormick of this district to Washington. The combination of the evidence in the East and information that District Attorney Fredericks had in his possession was considered strong enough to act upon.

McNamaras to Testify.

The Federal Grand Jury to-day did not remain in extra session long, but adjourned till to-morrow, when the McNamaras will be called to tell al they know about the dynamiting conspiracy. It is said they will shield no one.

District Attorney John D. Fredericks admitted to-night that both brothers "had furnished information of signal

value to the State." It is virtually assured that when the men appear to-morrow before Judge Bordwell the District Attorney will recommend such leniency as the court may see fit to bestow.

The moment sentence is pronounced, according to plans completed to-night, the brothrs will be served with summonses to appear before the Federal Grand Jury.

The decision reached by the McNamaras is regarded here as of vast importance. If there is a gigantic dynamiting conspiracy, which is what the Grand Jury wants to know about, the State to-night is convinced that to-morrow's developments will place on record the name of every man connected with it. With this information it is believed the work of Federal Grand Juries here and in Indianapolis will be comparatively simple.

It was rumored to-day that the arrest of one of the attorneys for the McNamaras would be made soon.

It was pointed out that a civil case was pending against the defense in which a civil engineer had charged that he had not been paid for certain drawings, and it was thought possible that they might be involved in the civil suit.

James B. McNamara, who on Friday pleaded guilty to murder through the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building, wrote his confession to-night and gave it to District Attorney John D. Fredericks.

His brother, John J. McNamara, Secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, who pleaded guilty to having dynamited the Llewellyn Iron Works in Los Angeles, made no confession. It was said he was not asked to do so.

Before James B.'s confession was made, District Attorney Fredericks declared he would not give it out until after the men were sentenced, and to-morrow is the day set for that proceeding by Judge Walter Bordwell.

Clarence S. Darrow and Le Compte Davis, of counsel for the defense, visited the brothers during the afternoon. They came away and later returned, accompanied by District Attorney Fredericks. There was no stenographer with them.

James B. Writes Confession.

James B. McNamara sat with a pad of scratch paper on his kneo and wrote his confession his own way. He did it deliberately, with care as to the forming of the letters, for he does not take to writing as easily as his brother. When he had finished it he passed the paper to Mr. Darrow, who read it with Mr. Davis looking on. They handed it to Mr. Fredericks. The names of witnesses were attached, and Mr. Fredericks took away a sheet of paper bearing perhaps 200 words. The brothers nodded to Jailer Gallagher and filed back to their cells after saying good-bye to the attorneys.

The limited scope of the confession aroused much excited discussion to-night. It was asked by many whether the State had obtained what it had expected. There was no official reply. The position of District Attorney Fredericks had been, and was still, he declared to-day, that so long as he was District Attorney he would proceed with his duty, and that, having information of alleged criminal acts against any one, he would investigate and prosecute the supposed offenders if he felt justified.

To Be Sentenced To-day.

What sentence would be imposed upon the McNamaras to-morrow only Judge Bordwell knew to-night. Many telegrams have been received from Eastern organizations, mostly labor bodies, urging the extreme penalty for both men. None of these has been read by the Judge. It was not officially established to-night whether District Attorney Fredericks would ask clemency.

Attorney Joseph Scott, who has been with the prisoners most of the time since they made their confesions, said to-day:

"The McNamaras are bearing their burden bravely. They have a soldier's spirit and are ready to take their medicine whatever it be. They feel that a load has been lifted from their minds. One of the first things they did was to telegraph a friend in Indianapolis to go to Cincinnati to comfort their mother, whom they read had broken down."

"What do the McNamaras say about the attacks upon them by labor leaders," Scott was asked.

"Well, they have not said anything for publication as yet, but John J., I think, will make a statement some time soon, expressing his views and telling us what he sought to accomplish. He had certain ideas on how to make his fight in the world and he was honestly convinced that they were the best."

"What sentence do you think John J. will get!"

"About fourteen years, I think, but that's up to the court."

"Are the McNamaras worrying about their sentences?"

"No, they are ready to take what they get. They are worrying only about us fellows, the attorneys. They think their confession has hurt Job Harriman, who is running for Mayor, and myself, as a candidate for the Board of Education."

The effect of the McNamara confession on the political situation is a matter of general discussion here. Job Harriman, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, has stated that, as an associate counsel for the McNamaras, he knew nothing of their guilt, and was not consulted in connection with their confession.

Fredericks Aids Scott.

District Attorney Fredericks himself issued a statement in connection with Mr. Scott's candidacy for the Board of Education.

"I know no reason why any one intending to vote for Joseph Scott should refuse to do so now because of his connection with the McNamara case," said Mr. Fredericks in a signed statement.

RYAN WELCOMES INQUIRY.

Bridge Workers' President Silent, However, on Payments to Dynamiters

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Frank M. Ryan, President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, of which John J. McNamara is secretary-treasurer, to-night gave out in Chicago this statement:

"I can only say that I was terribly surprised and shocked beyond description at the McNamara confessions. Mr. McNamara has been our trusted officer for the last six years, and I always had implicit faith in his integrity.

"During my administration as President of our organization my work kept me on the road nearly all the time. The affairs in the office were entirely in the hands of our secretary-treasurer, and I had every reason to believe that my confidence was well placed.

"As for our organization, I can say that its aim has been to better the working conditions of the men engaged in this most hazardous occupation, and to provide ways and means to preserve life, limb, and property, not to destroy them.

"Immediately after the arrest of the McNamaras we went on record through our Executive Board, against the use of violence, and this always will remain our position.

"Much has been said in the newspapers concerning an investigation of the 'higher-ups.' If I am in that class, I welcome such an investigation, as I have nothing to fear therefrom."

Mr. Ryan would not discuss a report that the International Ironworkers' Union had appropriated $1,000 a month for the use of John J. McNamara without exacting from him an accounting of it.

Mr. Ryan said he was going to Washington to-morrow.

NEEDED IN OTHER CASES.

Handwriting Expert So Notified by Los Angeles Prosecutor.

Albert S. Osborn, the handwriting expert, who was engaged by the prosecution to study the hotel signatures alleged to have been written by the McNamaras in a number of cities, declined yesterday to give any more definite information regarding the evidence he has been collecting.

His reason was a telegram received from the District Attorney in Los Angeles, telling him that other prosecutions were under way, and his services would be required in that connection.

SEES BENEFIT TO LABOR.

Gov. Hooper of Tennessee So Views the McNamara Confessions.

HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 4.—Gov. Hooper of Tennessee is in Houston to-day to attend a meeting of the Directors of a local realty company. Speaking of the confession of the McNamara brothers, Gov. Hooper said:

"I think the result of the McNamara confession will embarrass organized labor temporarily, but it will eventually prove very beneficial. In a few years union labor will have fully recovered, and will be stronger than ever before."

WIFE REVEALED PLOT TO BRIBE JURORS

Husband Got $400 from McNamara Detective to Vote for Acquittal, Says Mrs. Bain.

PROMISED HIM $3,000 MORE

Took It to Get on "Easy Street" and Pay for Their House—$12,000 for Others.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 4.—District Attorney John D. Fredericks to-day announced that Bert H. Franklin, a detective employed by the McNamara defense and now under arrest on a charge of attempting to bribe George H. Lockwood, a venireman, with $4,000, actually paid to Robert F. Bain, the first sworn juror in the case, $400, and promised $3,000 more at the end of the trial if he would vote for acquittal or cause a disagreement of the jury.

The District Attorney produced a sworn copy of testimony given by Mrs. Robert F. Bain, wife of the juror, last Friday. Mrs. Bain not only told of the first meeting, but related in detail how Franklin came to her house Oct. 6, a few days before her husband was summoned to serve on the jury.

Mr. Fredericks declared that only one more case of bribery, so far as he knew, had not yet been uncovered, and that the amounts in it had been similar to the Lockwood and Bain cases, so that in all about $12,000 was promised by the defense to influence jurymen.

He said that examination of witnesses in the Franklin case would reveal the details of the alleged bribery in which Franklin took part. He said that at present no more arrests were intended, but that court revelations might make it necessary to arrest persons upon whose orders Franklin is supposed to have acted.

The District Attorney showed a copy of the stenographic report of the conference between Mrs. Bain and J. A. Hill, a Deputy District Attorney, last Friday, and in it Mrs. Dora F. Bain signed her name. It follows:

Mr. Hill—Have you ever met Bert H. Franklin?

Mrs. Bain—Yes, Oct. 8.

Mr. Hill—Give us the whole history, beginning with your connection, prior to Oct. 8.

Mrs. Bain—On Friday, Oct. 6, I got a card from one of my neighbors with a telephone number on it. I rang up the number. I said, "This is Mrs. Bain." I was told that Mr. Franklin was not in, but that he would ring up. I said, "He cannot ring up, as I am at my neighbor's house." The woman at the other end said she would tell him when he came in. Then I went home. Later in the afternoon a man came in an automobile. He said, "I'm Bert Franklin. Don't you remember me?" I said, "No," and he said, "Don't you remember I met you quite a while ago?"

He said, "I have been to see you several times, and I have not found you at home." He then taked about a newspaper contest over subscriptions, and he got to talking about our house. I told him that we bought it for $1,800 and were paying $15 a month. I said, "When Mr. Bain is 70 he will get more pension money."

"Well," he said, "I think I can help you. I think I can put you and Bob in a position to pay for your little home and live easy for the rest of your lives."

I said, "How is that?" and he said, "I know that Bob has always been honest. I can put him in a position to make it easy for him." He kind of hesitated, and then he said, "You know what I mean?" I said, "No, unless you want him to do election work." He said, "No, not that; you know that Bob has been summoned on the jury?"

He asked me if Bob had expressed an opinion of any kind. I said, "No, Bob is a very quiet man and has never spoken of the case in that way." He said, "Well, I want him to serve on that jury. I will make it worth while. In the first place, if he will serve on that jury I will give him $500—that is to qualify. You know they are going to railroad those men. They are spending all kinds of money, buying up witnesses and jurors, and I can put you and Mr. Bain on 'easy street,' and help myself, too. The rest are doing it, and we might as well do it, too."

Afterward he said, "Have Bob qualify and vote an acquittal, and there will be plenty of testimony to prove that they are innocent, and he need not have any conscientious scruples. Money will be deposited, and he will receive $3,500 at the end of the trial." He afterward told Bob that it would be $2,500, but I am sure he said $3,500.

Mr. Hill—What was your answer?

Mrs. Bain—Well, he says, "You know Bob. Do you think I dare to approach him on the subject?" I says, "No, you had better not." Then he asked me if I would do so, and I was weak enough to consent. I told him I did not know whether Bob would do it or not, but that I would speak to him. He agreed to come that night and see Bob, and in the meantime I agreed to speak to Bob. He took out his pocketbook and showed me a roll of greenbacks.

Mr Hill—Did he tell you who was furnishing the money?

Mrs. Bain—No. I did not ask him, but he spoke of plenty of money to fight the case, and something like that. What passed between me and my husband God only knows. I don't care to speak of it.

Mr. Hill—But he agreed?

Mrs. Bain—Yes, he finally agreed to our plans and said he would accept Mr. Franklin's proposition.

Mr. Hill—Then did Franklin come that night?

Mrs. Bain—Yes, but I was not at home. I was at lodge.

Mr. Hill—Now, was anything said to you by Mr. Bain when you came home?

Mrs. Bain—I asked him what had happened, and he was worried. He said, "I have $400; that was all he brought. He said he would bring the other to-morrow. I wish to God I had never gone into it."

He would not talk about it any more. I told him he could disqualify himself and be $400 to the good. He said, "That will not give me back my honor."

On Sunday he went to a G. A. R. meeting and Franklin came Sunday evening. I was there. He merely reiterated what he said before and told Bob that he did not have the extra $100 with him, but that it was in a bag ready for him when he stood pat.

Mr. Hill—Was anything else said that evening?

Mrs. Bain—He spoke again about men being railroaded and went over the same ground, only cautioning us not to say anything to any one. On Monday Mr. Bain was in court. He has not been home since. I have not spoken to him.

Under God, (Signed)

DORA F. BAIN.

Witness: J. Hill, Deputy District Attorney.

The statement was made a few hours before the jury was discharged, and when the Bains met they were both in tears. The District Attorney has consoled them, and it is said promised that they would not be arrested or involved beyond the giving of the testimony in the court proceedings.

The prosecution's information concerning the bribery of still another sworn juror, according to Mr. Fredericks, is as well established as in the Bain case.

"The defense simply could not win by fair means," said Mr. Fredericks, "because they knew we had the evidence which would convict with any set of fair men, and when they tried unfair tactics we blocked them at every turn. That was why they surrendered."

Bain, who is ruddy-faced, white-haired, and a civil war veteran, was the first juror sworn to try James B. McNamara. The bailiffs say he has manifested irritation from time to time, and did not give the impression that he liked jury service. Once when the jury was being taken to luncheon Bain attacked with a broom a newspaper photographer who attempted to take his picture. Mrs. Bain several times visited the courtroom, but so far as known did not speak to her husband after the jury had retired. She is many years the junior of her husband, but gray-haired.

Bain's great-grandfather fought in the American Revolution, and captured a British drum in a fight with the troops of Gen. Burgoyne. This drum still is in the family, and Bain beat it in the parades which preceded the election of District Attorney Fredericks.

The preliminary nearing against Bert H. Franklin was continued for one week to-day by Justice M. P. Young. Ex-Gov. Henry T. Gage, in asking the continuance of the case against Franklin, urged the State to use "concession and arbitration rather than the means resorted to by half-crazed cities and States."

By the end of the week, he said, he hoped the State, through independent investigation, would establish that Franklin had not done wrong.

Assistant District Attorney Ford agreed to the continuance and it was granted.

Franklin to-day denied that he had confessed.

DIDN'T KNOW OF PAYMENTS.

But Union Official Admits J. J. McNamara Had Power to Make Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 4.—That officers and members of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers knew that various $1,000 payments taken from the Treasury of the organization during the dynamiting outrages were used for any illegal purpose is denied by Joseph E. McClory of Cleveland, who is a member of the Executive Committee. He stopped in the city to-day on his way from New York to Indianapolis, where a special session of the committee will be held. McClory was elected at the National Convention of the association, held in August in Milwaukee, four months after the last of the $1,000 payments are said to have been made.

The Government is now investigating the expenditure of money drawn from the treasury by J. J. McNamara. The books of the association are being audited by Federal investigators.

"I am firmly convinced," stated McClory, "that members of the Executive Board were innocent of any knowledge that the money taken from the treasury was used for dynamiting operations, if it was. Our members were astounded at the confession of the McNamara brothers. Although I took my place on the board after the payments had stopped, I am positive that the old members were innocent of any knowledge of what was done with the money."

The powers delegated to him by his office of Secretary-Treasurer gave J. J. McNamara authority to direct that the sums be paid without the exact knowledge of its disposition being given to other members, stated McClory.

"Our officers, Executive Board, and individual members regard the action of the McNamara brothers, as shown in their confession, as fanaticism," said McClory. "We believe, though, that the sentiment of labor over the entire country would not have been so strongly in their favor if kidnapping methods had not been adopted to remove the brothers from Indiana to California."

BURNS TRAILS SECRET FUND.

Says Union Gave McNamara $1,000 a Month for Dynamite.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4.—"It is perfectly true that the Executive Council of the Ironworkers' Union voted a monthly fund of $1,000 to be paid to John J. McNamara. There is plenty of evidence to substantiate the charge that this money was knowingly voted for the purpose for which it was used—in the dynamiting work."

This statement was made to-night by Detective Burns when he arrived here from Akron, Ohio. He emphasized that he was going after "the men higher up," and again criticised Samuel Gompers. Mr. Burns spent the day in Akron investigating the explosion at the Berger Iron Works in July, 1910.

"We are going after the men back of the McNamaras," said Mr. Burns, "and the investigation will be pushed energetically till we bring to justice the men really responsible for the dyanmiting outrages over the country.

"I have lately come from Indianapolis, where I conferred with United States District Attorney Charles W. Miller. Enough evidence will be brought before the Grand Jury at its meeting there Dec. 14 to cause a number of indictments.

"When Samuel Gompers says he was deceived in the McNamaras he is uttering a lot of drivel and buncomb. It is Gompers who is fooling organized labor, for he knew the McNamaras were guilty, and yet, after we had arrested them, he came to Indianapolis and sat in conference with them."

After spending all of to-morrow in Cleveland investigating the dynamiting cases Mr. Burns will leave for New York, to continue his work. He said the investigation would be pushed in New York, Boston, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and elsewhere, and would be thorough. He declined to give any details as to his plans, simply saying that the drag net would be drawn tightly, and was expected to enmesh the ringleaders of the dynamiting outrages.

"Have you any fear of personal violence?" Mr. Burns was asked.

"None in the least," he said. "Organized labor is my friend."

WINTER VACATIONS

Personally-Conducted Tours

THE IDEAL WAY TO TRAVEL

FLORIDA
February 6 and 20 and March 5
$50 from New York

Tickets for February tours include railroad transportation, good going and returning only on Special Pullman Train between New York and Jacksonville; also Pullman accommodations and all meals while on Special Train, allowing two full weeks for independent travel in Florida. Tickets for March tour include railroad transportation, going on Special Train and returning on regular trains within three months; also Pullman accommodations and meals going on Special Train.

PINEHURST
February 9
$35 from New York

Tickets include railroad transportation, good returning within eighteen days, Pullman berth and necessary meals going and three days' board at Hotel Carolina, Pinehurst.

NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS
February 15
$100 from New York

An eight-day trip by Special Pullman Train, including three days at New Orleans, for the Mardi Gras; a day at Asheville, a day at Chattanooga, and half a day at Birmingham, Ala., the Steel Centre of the South. Tickets include necessary expenses.

WASHINGTON
December 27, January 18
February 8 and 22
March 7 and 21
April 4 and 18, and May 9
$12, $14, $15 from New York

Three-day trips from New York and Philadelphia to the National Capital, including railroad transportation, good for ten days, and hotel expenses for two days.

For specific rates of fare and further information, apply to C. STUDDS, District Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York; or D. N. Bell, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

DREW ASKS LENIENCY FOR J. B. M'NAMARA

National Erectors' Association Secretary Calls Him the "Weak, Paid Tool" of Others.

SCOUTS UNIONS' SINCERITY

Detects False Note in Appeals for Death Penalty — Is After "The Men Behind the McNamaras."

Walter Drew, counsel for the National Erectors' Association, dictated and sent out late yesterday afternoon from his offices at 35 West Thirty-second Street, a telegram to District Attorney Fredericks of Los Angeles making clear that the association which he represents does not demand the death penalty for J. B. McNamara.

In the wording of the message there is a hint of the determination to press the matter much further than the conviction of the two brothers, to hunt out "the men behind the McNamaras," a determination which has animated the National Erectors' Association for many months. The message read:

New York, Dec. 4, 1911.

Capt. J. D. Fredericks, District Attorney, Los Angeles, Cal.:

I note the many statements from labor leaders repudiating the McNamaras and demanding the infliction upon them of the extreme penalty of the law. As you know, I am counsel for a group of employers who have been among the chief sufferers at the hands of these men, and am, perhaps, as familiar as any one with the series of dynamite outrages in which they took part. I deem it my duty to say to you, in order that in your discretion you may advise the court:

First, no human life has been destroyed by any other explosion traceable to these men, nor do I know of any such explosion which was apparently planned with the purpose of taking life, though in some instances a disregard of such possible consequences was shown.

Second, the National Erectors' Association does not join in the demand for the death penalty for the younger McNamara, believing him the weak, paid tool of others, and his actions the natural consequence of the doctrines taught by men who now repudiate him. We believe the punishment of both these brothers secondary in importance to the conviction of the men behind them, and we sincerely hope they will take advantage of the opportunity now presented to perform a signal service for society by making full and frank confession.

Third, inasmuch as some of the demands for extreme punishment come from men who must have known of the guilt of the McNamaras, and one of whom, at least, I know to be implicated in several outrages with them, I seriously doubt that such demands are being made with the sole desire of aiding the ends of full and complete justice.

WALTER DREW.

Thinks Confessions Aid Labor.

Mr. Drew did not send this message without many indications that it accorded with the sentiment of the employers whom he represents. He had no sooner dictated it than there came through the mail a letter from J. Sterling Deans, Chief Engineer of the Phenix Bridge and Iron Works, a company that has suffered six times in the series of more than a hundred recent dynamitings. Speaking of the satisfactory outcome of the McNamara case, Mr. Deans wrote:

"No single interest has been more benefited than labor itself, the rank and file of which I do not believe approve the villainous policies of a few of the leaders."

That the employers hope to see the now rapidly developing Federal investigation bring to light "the men behind the McNamaras" is evident from everything Mr. Drew said yesterday, although he was unwilling to be specific in regard to evidence that is now in the hands of the Department of Justice.

"We expect the Federal Grand Jury, when it reconvenes in Indianapolis on Feb. 14, to indict from twenty to thirty men, and some of these will be men higher up than the McNamaras."

This was Mr. Drew's prediction. As J. J. McNamara was so high in the Structural Ironworkers' Association as to edit its publication and to serve as its secretary, this remark is of no little significance, but Mr. Drew declined to interpret it or to enlarge upon it. He did say, however, that he had no information to indicate that Mr. Gompers knew of the dynamitings and none to show that he knew of the McNamaras' guilt before all the world knew it. Mr. Drew was disinclined to talk about Mr. Gompers, and said that he didn't want to be put in the position of seeming to hound him.

Who Paid the McNamaras?

But he was willing to interpret the phrase "the men behind the McNamaras" in the sense that he had used it. Did he mean the brains behind the dynamiters, operating as a directive force, or did he mean merely the encouragement, the acquiescence, or the financial backing? He replied:

"I mean the money. Who paid them? Who hired them? Behind the McNamaras you have to look not only for the money but for the motive. They cedtainly had none personally. Neither was a structural iron worker. Neither was stirred by the cause. J. B. McNamara is a printer. J. J. McNamara is a lawyer. They were simply employed to do this work. It is absurd to think of them as fanatics. We know that they were not, and believe that in the Federal investigation it will be brought out that they were in the work because they considered it easy work and easy money."

"It is known and on record," Mr. Drew said later, "that the Executive Board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers voted $1,000 a month to be used by the McNamaras."

The officers of this association are: President, S. M. Ryan, Indianapolis; First Vice President, J. P. Butler, Buffalo; Second Vice President, H. S. Hockin, Detroit; Executive Board, M. J. Young, Boston; D. A. Cooley, New Orleans; J. E. McCoory, Cleveland; Ed. Lewis, San Francisco.

It was suggested to Mr. Drew that a general feeling of alarm had been shown among certain groups of union men and that many of them were all ready to run to cover, according to report.

"Isn't it true," Mr. Drew was asked, "that a number of union men have already sought immunity by offering to tell everything they know? Isn't it true that you are really having trouble in keeping some of them from telling, in the hope of such conditions?"

"Well," he said after a moment's thought, "some of them seem pretty anxious to be subpoenaed."

"It would be well," he added, at another time, "for two or three of the big union men, who have been quoted at length since the McNamaras pleaded, to refrain from talking any more along the same line. They may be obliged to eat their words before long."

Where Federal Officials Can Act.

Although Mr. Drew did not care to discuss the evidence in the hands of the Federal investigators, he explained to the reporters the Federal statutes under which that investigation will be carried on. The Department of Justic has no laws by which it can take cognizance of the blowing up of any building, for that is purely a matter for local jurisdiction, but when dynamite or any other deadly explosive is carried on passenger vehicles in inter-State traffic, sections of the United States Criminal Code Nos. 232 and 235 have been violated, and when any one conspires toward a violation of a Federal statute he is guilty of a conspiracy and liable to two years' imprisonment.

If men got together in Indianapolis and joined to any extent in a plan to send a man with dynamite to New York, Mr. Drew explained, they would be guilty of such conspiracy, and could be prosecuted, not only in Indiana and New York, but in any of the jurisdictions through which the train passed.

"We have reason to believe," he said, "that in an even hundred cases the men carried the explosives on trains, exposing thousands of passengers to death. For their job they needed either 20 gallons of nitro-glycerine or 40 pounds of dynamite, and they carried the stuff with them, letting it lie under their berths or rest in parcel rooms where a heavy jar might have set it off with fearful results."

It is understood that Ortie McManigal has confessed to having had his own hand in twenty-two such dynamitings, from June, 1907, to the Spring of this year. The investigators not only do not lay the burden of full responsibility on McManigal and his like, but do not assume that he and McNamara did all the dirty work that was done. Mr. Drew pointed out yesterday that during the six weeks prior to the arrest of the McNamaras there were eight cases of dynamiting scattered throughout the country, and that since their arrest there had been only one.

Will Affect Unions' Politics.

Mr. Drew said that, in his opinion, one of the results of the McNamara pleas will be that the rank and file of the unions will pay more attention in the future to the politics of their organization. It is understood that the National Erectors' Association has been looking into such strictly union affairs as the fate of the defense fund which was raised in behalf of the McNamaras, and it is said that a preliminary investigation has indicated that of all the money collected from the various workers in this city—many of the locals furnished from $2,000 to $5,000 each—nearly one-half failed to reach the defense committee and seems to have fallen by the wayside. The money had to pass through a series of graduated committees, and, as the story went the rounds yesterday, toll was taken as the funds made their way to headquarters. Mr. Drew appeared to have heard something of this but he did not care to say anything about it.

To the members of the National Erectors' Association and to Mr. Drew, the conviction and disposition of the McNamaras means little in comparison with a routing out of the whole system which inspired and utilized their efforts. The process has moved with great rapidity since the pleas made in Los Angeles on the 1st of this month. The development of the Indianapolis investigation and of the prospect of one in Los Angeles, both with the Attorney General committed to pushing the inquiry to the end, whatever it may disclose, is a source of satisfaction to Mr. Drew, who has been working on the cases for several years, gathering evidence and putting it by. Much of it seemed unimportant and disconnected at the time, but of this, part is taking on new significance and seems ready for use.

United States District Attorney Wise said yesterday that he had no instructions on the dynamiting investigation and that, as far as he knew, the inquiry would not move into this jurisdiction. Dynamitings that have occurred here, however, could be prosecuted under the conspiracy act in other parts of the United States. In and around this city there have been eleven dynamitings in all.

Indications that the investigation has taken on an impetus of a National scope were apparent yesterday to any one sitting in Mr. Drew's office, in Thirty-second Street. It was in the very air. Telegrams to and from far parts of the country were in evidence, and Mr. Drew was in touch not only with Los Angeles but with Washington. News of developments there seemed to stir his enthusiasm to a higher pitch, but of details he felt at liberty to furnish none.

As a suggestion of old bits of evidence stored away till they should be ripe, and by way of suggestive commentary on the question as to how general was the knowledge of the campaign of violence waged by the dynamiters, Mr. Drew pointed yesterday to the June, 1910, issue of The Bridgeman's Magazine, edited by J. J. McNamara, which contained, in the form of a letter from a Peoria correspondent, this cryptic utterance:

"I thought it about time to let the members know that Local 112 is still on top of the earth. Halley's comet passed through here on time and found about thirty of our members working for the Pan-American Bridge Company. This was a scab job to begin with, but this company had to be shown that union men were cheaper."

Mr. Drew explained that the letter followed shortly after the unionizing of the company's works, which, in turn, followed on the heels of a dynamitting.

"What did Halley's comet mean?" asked Mr. Drew.

REWARDS TO BE PAID.

Burns at Least to Get Some Offered by Labor Bodies.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 4.—Andrew J. Gallagher, Secretary of the General Campaign Strike Committee, when asked to-night if the reward of $2,500 offered by the committee shortly after the dynamiting of The Los Angeles Times Building took place would be paid:

"The reward was not offered on the spur of the moment. The committee decided only after great deliberation to reward the captors of the parties responsible for the deed, and having offered the reward we will surely live up to our promise. It may be a bitter pill for some of the members of the committee to swallow to turn money over to Detective Burns. The San Francisco Labor Council, of which I am also Secretary, did not offer any reward, but to the best of my recollection the California State Building Trades Council offered a reward of $5,000."

P. H. McCarthy, President of the State Building Trades Council, stated that he was not sure of the status of the reward offered by that body, and added that as he was not familiar with the matter he did not care to be interviewed.

Regarding the payment to Detective Burns of the $10,000 reward offered by the State for the capture of the dynamiters, Speaker Hewitt of the State Legislature to-day said:

"The money will be paid the moment the identity of the person entitled to it is proved to my satisfaction."

As to the rewards which were offered throughout California for the arrest of the guilty persons who destroyed The Times Building, Assistant District Attorney Ford declared he thought Detective William J. Burns was entitled to all of them, including those offered by labor organizations and subsequently withdrawn when the McNamaras were arrested, if Burns cares to sue for them. A question, however, has arisen as to the collection of one $5,000 reward by Burns, as there is an ordinance providing that no person in the employ of the city can collect a reward for the arrest, and Burns was employed by Mayor Alexander.

WICKERSHAM SECRETIVE.

Refuses to Discuss His Part in the Dynamiting Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Whatever part the Department of Justice is taking in the investigation of the dynamiting conspiracy to which the two McNamaras belonged is being guarded most closely by the officials of the department. Attorney General Wickersham absolutely refused to be drawn into any sort of a discussion of the case, and his subordinates in the department are following his lead with the utmost fidelity.

An effort has been made to have it appear that the presence in Washington of A. I. McCormick, United States District Attorney of Los Angeles, has to do with the furthed prosecution of dynamiters. This is vigorously denied at the Department of Justice. Mr. McCormick arrived in Washington last week, some days before the McNamaras confessed. He came on to confer with the Attorney General regarding the prosecution of a plumbers' combination on the Pacific Coast, and the department says that his visit has nothing to do with the dynamite cases.

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DENOUNCE THE McNAMARAS.

Brooklyn Labor Union's Resolutions—Socialists Express Themselves.

When the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn met in the Labor Lyceum yesterday, the talk of the corridors bristled with references to the McNamara case, and many delegates were prepared with resolutions to offer. Those presented by Delegate George P. Christie of Big Six Typographical Union were unanimously adopted.

They speak of J. J. McNamara as a "Jekyll and Hyde"; they express deep sympathy with Samuel Gompers as one "maliciously imposed upon," and they assert that it is high time that "organized labor disassociate itself in no uncertain way from all suggestion of sympathy with the kind of warfare that resorts to dynamite and terrorism." The resolutions say in part:

We had a righteous belief that no man endowed by nature, as apparently John J. McNamara is, could be both a Jekyll and a Hyde. We knew that such qualities were never suspected in the great body of the labor movement, and on this belief we had an underlying hope that a mistake had been made; that it was up to us as a brotherhood to see to it that a proper defense was established and maintained. On that we have an apology to make.

We did our duty as we saw it. Nevertheless, the McNamaras are guilty, and we rejoice with the great body of law-abiding people of the country that our labor movement has been purged of these miscreants. If there are any more such hidden behind the McNamaras' confession, we shall renew our rejoicing when they are apprehended and convicted. Labor must be made as responsible before the law as is capital. Law on, for, over and above all organizations of capital and labor alike.

We recommend that the moneys received for the McNamara defense fund be distributed among the families of the deceased persons who lost their lives as the result of crimes perpetrated by the McNamaras.

When the Executive Committee of the Central Federated Union met last evening in Beethoven Hall, no action was taken on the McNamara case, and only routine business was done at the meeting last night of the New York District Council of the Structural Iron Workers' Union, according to the account furnished by the Secretary, who explained that all action must await directions from headquarters in Indianapolis.

Individually, many union leaders were strong in the assertion of their conviction that Mr. Gompers was deceived in the whole case. Such sentiments were expressed by Third Vice President Kepler of the International Association of Machinists, by Secretary Bohm of the Central Federated Union, and by Benjamin Winstein, General Organizer of the United Hebrew Trades. Mr. Weinstein said:

"I am a Socialist, and do not believe in the political doctrines of Mr. Gompers, but I know that he is absolutely honest and incapable of standing for the McNamaras if he believed them guilty."

Morris Brown suggested that there was nothing to the report that the McNamara defense fund had shrunk in transit. He was Treasurer of the defense fund conference until two weeks ago, and said yesterday that he gave a receipt for each sum received and sent the money by check to Mr. Morrison in Washington, payable to him. He couldn't understand how any could have trickled away, and doubted if any had. Mr. Brown expressed it as his conviction that the McNamaras were paid a high sum for their confession.

"They will be pardoned after a few years, and will leave jail rich men," was his prediction.

On Thursday evening, at the Labor Temple, on East Eighty-fourth Street, there will be a special meeting of the McNamara Conference called for the purpose of discussing the confession, according to an announcement sent out last evening by Secretary Grieshaber. This conference is formed of members of the smaller unions delegated to collect money toward the defense fund. Dr. George R. Lunn, Socialist Mayor-elect of Schenectady, was quoted as having made this comment on the case yesterday:

"There is no denying that the McNamara trial is a great blow to organized labor in this country, but I think it is going to be only a temporary setback. It means the end of the American Federation of Labor, or, at any rate, a complete revolution within the organization, and the Waterloo of Gompers. There is a great social war in this country between labor and capital, both organized, and out of this situation is bound to come some new form of industrial-unionism, in which men of different crafts will be more firmly organized than ever.

GOMPERS AWARE SLEUTHS WATCH HIM

He Says They Trail Him Every Day, but He Goes About His Business Unconcerned.

DENIES BURNS'S STATEMENT

Accusations Will Be Ignored, He Says, Until Dynamitings Are Traced to Labor Union Councils.

Worn and tired, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, returned to the Hotel Victoria last evening after a day of conferences with associates and with lawyers who are advising him in regard to the contempt proceedings in which he is involved. The reporters gathered round him in a circle and gave out a volley of questions, to which Mr. Gompers made deliberate replies, their burden being the reiteration that he knew nothing of the McNamaras' guilt until their confession was given to the world.

"When Mr. Burns said that at a gathering of union leaders in Indianapolis on June 16 Clarence Darrow told them how the situation really stood, he said what was false. At that time Darrow was not in Indianapolis, as far as I know, or know now."

"He wasn't there," came in a chorus from the men of Mr. Gompers's party, who gather around him shelteringly at such times.

"And when Burns says that I knew the McNamaras were guilty he says what is absolutely false. That man would say anything. He has spoken of our having a million dollars for defense. We had less than a fifth of that sum."

"Mr. Drew predicts that from twenty to thirty men will be indicted as a result of the Federal investigation. What do you think of that?"

"I guess he drew on his imagination," was the reply given with a smile.

"But with the investigation taking on a National scope, will you and yours cooperate with the Federal authorities?"

"I will tell them what I know, which is nothing at all. The books of the Federation are open to the investigators, and we invite their inspection."

Before the interview it had been whispered about that there were detectives on the grounds, and Mr. Gompers was asked about it flatly.

"Are you conscious of the fact that a couple of Burns detectives are walking these corridors with their eyes on you?"

"I am aware and have been aware for some days that my every move is under surveillance all the time," was the reply, given deliberately. "I have nothing to conceal, and go about my business undisturbed. When I came in from Troy Saturday night I hesitated between keeping my previous engagements here and hurrying back to Washington. I decided that I would go on with my plans as though nothing had happened, and so I drove direct to this hotel and registered under my name in this hotel. I have nothing to conceal."

Mr. Gompers explained that Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor is coming here to-day from Washington to be present at a conference on the contempt proceedings—a conference which will include Judge Alton B. Parker. At its conclusion, probably some time to-night, Mr. Gompers will start back for Washington, and he said that Mr. Burns could find him at his desk in the Federation's offices there.

He was told something of the rumor that all of the money raised among the union men here for the defense of the McNamaras had not found its way to the Defense Committee. He said that he knew nothing about that, and that he didn't believe a word of it.

"Have you heard from Darrow or Nockels?"

He said that not a word of any kind had reached him, and that his sole knowledge that the brothers McNamara were guilty had come to him through newspapers and newspaper men—not that he doubted it, he hastened to add, with the ghost of a smile. Nockels is the man who went out to Los Angeles in response to the telegram that Darrow sent when he wanted a conference of union leaders before final decision as to whether the pleas should be taken.

A. V. Tveitmoe, active union leader in California and a close friend and follower of Samuel Gompers, explained at the Victoria yesterday that the telegram from Darrow came two weeks ago yesterday, reaching Mr. Gompers in Atlanta during the convention there; that he, Gompers, had turned it over to Tveitmoe, one of the leaders suggested by Darrow as needed immediately in Los Angeles, and that Nockels was also mentioned.

Inasmuch as he was separated from the scene of the McNamara developments by the breadth of the continent, he could do nothing, but, he explained, he sent on the substance of the Darrow message by wire to Nockels in Chicago, where the latter is Secretary of the Federation of Labor That Nockels had responded to the message by going on to Los Angeles he said he had no idea until the fact of his presence there was noted in a telegram regarding the Los Angeles political situation, which was sent Nov. 30. The next day word came of the change of pleas.

"And we haven't heard from Nockels since," concluded Mr. Tveitmoe.

"As a friend of Mr. Gompers, couldn't you furnish some convincing evidence that Mr. Gompers did not know and could not have known of the McNamaras' guilt and their intention to plead guilty? Mr. Tveitmoe was asked.

"He didn't know. He tells me he didn't know, and I believe him," was the answer.

An hour later other reporters invaded the hotel with questions for Mr. Gompers.

He was asked outright if he expected to surrender the generalship of the American Federation of Labor, a question which seemed to offend him.

"I do not know that I am called upon to answer such a question. I was lately unanimously re-elected President, and that constitutes my credentials."

"Has it ever been intimated to you or have you ever had any information leading you to suspect that union men were behind the many dynamitings throughout the country?"

The answer to this was emphatically delivered.

"I have never had any such information nor any such intimation," said Mr. Gompers.

In an interview yesterday morning, Mr. Gompers was asked if he did not think that labor needs investigation from the inside? He was quoted as replying:

"We are not man hunters. The Nation has its man hunters. We have no right to go into the individual detective business. When specific charges are brought against the unions, it will be our duty to investigate. There has been a lot of vaporizing and fuming about all these suspicions, but there has been nothing definite. In the Los Angeles case, you see what labor does when it finds proof of guilt.

"It repudiates and reviles the unauthorized murderers. But of all these hundreds of crimes not one has ever been proved to have sprung from a labor union's council. Until that proof comes I ignore all the accusations as the whisperings of malicious enemies of labor."

SOCIALISTS BLAME GOMPERS.

Spargo and Goebel Say His Teachings Lead to Acts of Violence.

John Spargo and George H. Goebel, members of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, denounced Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders yesterday as "men whose teachings inevitably led to the kind of thing to which the McNamaras have confessed, however clean their own hands may be from crime."

"I have no doubt," said Spargo, who discussed the case at the Rand School, in East Nineteenth Street, "that the minds and hands of such men as Gompers and Mitchell and Morrison are free from taint in this matter, so far as they personally are concerned.

"Yet they preached and taught the thing that inevitably led to 'direct action.' They told the workers to act in politics as individuals. They did not bring into play the political weapons that would have cured their ills. Their ills became acute. They used other weapons.

"If I were in Russia I could not be a terrorist. These men in democratic America could have worked for political redress. But they did not. Darrow is a philosophic Anarchist at heart, I believe. He preferred that the Socialists should not win in Los Angeles. So the pressure of the forthcoming election was used as a whip upon the McNamaras to bring about their confessions.

"This is what we Socialists had to do with the case: When our National Executive Committee met in May in Boston we decided that the McNamaras were entitled to a fair trial, and from bitter experience we knew that would be hard to get. We decided to raise such a display of public sentiment as would guarantee a fair trial and money enough to guarantee that the accused men would have ample opportunity to present their case.

"That is as far as we went. Now that they stand guilty by their own confession, I am as horrified by the expressions of sympathy for them and the appeals for clemency on their behalf as I am of the crime itself. They deserve the full penalty of the law."

To denunciation of the labor leaders as "inciters to violence" through their teachings Mr. Goebel, who came in from Newark to attend a committee meeting at the Rand School, added a personal denunciation of Lincoln Steffens.

"That man," he said, referring to Steffens, "has grasped us by the hand and called us 'Comrade,' as if he were one of us. Yet in the last test, when there was a clear issue whether Los Angeles were going for socialism, he stood against us; worked to bring about a confession that the political stress alone made desirable.

"Before he can call me 'Comrade' again he has got to show why he did not help stave this off or bring it about soon enough so that it would not operate as a direct political blow against us. The McNamara confession was forced and accepted to hurt us, and Steffens will certainly be called upon to make a full explanation of his part in it."

DENIES AIDING DYNAMITERS.

Iron Workers' Official Says Violence Never Was Countenanced.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4.—John T. Butler, First Vice President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, declared to-day that the association had never knowingly furnished $1 to promote dynamiting or any other form of violence. Mr. Butler was present at the meeting of the Executive Board in the Indianapolis headquarters when John J. McNamara was arrested.

"I want to declare now," said Mr. Butler, "that I never knew the association to provide any funds for dynamiting, and as an international officer for many years I ought to know what's going on. If there were crimes planned in the union I knew nothing of them.

"I stand ready for any investigation by anybody. I do not intend to resign. Organized labor, and even the iron workers, ought not to be blamed for the crimes of these two men. No one can tell me that the rank and file countenanced dynamiting.

"I do not believe that Detective Burns is justified in declaring that Mr. Gompers knew all the time that the McNamaras were guilty. I was closer to John J. McNamara than Mr. Gompers, and I believed absolutely in his innocence—so much so, that I have not yet recovered from the shock of his confession. At the regular board meetings twice a year, and at intervals in my work as an organizer, I came in contact with John J. McNamara, and I thought I knew him pretty well. There was never a shadow of doubt in my mind as to his innocence, and the news of his confession was like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky. I did not know the brother James. He was never a member of our organization."

Mr. Butler said that the iron workers had paid a $5 assessment, which totaled $50,000 for the defense fund. He expects a call for a meeting of the board at Indianapolis within a day or two.

NO MEN HIGHER UP—MITCHELL.

Nor Does He Think the Union Labor Cause Is Permanently Injured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 4.—In discussing the confession of the McNamaras today, John Mitchell, who addressed labor meetings in this city yesterday, said he did not believe the cause of union labor would be permanently hurt by the acts of the McNamaras.

Mr. Mitchell also said that he did not believe men higher up in union labor councils were in the plot.

ECKHOFF STILL A PRISONER.

Wife Has Not Heard from Him Since the Confession, She Says.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—Rumors that Frank Eckhoff, the coremaker who is said to have given valuable information to Burns's detectives, visited his home in this city last Friday, were denied to-day by his wife. She declared she had not heard from her husband or received any message from him since the confession of the McNamaras.

"It is impossible that my husband should know all they say he does, and I do not believe it," said Mrs. Eckhoff.

NOCKELS UPHOLDS GOMPERS.

Did Not Represent or Notify Federation Head of the Confession, He Says.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 4.—Secretary Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor, reasserted to-day, after reports to the contrary, that he had not come here to represent Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

"That is a lie," he said.

"Did you keep Gompers informed of the progress of the negotiations?" was asked.

"I did not," said Nockels.

Mr. Darrow said to-day that Nockels knew the situation and accepted the solution as the most practicable one.

SOME OF THE DYNAMITERS' JOBS

Partial List of Buildings and Bridges They Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 4.—A person in close touch with the prosecution of the McNamara brothers to-day gave out the following list of outrages in or near New York which, he said, were perpetrated by the members of the gigantic conspiracy of which the McNamaras were moving figures and in which other prominent union men are implicated:

Jan. 19, 1906.—Attempt is made to dynamite the Post & McCord building under construction at 304 East Twenty-third Street, New York.

Oct. 30, 1907.—Bridge is dynamited at Newark Meadows, near Newark, N. J., which was being erected for the Pennsylvania Railroad by the American Bridge Company.

Feb. 3, 1908.—Clamps on five large guys removed, letting the entire end of the draw bridge over East Chester Bay in Pelham Bay Park fall into the bay. Estimate damage about $5,000 or $10,000.

March 25, 1908.—The draw bridge over the Raritan River at Perth Amboy, N. J., is dynamited. The bridge was being constructed by the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

April 5, 1908.—Hoisting crane belonging to McClintic & Marshall of Pittsburgh, Penn., at Chelsea Piers for the City of New York, dynamited.

April 9, 1908.—Tremont Avenue bridge, near West Farms station, New York, on line of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, dynamited.

May 22, 1908.—Explosion in plant of Louis Shoemaker & Co., at Manchester, N. Y., where work was being done for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

April 1, 1910.—Attempt to dynamite Blackwell Island Bridge, being erected by the Pennsylvania Steel Company for the City of New York.

May 11, 1910.—Attempt made to blow up a bridge being built by the American Bridge Company at South Brooklyn.

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GOMPERS UNSAFE, U. S. OFFICIAL SAYS

District Attorney Charles W. Miller of Indianapolis Says He Should Be Retired.

ON TRACK OF CONSPIRATORS

Trying to Trace the McNamaras' Funds—Accountants Examine Ironworkers' Books.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4.—"An earnest effort will be made by the Government to bring to justice every man who was involved in the most damnable conspiracy ever entered into in this country," said United States District Attorney Charles W. Miller to-day in discussing the Federal Grand Jury's investigation of dynamiting operations of the McNamara brothers and others said to have been associated with them.

"The people are entitled to know all the facts, and all the facts will be known at the proper time. It is not a part of my duty to discuss the details, and I will not do so. The time is at hand for me to act.

"There is no occasion for any person to be misled by false issues. This is not a contest between capital and labor. Capitalists and laborers who believe in law and order must and will stand together. Such unsafe leaders as Gompers must be retired. Let men who stand on honest ground come to the front. The destruction of life and property must cease. Acts of force and violence must cease and all violators must be brought to justice."

"Some persons that apparently have been so astounded by the pleas of guilty of the McNamara brothers at Los Angeles may soon be still further amazed," said a representative of one of the employers' organization watching the Federal investigation to-day.

"No one at all informed believed the McNamaras were alone in operations that covered 100 explosions from coast to coast and cost an enormous sum of money."

Accountants and stenographers who proceeded to-day with the examination of the records and correspondence of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, in the Federal Grand Jury chambers, were seeking evidence, it was learned, as to the exact disposition of certain funds of the association. According to the information compiled by the National Erectors' Association, 100 explosions directed against employers of non-union ironworkers occurred between August, 1905, and December, 1910, in many States, and it is the details of the organization and the financing arrangements involved that the United States authorities seek to uncover.

Specifically, the Federal inquiry is as to whether or not the statute governing inter-State transportation of dynamite has been violated, but since the visit of Detective William J. Burns to this city yesterday it is intimated that prosecutions on more serious charges may follow if the Federal Grand Jury returns indictments against men alleged to have been "higher up" in the McNamara conspiracy.

Plans further to disclose the identity of these persons were formulated by Mr. Burns and United States District Attorney Charles W. Miller yesterday, and to-day operatives in the employ of Burns and the National Erectors' Association were active in several phases of the investigation here.

H. S. Hockin, acting for John J. McNamara as Secretary-Treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, speaking of the meeting of the Executive Board soon to be called to deal with the McNamara situation, said:

Speaking of the meeting of the executive board soon to be called to deal with the McNamara situation, Mr. Hockin said:

"I do not attempt to forecast our policy. I was totally unprepared for the McNamaras' pleas. None of John's letters to me ever suggested this action. I find in my mail this morning a letter from him, dated Thanksgiving, the day before he pleaded guilty, and there is nothing in it indicating the course he would take. It refers entirely to business affairs of our union."

Mr. Hockin declined to discuss further the contents of the letter.

An important session of the international labor union officers who have headquarters in this city has been called for to-morrow afternoon in this city. President James L. Lynch of the Labor Leaders' Conference and Secretary Frank Duffy decided on the special session for to-morrow in order that the public should understand the attitude of the international bodies following the McNamaras confessions. An expression for the combined unions will be given out following the session.

A forecast of the action which will be taken cannot be made, according to Mr. Duffy, because of the different opinions over the case among the officers of the unions. That the McNamara brothers will be universally condemned and that violence and the destruction of life and property will be deplored as in contradistinction to the principle of organized labor, seems probable, according to Secretary Duffy.

The conference was first formed a fortnight after the arrest and extradition of John J. McNamara from Indianapolis. From this meeting arose the determination to press the kidnapping charge against Detective Burns and Detective Hossick of Los Angeles, who aided Burns in spiriting the prisoner out of the State in an automobile.

Union leaders in this city remain loyal to Gompers, and are unanimous in their belief that he was unaware of the guilt of the McNamara brothers.

UNIONS DENOUNCE McNAMARAS.

Resolutions Calling for "Full Penalty" Sent by Many to Prosecutor.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Dispatches from various cities in the West to-day told of the passage of resolutions by labor unions condemning the McNamara brothers and asking the "full penalty of the law" for them. In several sets of resolutions mailed to District Attorney Fredericks of Los Angeles the death penalty was asked specifically.

Such action was taken by the Quincy, Ill., Duluth, Minn., and Grand Junction and Colorado Springs, Col., Typographical Unions; the Hancock (Mich.) local of the Western Federation of Miners, the Minden (Mo.) Miners' Union, the Atchison (Kan.) Trade and Labor Council, and other similar bodies.

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An Important Sale of High Grade Shirts

Formerly $2.00 and $2.50 **Reduced to 4 for $5.00** ($1.35 the garment)

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Let this sink deep into your mind: fourteen and a half thousand garments in fifty-one different and distinct styles and weaves—not merely patterns. That is the scope of the sale—large.

Not the "no-thank-you" garments with which the market is congested. No. Every shirt is the product of my Newark factory, and made as well as head-and-hand know how. That is the character of the sale—high.

No quibbling nor temporizing with the Purpose. None. A reduction of quite one-half of the average price. That is the benefit to you—big.

Business and Dress Shirts, Negligee, Stiff or Limp, Box, Side or Knife Plaited; French or Straight Cuffs.

Imported Silk-and-Madras, French Pique, Scotch Madras, Russian Corded Madras, Flannel and White Dress Shirts.

The Renaissance of the Wing Collar gathers strength with the days and most of it through the Arlon Tractor. In form impressive, in height comfortable and with the patented buttonless back, which makes unnecessary the garroting back button. Quarter sizes.

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¶ Regular stock—broken sizes—reduced prices. Thereby hangs a tale. These shoes are the balance of our 4.00 and 5.00 stocks making a hurried exit to accommodate a full complement of sizes in incoming lines. We can therefore afford to reduce the tariff on them in order to facilitate their going. The work of a maker whose long suit is 4.00 and 5.00 footwear, these shoes will act well their part in whatever walk of life they may find themselves.

¶ Not all sizes in all models, but all sizes distributed somewhere throughout the assortment, which is some 800 pairs strong. Made in gun metal, black vici kid, patent colt, and containing also some tan Russia calf. Models are lace, button and Blucher lace. Soles are single or double. Workmanship is excellent, and every pair has that snap and style which make for smart appearing footwear.

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¶ For days of snow and sleet, when you are splashed to the blinkers with slush, and every street crossing is a miniature Johnstown Flood, a pair of 4-buckle Arctics are indispensable.

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CONVICT FOURTH MAN FOR CROTON MURDER

Zanza Makes Hour-Long Plea on Witness Stand, but Jury Returns in Seven Minutes.

TO TRY LAST ITALIAN TO-DAY

Zanza Denies Previous Confession and Says the Four Others, Unknown to Him, Planned to Kill Mrs. Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Santa Zanza, one of the five Italians charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary Hall of Croton Lake on Nov. 9, pleaded for his life for more than an hour from the witness stand in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court here this afternoon. The jury, after counsel had closed, convicted him of first degree murder in seven minutes. Zanza was the fourth of the gang to be placed on trial for the murder of Mrs. Hall, Cono, Di Marco, and Calli being found guilty of murder in the first degree last week.

He insisted on being permitted to take the stand in his own behalf. When he had finished and the prosecutor asked him to explain statement after statement that he had previously made, all of which contradicted what he said on the stand this afternoon, the Italian showed his teeth in a half smile and half sneer and answered:

"Yes, I say all that you say, but I lied then. I am in court now and I tell the truth."

Zanza had heard Miss Anna Griffin and Mrs. Gertrude Rae testify that he was among the five Italians who came to the Griffin home to murder and rob on the morning of Nov. 9. They had pointed him out in open court as one of the murderers and one of the ringleaders in the conspiracy that was hatched in Brooklyn for the purpose of stealing the $3,000 insurance money that was left by Miss Griffin's grandfather.

Henry Hall, the young husband of the murdered woman, identified a gold watch, gold bracelets, and an old-fashioned neck chain.

Less than an hour was taken to get a jury. Zanza, who knew that Cono, Di Marco, and Calli had all been found guilty before him, apparently took no interest in the selection of the twelve men. Every now and then he turned and cast a look full of hate at Angelo Giusto, who sat a few feet away, and who will go on trial to-morrow morning. Giusto laughed every time Zanza gave him a look, and Giusto knew that when Zanza went on the stand that he was going to try and make the jury believe that Giusto was the man who had stabbed Mrs. Hall to death.

After Miss Griffin and Mrs. Rae had identified Zanza as one of the murderers, Beatrice Purdy, 9 years old, of Peekskill, who found Mrs. Hall's jewelry after it had been thrown away, went on the stand and told all about it. In less than three hours the State had closed its case.

William H. Blakeley of Yonkers, who was appointed by Justice Tompkins to defend Zanza, stated to the court, when the State closed, that Zanza desired to testify for himself. Justice Tompkins motioned to the defendant to take the stand.

Mr. Blakeley asked Zanza a few formal questions, and then told him to tell his story. An interpreter stood beside the Italian, who preferred to tell his story in his own language instead of broken English.

"It was about Nov. 4," said Zanza, "when in a saloon on Carroll Street, near President Street, in Brooklyn, I met a man named Francisco Di Marco, a brother of Filipo Di Marco, who is arrested, and another man, Tony Lungo. I had a good job that paid about $10.50 a week, but Di Marco said he would get me a better one. I bought a glass of beer for myself and for them, and I told them that I liked my job and didn't want the new one.

"On Wednesday, Nov. 8, I met Francisco Di Marco and Tony Lungo again, and they begged me to take the new job for more money. Then I went home to get ready and I got a coat and a pair of trousers and a loaf of bread. I also took a pistol, for I knew I was going to a strange country and didn't know what might happen. I packed up the things and put the pistol in with them. Then I went to meet Di Marco and Tony Lungo, and we met in Union Street, Brooklyn.

"We were all together in Union Street—Francisco Di Marco, Tony Lungo, Angelo Giusto, Lorenzo Calli, Vincenzo Cono, and me. All but Francisco Di Marco and Tony Lungo went to Brooklyn Bridge. We waited there, and soon Francisco and Tony came along. Then we all took elevated trains and went to 155th Street, where we took a train for Croton Lake, where Francisco and Tony had told me my new job was.

"It was after midnight when we got to Croton Lake, and, it being late, we went into the woods to sleep. We all lay down, but I slept five or ten feet away from the others. I slept by myself. I slept well, and at daybreak Francisco Dimarco woke me up, and he said that we would be going to get our new jobs. About 8:30 Tony Lungo and Francisco Dimarco told me and Cono and Calli and Giusto to go to a house and get milk and eggs and chicken to cook for our breakfast. We went, but got no eggs and chickens. We got a quart of milk, and I was the one who paid the lady for it. We drank the milk, but I didn't like it much. I never did like milk very much.

"We returned to the woods and Francisco Di Marco asked me who was in the house, and I told him that a lady was there. Then Francisco Di Marco pointed out a place, and he said to me, 'Stand there.' Francisco then told me to have my pistol ready, and if anybody passed I was to shoot them. Then they all went to the house and left me there alone, and I was afraid. I did not know why they had gone to the house. I stayed there on guard all the time because Francisco Di Marco had threatened me with a pistol if I did not stay.

"A little while passed, and I saw all of them running out of the house into the woods. I being strange to the country ran, too. After a while Angelo Giusto caught up with me, and we walked for more than an hour, and he said nothing. Then he talked and showed me a watch and bracelets and a chain. I asked him where he got them and he said, 'In the house.' Then I saw Angelo Giusto put the watch and the bracelets and the chain in his pocket, and he took a long knife out of his pocket and threw it far away."

When Lanza said that Giusto had thrown a long knife away, Giusto's face was wreathed in smiles. He shook his head indicating that Zanza was lying.

"After Giusto showed me jewelry and threw the knife away," Zanza continued, "we walked a long way and I slipped and fell. After awhile we met a man and we asked him the way to the railroad station. Two hours later we met same man again and this time he arrests us. He searches us and on me he found the pistol I told about. He also found a comb you see in court, which I had bought for a nickel, and then they took us to Peekskill, where Giusto threw the jewelry away. That is all I know about this. I did not know about the murder and I was not in it. I was in the woods and thought I was there to get a new job."

"Zanza," said Assistant District Attorney Davis, "did not Giusto face you in the jail the other day and did he not point his finger at you and say, 'Santa Zanza, you stabbed the woman to death while I held the apron over her mouth to keep her quiet,' did you then deny the truth of that accusation?"

"No; I say nothing to it; I wanted to say it in court," answered the prisoner.

"Did you not tell Sheriff Hartnett that you had never seen either Filipo Di Marco or Lorenzo Calli before your arrest?"

"Sure I did, but it was a lie. I now tell the truth."

"Did you not say a few days ago that it was Lorenzo Calli who killed Mrs. Hall?"

"Sure; but I lied. Now I tell the truth."

Justice Tompkins asked Zanza why he did not run away when he saw that Di Marco and Cono and the others were committing a crime.

"I was afraid because I did not know the roads," the Italian answered.

At 4:35 P. M. the case went to the jury. At 4:42 P. M. the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and Justice Tompkins remanded Zanza until Wednesday for sentence.

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THINK NOW DURLAND WAS NOT A SUICIDE

Continued from Page 1.

Boston. I asked him to send to me the facts on which he based his conclusion that Durland was a suicide. The only tangible thing he has is Mrs. Durland's statement.

"At present I am as much in the dark as anybody. I have nothing on which to base an opinion that he was or was not a suicide."

The Magistrate said he did not believe that Durland suffered from persecutional mania. He said, however, that Durland's arrest following a dispute with the management of The Hermitage over a bill was unwarranted, but that the charge had been thrown out by the District Attorney and Durland honorably discharged. He said he knew of no other episode which might be construed as persecution, but that Mrs. Durland had told him there were others.

Among the passengers on the train, from a stateroom of which Durland was taken to a Boston hospital, was W. D. Parmelee, a close friend of both Mr. and Mrs. Durland. After her husband's death Mrs. Durland came to New York and was the guest of Mr. Parmelee's mother at the Ritz-Carlton, where Parmelee also had rooms. They all left the hotel some days ago and could not be found last night.

As first understood, Mrs. Durland's account of her meeting with her husband in Boston was that she had gone there to avoid him, but that he had learned her whereabouts and followed her there, where she was registered at the Hotel Touraine. Mrs. Durland moved from the Touraine to another hotel, where she registered as Mrs. Davis, for the purpose of avoiding her husband's importunities for her to join him in suicide, she reported. But he found her, she said.

About that time Parmelee, who had been a roommate of Durland's at St. Botolph's Club, Boston, communicated with his friend, Dr. Magrath, and asked his aid in procuring the detention of Durland on the ground that he was insane. Nothing came of this request. Dr. Magrath was next called in his official capacity after Durland's violent death, and sent his organs for an autopsy to the Harvard Medical School.

Among the things which the insurance detectives are investigating is the fact that Durland was received at the Relief Hospital in South Boston under the name of "Kurkind," and his death on Saturday night was not communicated to the newspapers until Sunday evening.

Durland's Career.

Durland was 30 years old and the son of J. H. Durland of New York. Mrs. Durland was formerly the wife of Robert T. Haines, the actor. Her maiden name was Grenville. At the time of her marriage she said that her mother was an Indian Princess. She was about one year Durland's senior.

After studying at Harvard, Durland went abroad for further study at the University of Edinburgh and the High School of Social Studies in Paris. He accompanied William English Walling to Russia and was arrested with him for consorting with suspected Nihilists. He was a friend of J. G. Phelps Stokes and was best man at the latter's marriage to Rose Pastor. He was also an intimate friend of Mr. and Mrs. Upton Sinclair and Ferdinand Pinney Earle. He was a social worker at the University Settlement in this city for some years, and had been head of the Tech House Settlement in Boston.

Mrs. Durland was well known as the author of "Hearts Aflame," a play produced at the Bijou Theatre in this city, and collaborated with her husband in the sketch "Buchanan of The Times."

During Durland's recent trouble with the management of The Hermitage his wife stood by him. He had previously filed suit against her for divorce, but withdrew the action. At the time of his death his wife was preparing a suit against him for divorce or separation. This was given as one of the motives for his suicide.

In a letter to his mother, written two days before his death, Durland said that his wife had consented to withdraw this suit, and referred to certain contemplated charges. He said:

"It was the sort of thing that cannot be lived down, and so Genevieve preferred to drop out with her name unsullied. No human being in the world ever tried harder to win success and peace and quiet than she. She strove day and night. She had such a capacity for happiness on the farm, with her 'babies,' the pups and horses; but by standing loyal to me she went down overwhelmed. It is a great tragedy."

This letter was taken to substantiate the theory that Durland believed he had induced his wife to join with him in suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—Medical Examiner George Burgess Magrath, who was also a friend of both Kellogg Durland and Mrs. Durland, told the insurance detectives that there was nothing in the circumstances surrounding the death of Durland that were not consistent with suicide. He referred them to District Attorney Pelletier and his report on the case set forth the cause of death as "suicide."

BELMONT AUTO SPEEDING.

August, Jr., Stopped by the Police, Admits the Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., Dec. 4.—"Do you know you were exceeding the speed limit?" demanded Bicycle Policeman Otto H. Payne as he drew up yesterday beside the automobile of August Belmont, Jr., on the Merrick Turnpike between Amityville and Massapequa.

"Certainly I did," responded the young man, "but the road was so good I couldn't resist the temptation."

In the car with Mr. Belmont was his wife and chauffeur. He was ordered to present himself in the Justices' Court of Coradon Norton at Freeport on Wednesday afternoon.

All 5th Ave. Stages to Run to 19th St.

The Fifth Avenue stages, some of which have been halted on their downtown trips and turned northward at Twenty-second Street, hereafter will all run to Nineteenth Street, where some will be turned back, while others will continue to Washington Square.

GERMAN ENVOY TALKS AT THE CITY CLUB

Count Von Bernstorff Tells How Municipalities in His Country Are Governed.

THEATRES FOR THE PEOPLE

Cities Own Much of the Public Lands and the Councils Are In Control of All Utilities.

The City Club last night entertained at dinner Count Johann H. von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. The big dining room of the club was crowded. The talks were about municipal government here and in Germany. Every member of the Board of Estimate had been invited, but three of them were not there—President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen and Borough President McAneny because they were ill and Mayor Gaynor for a reason that nobody knew. He made no reply to the invitation.

In his introductory remarks President Charles H. Strong of the club said that the dinner was the second of the series to foreign Ambassadors. In August Ambassador Bryce, from the Court of St. James, was the guest of honor.

"I am glad," President Strong said, "to welcome so many members of the Board of Estimate. At the last dinner we had six of the eight members, and this time we would have had seven of the eight if two of them were not ill, one seriously. I have an idea that if we continue to be good the eighth will come to the next dinner."

At this allusion to the Mayor there was laughter and applause. Mr. Strong said we had much to learn from Germany. The only German cities he knew anything about, he said, were Cincinnati and Milwaukee.

"Milwaukee comes into prominent view just now," said Mr. Strong, "because it has just elected a Socialist Mayor. In Haverhill, Mass., a Socialist was elected Mayor so long ago that all have forgotten about it except those real estate men who saw their values dwindle."

He mentioned some of the differences between the government of American cities and those of Germany. The Germans get large tracts of land and hold them for lease or sale. In Berlin nearly 40,000 acres are so held.

"Municipal government in Germany," said Mr. Strong, "has developed marvellously during the last twenty years. Her problems are largely our problems."

Then Mr. Strong told how the guest of the evening was Secretary to the German Legation in London, and that he had married an American lady, a native of this city. The club members rose and drank the Count's health.

The Count Speaks in English.

Count von Bernstorff is tall and splendidly built. He wears a small mustache, with tightly waxed ends. He spoke in fairly good English, and was quick in finding synonyms when he failed to catch the word he wanted. He congratulated the club on the good work it had done for the city, and said that since he has been here in this country he has been asked to speak on many different subjects. He said it began with a request that he speak upon the best methods for increasing the birth rate, to prevent infant mortality, and ended by proposing that he talk in public about the highest problems of metaphysics. He told a story about an American who went to Germany and at the hotel he saw that there was a place for the occupation of the guests as well as for their names. So he wrote himself down as an "elector of New York." Then the Count said:

"To be a Burgher of a city in Germany, one must have a definite and tangible interest in the community. In the theory and practice of city government in Europe, a city has always been regarded as a corporation which had business to conduct and property to administer. According to this theory, a distinction is made between the civil and political rights, on one side, and on the other what may be called municipal rights, the right to take active part in administering city property and determining city policy. As to the latter right, it is felt in Germany that the people exercising it should have some evident stake in the corporation whose affairs they were called upon to control and administer. The first thing that will strike a foreigner in German cities is the number and variety of the functions with which, for the benefit of the citizens, the public authority charges itself."

Rule in German Cities.

He said that in a modern German town new streets are not the creation of private enterprise. The Town Council lays out the streets in accordance with the interest and needs of the whole population. There are no restrictions as to the width of them or as to their construction. The Council is in full control and can do as it pleases. In this way open spaces are distributed all over the cities. The Council also decides what classes of buildings are to be erected. Some districts are devoted to factories, others to mixed quarters, where both dwelling houses and workshops may be built, while the rest is set aside for a residential district.

"Most town Councils," said the Count, "not only supply water, gas, electric lighting, and power, and make a good profit in relief of local expenditure, but also finance all the hospitals, treatment of phthisis, and all the schools, including colleges for advanced technical instruction. In most places the municipal cities own and work the tramways with very low fares and very high profits; they maintain fire stations with the most advanced apparatus; they have abattoirs regulated by veterinary science for the slaughter of animals for human food. In such cities as Cologne, Frankfort, and Mannheim they manage enormous docks for the accommodation of fresh water navigation; they maintain for the recreation of the citizens museums, pitcure galleries, parks, playgrounds, baths, bands of music, and even theatres."

"The City of Frankfort, for instance, and the institutions under its control, possess within its boundaries 12,800 acres of land, that is more than half the entire area of Frankfort. Outside the municipality owns 3,800 acres of land, making a total of 16,600 acres. Of this, 8,500 acres are covered with wood, which will probably be used for building purposes. The largest part of the timber is produced by the municipal forest, or stadtwald, purchased from the German Emperors at the end of the fourteenth century.

Dwellings for Workmen.

"Now, with reference to the provision of good and healthy dwellings for the working classes, there are in Frankfort, as in all large and ancient cities, a number of undesirable dwellings. But the area in which these dwellings exists is constantly decreasing, because the dwellings are being transformed into offices. A great many old houses have disappeared, owing to the laying out of new streets. These new streets, which cost many millions of marks, were made chiefly to secure better lines of communication; but at the same time they have improved the housing conditions. The building regulations also tend in this direction."

The Count said that at a very early period regulations existed which forbade the erection of unhealthy houses. Berlin, Cologne, Munich, Dresden, and Frankfort are rich in landed estates, which form a large part of the city's assets. Leipsic is one of the cities, he said, which has devoted a portion of their real estate to the housing of the working classes. He added:

"The municipality there has leased for a hundred years at a low rent to a philanthropic building society a large piece of communal land in the environs for the erection of cheap houses. The majority of the houses have to contain three, and some of them more than four, rooms. This society cannot transfer its leasehold rights to third parties without the consent of the municipality, and in the event of doing so both the offending contract and the lease itself may be canceled. The municipality undertook the initial construction of all squares, roads, and footpaths, and went further in undertaking to advance money on mortgage for building purposes should the building society's revenues prove inadequate, with the provision that the society must refund the loan by regular repayments in such a manner that on termination of the lease the mortgage will be redeemed.

The People Have the Say.

"The following is the method of town planning followed by the municipality. First of all, a plan is made showing the general scheme of the proposed new streets. The public is invited to inspect the plan, and objections are received and considered by the body which has to sanction the plans, and which is known as the Bezirksausschuss.

"Only after the plan has been approved are buildings permitted to be erected. It is in the interest of the land owners that the street plans should be approved, and it rarely happens that sanction has to be refused to a plan on account of objections brought against it. Of course, the municipality could not exercise this power of town planning unless they had the power of expropriation. This power is given by law, and there is no need to go to Parliament for special powers in a case where expropriation is necessary. But as a matter of fact, it is rarely used.

"Within the last ten years the city of Frankfort has expended more than $50,000,000 in the purchase of land. In German towns all works which have the character of a monopoly are to a great extent municipalized." (Applause.)

Others Speak of Germany.

Dr. Albert Shaw told the diners of the visits he made to Germany, and how the municipal governments impressed him. Then Dr. Frederic C. Howe, author and politician, spoke of the "German peril," and after telling of the strong, fatherly, and watchful Government of Germany, said:

"It is this that is slowly crowding the Union Jack off the sea."

He said that the German people had found a way of getting rid of the middleman. The parcels post brings to the people fresh vegetables, fruit, and flowers every morning from a hundred miles away.

He told of the various insurances in Germany, where the 65,000,000 people have insurance in one form or another. He said that Germany husbands its resources. Here we give away our subways that pay and buy ferries that do not pay. Frankfort issued $18,000,000 in bonds to build parks. Germany has solved the trust problem by not putting men in prison, but by inviting competition and offering water sites.

Lecture for Women on Government.

For the first lecture in the course arranged by the women's welfare department of the National Civic Federation on the different departments of the Government, Prof. John B. Moore of the department of international law and diplomacy will talk this afternoon on the general scheme under which the Federal Government operates. The lecture will be held in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria at 4 P. M. Nine other lectures will be given in the course by members of President Taft's Cabinet, with the exception of Postmaster General Hitchcock. In his stead George B. Cortelyou, who formerly occupied that post, will discuss the Post Office.

WHITE SLAVER SENTENCED.

Ten to Nineteen Years for Andrew Piccilio, Coney Island Bootblack.

The heaviest sentence yet imposed on a man convicted of white slave traffic in Kings County was given to Andrew Piccillo yesterday by Judge Fawcett in the County Court, Brooklyn. The court sent the accused man to Sing Sing at hard labor for an indeterminate term of ten to nineteen years, and also imposed a fine of $2,500, which lengthens his prison term to a day for every dollar of the fine if he fails to pay it.

Piccillo worked as a bootblack near the West End Terminal at Coney Island last Summer. Detectives obtained evidence against him which showed that he induced girls to lead immoral lives, and often threatened to kill them when they wanted to break away from his influence. He was twice tried for the same crime. The first time the jury disagreed.

Judge Fawcett called the prisoner an inhuman monster and regretted that he could not punish him more severely.

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

20.00 to 25.00 Overcoats
By the Hundreds
15.00

30.00, 32.50 and 35.00 Suits
By the Hundreds
22.50

This year instead of disposing of our wholesale department surplus at a sacrifice to dealers, we have chosen to pro-rate the reductions and give our retail customers the benefit of an opportunity such as is but rarely offered.

The offering consists almost entirely of staple, all the year 'round designs of standard quality—the majority of the suits being silk mixtures that are standard values the world over at 35.00, and hundreds of overcoats being staple kerseys and meltons, representing the attainable ultimate in value at 25.00.

While the selling has been tremendous, there still remains a splendid choice—if you come quickly.

OVERCOATS

Here you may select from 25.00 Cambridge and Quaker gray meltons, in plain and silk stripe, the fabrics being from the first makers of American meltons—the highest standard of fabrics used in 25.00 overcoats.
20.00 and 22.00 Oxford, Cambridge and Oxford blues, in high grade velours.
25.00 worsted cheviots, in handsome grays, in smart herringbone stripe effects.
Then, too, there are 25.00 standard kersey overcoats, in many shades, including black. There are models for dress and business service, semi-box, fitted backs and full box styles, 45 to 48 inches in length, models that in their distinctive style are the counterparts of our finest 50.00 and 60.00 overcoats.
In fabric, style and service-giving qualities these overcoats are standard value at 20.00, 22.50 & 25.00 15.00

SUITS

Here you have in excellent assortment 35.00 silk mixtures, in plain self-stripe and silk-stripe designs, distinctively styled, in all sizes for every type of man.
30.00 and 32.50 hairline stripe worsteds, silk stripe ideas, exclusive new purples on blue grounds and fine fancy and plain blue serges, in English soft roll and smart conservative models.
30.00, 32.50 and 35.00 worsted cheviots, exclusive plain wale and stripe effect English ideas—new tan browns, olive browns and battleship grays, the models including extreme English soft rolls, semi-soft rolls, English and some extreme patch pocket models—sizes from 32 to 46.
In comprehensiveness of assortment, exclusiveness of fabric and advanced styling of models, these suits are full value at 30.00, 32.50 & 35.00..... 22.50

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs.

Your Charge Account Is Solicited.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren St.
Across from City Hall.
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

"The Big Store"
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 6TH AVE., 18TH & 19TH STS.

LAST FIVE DAYS OF OUR EXCEPTIONAL OFFER TO CHARGE CUSTOMERS
To induce EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPING, purchases made at The Big Store until December 9th, inclusive, will be charged on Bills Rendered February 1, 1912.

Because of the Storm

All The Big Store Sales Scheduled for Monday Will be Continued Today

The unexpected snowstorm of yesterday must have inconvenienced a vast number of our customers who desired to reap the benefit of THE SPLENDID LIST OF BARGAINS advertised in Sunday's papers.

We therefore continue, today, the sales advertised in the Sunday papers, and in addition thereto WE HAVE ADDED A NUMBER OF TIMELY SPECIALS particularly suitable for the Wintry weather which has come upon us so suddenly.

The sales include:

JEWELRY
SILVERWARE AND CUTLERY
HANDKERCHIEFS
"STORM KING" BOOTS
MEN'S SHIRTS
VICTROLAS
WOMEN'S COATS
WOMEN'S DRESSES and SMART SUITS
WOMEN'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S FURS
UNTRIMMED MILLINERY
TRAVELING BAGS and SUIT CASES
DOLLS' ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS
RARE ART OBJECTS
FRAMED PICTURES
CEREAL SETS
STOVES, NICKEL-PLATED and COPPER WARES
GIFT RUGS
GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS

And Cold-Weather Necessities, Such As

MEN'S HEAVY OVERCOATS
COMFORTERS
BLANKETS
AUTO AND CARRIAGE RUGS
FOOT WARMERS
WOOLEN GLOVES
SWEATERS
SNOW SHOVELS
STOVES, ETC., ETC.

It Costs YOU Nothing to Vote for Our Donation of
$30,000
to Charity
WE give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies and churches shall receive this money.

Complimentary
L. M. Stamps Free
These will be distributed TODAY in our GREENHUT Building, Premium Parlor, Third Floor.
Only 100 Free Stamps Good in Any One Book

Double L. M. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

THIS SHIELD OF QUALITY
TRADE MARK
INSURES
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424-426 Fifth Avenue

Desires to Announce
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
of Imported
Ladies' Costumes
Evening & Reception Gowns
Tailor-made Suits & Blouses
To Be Closed Out Regardless of Cost

BONWIT TELLER Co.
OUTFITTERS TO WOMEN, MISSES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS
Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

ANNOUNCE
Absolute Clearance Sale
of the Entire Stock of Their
French Pattern Hats
& Own Reproductions
(Fur Hats not Included in This Sale)
At Half and Less Than Half Original Prices

Owing to the late date at which this new building was opened—the hats are the most recent productions of the foremost Paris Milliners and are in particularly good condition.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3, $3.50 & $4 SHOES
All Styles, All Leathers, All Sizes and Widths, for Men and Boys.
THE STANDARD OF QUALITY
FOR OVER 30 YEARS

The workmanship which has made W. L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

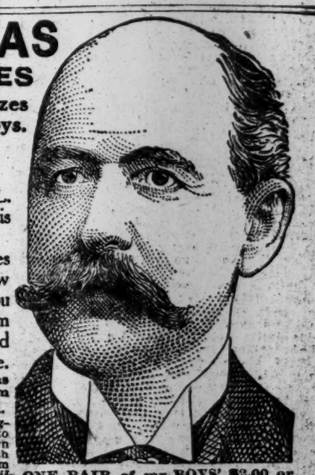
If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then realize why I warrant them to hold their shape, fit and look better and wear longer than other makes for the price.

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom

Shoes Sent Everywhere—All Charges Prepaid.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send direct to factory. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light sole. I do the largest shoe mail order business in the world.

Illustrated Catalog Free.
W. L. DOUGLAS,
152 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.



ONE PAIR of my BOYS' $2.00 or $2.50 SHOES will positively outwear TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes
Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

Call at W. L. Douglas Stores in New York:
93 Nassau St.; 755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.; 853 Broadway, cor. 14th St. (Union Sq.); 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th St.; 1437 Broadway; 1495 Broadway (Times Sq.); 984 Third Ave.; 1452 Third Ave.; 2202 Third Ave., cor. 120th St.; 2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th and 147th Sts.; 345 Eighth Ave.; 863 Eighth Ave.; 250 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl St.; 703-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.; 1007 Broadway; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave.; 474 Fifth Ave.; 1779 Pitkin Ave. NEWARK—837 Broad Street. JERSEY CITY—19 Newark Avenue.

REMOVE DOTY, BULGER URGES

Continued from Page 1.

sents the balance which was at that time due from Sutherland to the State on account of his embezzlement.

"The Commissioner finds that the Health Officer improperly audited and allowed the Sutherland claim, which was fraudulent, and was offered for audit for the sole purpose of canceling the State's obligation against him for stolen moneys amounting to $1,124.00.

"The Health Officer, from a business viewpoint, is thoroughly discredited as an administrator or director of business affairs, and is, therefore, unworthy longer to be trusted with the management and direction of the business affairs and transactions of the office of Health Officer of the Port of New York, for, under his business system, improper bills might easily be passed and paid without detection, or bills paid twice, as was discovered to be the case.

"Under the Health Officer's business system, as exemplified by his books and records, appropriations of funds for specific purposes could be readily misapplied without notice, and a dishonest public official could misappropriate State funds collected by him without discovery, except upon audit of the accounts, which, as kept, would not only be difficult but almost impossible.

Smuggling Permitted.

"The Health Officer improperly received and permitted his deputies and servants to receive from incoming steamers various kinds of goods, wares, and merchandise, including foods, cigars, wines, and brandies, and articles of wearing apparel, which were dutiable to the Federal Government, and which were landed at the Quarantine Station without the knowledge of the United States Customs authorities.

"The Health Officer improperly permitted the Quarantine Office at Rosebank to be used as a rendezvous or resort for lewd and immoral persons of both sexes, and for gambling and other improper purposes.

"The Health Officer improperly permitted his private secretary to purchase many thousands of dollars worth of coal from a broker, at an average cost of from 35 to 40 cents per ton above current market prices. During the same time the broker loaned the secretary $5,000, which was never repaid.

"The Health Officer improperly used one or more of the Quarantine transports in conveying pleasure parties over the waters of New York Bay, on many occasions, at an expense to the State of $12 per hour, and this amounted to a misappropriation of public funds.

"The Health Officer improperly purchased or permitted others to purchase many thousands of dollars worth of supplies, annually, and paid therefor without the O. K. or certificate of any one that the goods charged had in fact been delivered at the Quarantine Station. The evidence shows that, in many instances, all that the Health Officer knew of this class of transaction was learned from checks, drawn in payment of claims by others, to which he affixed his official signature. Bills on file in the Quarantine Office and the State Controller's office show upon their face that they were not O. K.'d or approved by any one.

"The Health Officer improperly paid a bill for supplies charged to himself individually, amounting to upward of $200, by his official check drawn against State funds.

"The Health Officer improperly permitted intercourse between sick children, suffering from various kinds of infectious diseases, with well children, temporarily detained on Hoffman Island. The effect of this intercourse was the infection of well children with the disease from which the sick children were suffering.

Cholera on Hoffman Island.

"The Quarantine equipment, including the water and sewer systems on Hoffman Island, was permitted to get out of order and to be neglected for so long a time, and to such an extent, that the water became contaminated and dangerous for use, and that the sewer system and closets connected therewith became blocked and clogged, and incapable of use for the purposes for which they were intended.

"The evidence tends strongly to show that, as a result of these conditions, Hoffman Island became impregnated with cholera, and that eleven persons from the steamship Moltke, held there for observation as cholera suspects, became infected with cholera on that Island."

The report here says that attacks by orderlies and other servants on "immigrant women and girls while in quarantine on Hoffman Island were of frequent occurrence," and goes on:

"The Health Officer many times permitted two or more sick children to be bathed in the same water in the children's hospital on Hoffman Island, because of an insufficient supply of hot water for bathing purposes, and that he improperly omitted to keep the dormitories, mess hall, and other rooms and apartments on Hoffman Island clean and free from vermin, or in a suitable condition for use by immigrants, and that he failed to furnish, or to cause to be furnished, a plentiful supply of pure and wholesome food to the immigrants in his custody at Quarantine.

"The Health Officer failed to properly or sufficiently heat the hospital and dormitories on Hoffman Island. This was due to his failure to provide an adequate heating apparatus, or a suitable device for heating purposes.

"Many important papers, containing original entries, were missing from the Quarantine office files. These papers covered long periods of time, and although it was often promised that they would be produced for examination, these promises were never fulfilled.

"The Health Officer improperly permitted his private secretary and other clerks in charge of Quarantine records to refuse to submit the Sutherland voucher to the State's accountants for examination or inspection, except on advice of counsel. This voucher, with attached memoranda, was an important paper. It belonged to the State, and the State's authorized representatives had the right to examine and inspect it without let or hindrance.

Violation of Quarantine.

"The Health Officer negligently failed and omitted to enforce the United States quarantine regulations as follows:

"Regulation 72, which provides that no direct communication shall be allowed between any vessel in quarantine and person or place outside, and that no communication whatever between Quarantine and a vessel in quarantine, or any person or place be allowed, except under the supervision of the Quaranatine officer.

"The Health Officer violated this regulation by permitting one Patrick Cushing, a hospital guard working among cholera suspects on Hoffman Island, to go to his home on Staten Island, where he collapsed with cholera, and also by permitting Charles Leavitt, carpenter on Hoffman Island, and a number of other persons working among cholera suspects to go into the Borough of Manhattan and mingle with the people there, without any supervision of the Quarantine officer.

"Also United States Quarantine Regulation 85, which provides that no person shall be discharged from Quarantine until the period of incubation of disease has elapsed since exposure.

"The Health Officer violated this regulation by permitting a large number of steerage passengers of the Duca degli Abruzzi to depart from quarantine before the lapse of five days, the period of incubation for cholera, and by permitting 345 steerage passengers of the steamer Laura to pass through quarantine, without detention, after he had good reason to believe that two of her steerage passengers were infected with cholera upon her arrival at Quarantine. These two sick passengers were immediately bacteriologically examined and were found to be suffering from cholera. The Health Officer thereupon was obliged to recall the passengers and send them to the State's quarantine on Hoffman Island for observation as cholera suspects.

"Also United States Quarantine Regulation 91, which provides that if a vessel carry persons from cholera-infected ports or places, a bacteriological examination shall be made of any case of diarrhea to exclude cholera before granting free pratique.

"The Health Officer violated this regulation by allowing the passengers of the steamer Laura to pass through Quarantine before the bacteriological examination of her sick passengers, who had been sent to Swinburne Island upon her arrival, had been completed. Upon the arrival of the Laura her surgeon informed the Health Officer that two of her passengers were suffering from cholera.

"And, also, United States Quarantine regulation No. 92, which provides, if cholera has appeared on board, that passengers shall be removed from the vessel and all of the crew save those necessary to care for her; that the sick shall be placed in the hospital, that those especially suspected shall be carefully isolated, that the remainder shall be segregated into small groups, and that no communication shall be held between these groups.

"The Health Officer violated this Quarantine regulation by allowing the passengers of the Laura to pass, as already stated, after he had received information from the ship's surgeon that cholera had appeared on board; and he also violated this regulation by failing to segregate the remainder of the ship's steerage passengers, and by failing and omitting to provide means on Hoffman Island or elsewhere for segregation or isolation.

"The Health Officer neglected and omitted to comply with the provisions of Section 127 of the Public Health Law, which requires him to keep the Department of Health of the City of New York informed of the number of cases of quarantinable diseases and the character of the same at Quarantine.

"It does not appear, with any degree of accuracy, that the Health Officer complied with this section of the statute.

Insanitary Practices.

"The Health Officer neglected to provide for division of the sexes in Quarantine, or to provide suitable accommodations for women, or suitable bathing facilities, or suitable toilet devices, or toilet articles, such as soap, towels, &c.

"The Health Officer employed, and improperly retained in his employ, immoral persons. This is exemplified by the employment of Sutherland, who was permitted to file a fraudulent voucher to cover his embezzlement, and who was arrested upon a charge which he settled by the payment of $300 to the proper authorities. When this occurred Sutherland was only a messenger in the Quarantine Office. A little later he was promoted to the position of private secretary to the Health Officer, and it was while he occupied this position that he became an embezzler of State funds.

"The Health Officer negligently and improperly permitted autopsies on bodies of children at the Morgue on Hoffman Island in view of immigrant women and others in the grounds outside.

"It was the custom for the orderlies to carry the bodies of children, covered with sheets, from the hospital to the morgue in their arms. Whenever this occurred, the orderlies being obliged to pass through the open grounds, mothers who had not seen their sick children for a long time followed the orderlies, weeping and wailing, and pulled the sheets aside to ascertain whether or not the dead bodies were those of their own children.

"The Health Officer improperly failed and omitted to keep the steerage mess hall or dining room and its equipment, including tables, seats, &c., clean and in proper condition for use as a dining room. The tables, cups, spoons, and plates were so rusty, worn, and dirty that they were unfit for use, even in the feeding of animals.

"The sewer arrangements and toilet accommodations connected therewith do not constitute an adequate sewer system for a quarantine station occupied at times by from 1,000 to 1,500 persons; nor is the water system or supply on Hoffman Island adequate to provide for the needs of large numbers of persons.

Too Much Reliance on Employes.

"All of the evidence bearing upon quarantine management tends strongly to show that the Health Officer has not been giving personal attention to the duties of his office, but that, in the main, he intrusted the performance of these duties to his subordinates. The indications suggested by the evidence on this point are all to the effect that the Health Officer has been living the social, rather than the strenuous life, and that many of the shortcomings, justly complained of and clearly established, are traceable to this fact.

"The Children's Hospital on Hoffman Island, when we consider that it is in the State of New York, and that this is the twentieth century, is an anacronism. The bringing of helpless children to a small island populated by people who have been exposed to yellow fever or plague, or smallpox or typhus fever or cholera, or other contagious or infectious disease, whether for medical treatment or temporary detention, with accompanying mothers, is the refinement of cruelty, because it exposes the lives of helpless and innocent persons to the gravest of dangers, even to the danger of death.

"The location and surroundings of the Children's Hospital on Hoffman Island and of the island itself, combine to make a hospital thus located and surrounded a most unsuitable place for the treatment of children suffering from contagious, infectious, or other diseases.

"There are not sufficient or adequate dormitory accommodations for persons detained in Quarantine on Hoffman Island in excess of the number of 700. It has requently happened that nearly twice this number have been quarantined there, and that this resulted in overcrowding, improper associations, and, besides, created a condition altogether insanitary and intolerable.

Unpaid Steamship Fees.

"The Health Oficer, in charging steamship companies for the maintenance of passengers under observation at Quarantine, instead of observing fixed rates, followed a sliding scale of prices ranging all the way from 60 cents to $1 per capita per diem. This practice is improper and cannot be justified.

"The Health Officer presented to the agent of the Munson Line of steamships, from time to time, bills aggregating $2,520 for services alleged to have been rendered in fumigating or disinfecting vessels owned by this line. None of these charges has been paid, no rhas any attempt been made to enforce their collection. If they were lawful they should have been collected, and if unlawful they should not have been made.

"The Health Officer from year to year, registered the Quarantine transport Governor Flower with the United States customs authorities at New York in the name of Hugh Ramsey of Perth Amboy, N. J., as owner, although it is claimed that this transport is actually owned by the State. No one connected with the Quarantine office appeared to offer an explanation. The Health Officer is justly chargeable with negligence in not having taken steps to determine the true ownership of this boat.

"The State of New York has been operating the Quarantine Station at the Port of New York for a long time at a loss, but from the books and records and system of keeping accounts in the Quarantine office it is impossible to ascertain the extent of such loss.

"The Health Officer neglected and refused to prepare an inventory of the personal property in the Quarantine Station belonging to the State. This inventory was frequently demanded of his counsel, who frequently promised to submit it, but the promise to do so has never been fulfilled.

"The Health Officer has failed utterly to maintain an efficient quarantine at the Port of New York.

"(a) He permitted the passengers of the steamer Argentina, in October, 1909, to proceed to Ellis Island, where it was discovered that one of their number was suffering from a well-developed case of smallpox. Some of these passengers had been allowed by the Federal immigration authorities to pass into the country when this discovery was made. The remaining passengers were recalled by the Health Officer and conveyed to Hoffman Island for observation.

"(b) In the year 1898 Col. Waring, who had been on a mission to Cuba for the Federal Government, returned by boat to New York, and, although sick with yellow fever, was allowed to pass to his home in the Borough of Manhattan, where he soon expired.

"(c) The Health Officer learned from the surgeon of the steamship Laura, upon her arrival at Quarantine, on the 21st day of June last, that two of her passengers had been suffering from cholera. He permitted the steamer to proceed to her dock, Pier 1, Brooklyn, after he had sent the two sick passengers to Swinburne Island.

"(d) The Health Officer recklessly permitted some of the steerage passengers from the steamer Duca degla Abruzzi to depadt from Quarantine within the period of four days from their last exposure to cholera, and the remaining passengers from this steamer within five days from their last exposure to cholera. Two of the passengers so discharged died of cholera within a day or two—one at Auburn, N. Y., and the other in the Borough of Brooklyn.

"(e) The Health Officer recklessly and negligently permitted Patrick Cushing, a hospital guard, who had been working on Hoffman Island among persons who had been exposed to cholera, to leave the island and go to his home on Staten Island, where he soon collapsed, and upon being transported to Swinburne Island, soon died of cholera.

The Reforms Rocommended.

"The Commissioner recommends, in view of his failure to maintain an efficient quarantine at the Port of New York, and for many other reasons enumerated in the report, that the present Health Officer be removed from office; that the Children's Hospital on Hoffman Island be discontinued, that the building which it occupies be equipped as a dormitory for the use of immigrants in Quarantine; that if the State is to continue the treatment of immigrant children for minor diseases incident to childhood the State should erect a suitable hospital for that purpose on high and dry ground at some distance from the New York Quarantine Station; or, that the State should contract for such medical treatment at appropriate hospitals controlled by the Department of Health of the City of New York, at the expense of the steamship companies bringing such children to Quarantine.

"The Commissioner also recommends that the water and sewer systems on Hoffman Island be overhauled and reconstructed under the supervision of a sanitary engineer, so as to fully comply with all modern sanitary requirements, and that the water supply on Hoffman Island be increased by deepening the present well on the island or by sinking a new one, or by such other means as may be necessary.

"The Commissioner also recommends that the District Attorney of the County of Richmond present 'Exhibit 3, of Aug. 31, 1911,' known as the Sutherland voucher, with all the facts and circumstances attendant upon its preparation, audit, and allowance, to the Grand Jury of his county, to the end that all those who participated in the preparation of this exhibit and in its audit may be dealt with according to law.

"That the Attorney General institute an action against the owners of the Munson Line of steamships to recover the sum of $2,520 charged against them for services by the Quarantine office, to the end that it may be determined whether or not this sum is legally due the State, and that the Attorney General institute and prosecute proceedings necessary to determine the ownership of the Quarantine transport Governor Flower and to ascertain why this boat has been registered with the United States customs authorities for many years in the name of Hugh Ramsey of Perth Amboy, N. J.

"That the law applicable to the office of Health Officer of the Port of New York be amended so as to compel the purchase of supplies for Quarantine according to the competitive plan or bid system; and also so as to make the rule of uniform rates for maintenance of Quarantine passengers mandatory; that the buildings on Hoffman Island be overhauled; that a ventilating system be installed therein, and that an adequate system for the heating of said buildings be provided.

"That the law applicable to the Health Officer of the Port of New York be amended so as to enable the State Controller to appoint a special deputy, or to employ a finance clerk, who shall keep his office in the Quarantine Building at Rosebank, and whose duty it shall be to receive and disburse all moneys on account of Quarantine and keep records thereof.

"That adequate bathing and toilet facilities be established on Hoffman Island, and that suitable rooms, connected with the dormitories, be equipped and set apart for the use of women and girls.

"The Commissioner recommends that John R. Loomis of the firm of Suffern & Son, certified public accountants, be employed to revise and remodel the methods of recording transactions and keeping of accounts in the office of the Health Officer of the Port of New York, in conformity to the requirements of the laws of the State and of the rules and regulations of the State Controller. The Commissioner urges that the system advised should be extremely simple and effective, developing all information and data necessary, and possessing such internal checks as will protect and safeguard the Quarantine Department against all losses."

DR. DOTY STRONGLY DEFENDED.

Dr. Polk and Others Say Bulger Report Is Not Well Based.

"The removal of Dr. Doty as Health Officer of the Port would not only be a most unjust act but a most dangerous one for the people of New York," said Dr. William M. Polk, President of the Academy of Medicine, last night. "All we physicians know that there will be a recurrence of cholera in Italy next Summer, and that there are unmistakable evidences of the bubonic plague along the shore of the Mediterranean. Dr. Doty's presence at Quarantine was never so necessary. No man is so fitted to meet such an emergency.

"The best proof in the world of Dr. Doty's competence is that he kept cholera out of the country this last Summer when almost every Italian immigrant ship was bringing in one or more cases of it. Several people died of cholera in this city and State, it is true. But the proof that Dr. Doty was doing his duty was that the disease didn't spread.

"There was nothing which in any way justifies the word 'reckless,' which Commissioner Bulger uses, in reference to Dr. Doty's management of Quarantine last Summer."

"Dr. Doty has told me privately about the Sutherland incident which Commissioner Bulger speaks of. And Dr. Doty is a gentleman and doesn't falsify. Sutherland was the son of a farmer who got a job as Dr. Doty's Secretary at Quarantine. Dr. Doty discovered that Sutherland had made away with several hundred dollars. Sutherland's father made good the money and Sutherland was dismissed. Dr. Doty didn't continue to employ him after discovering his defalcation.

Dr. William Perry Northrup, Professor of Children's Diseases in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and Visiting Physician at the Presbyterian Hospital, said that, in spite of Commissioner Bulger's statements regarding the children's hospital on Hoffman Island, the latter institution had been conducted on identical lines with the children's wards in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Dr. John Winters Brannan of Bellevue Hospital said that he was greatly distressed at hearing of the recommendation.

Charles Dushkind, the lawyer, who represented the complainants in last Summer's investigation, said last night that he was not at all surprised that Commissioner Bulger had recommended Dr. Doty's dismissal.

SAFETY LIMITS

SAFETY LIMIT No. 5. "The Company shall guarantee only such mortgages as are valid first liens upon marketable titles in fee to the property covered thereby. It shall guarantee only one mortgage at a time on any single property, and the principal amount guaranteed upon any such mortgage shall not exceed one-tenth of the Capital and Surplus of the Company at the time of guarantee."

The Lawyers Mortgage Company is the only American Guaranteed Mortgage Company having any such safety limit.

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SANTA CLAUS IS LIKELY TO FORGET.

Many homes where unavoidable misfortune has occurred will be cheerless unless the A. I. C. P. sends Santa Claus to them.

A contribution of any size can be used in sending Christmas cheer into some home that Santa would be likely to forget.

Here are a few suggestions:

$100 will send Santa Claus to 40 poor homes with a Christmas dinner for each and a toy for every child.
$50 will send a Christmas basket and a half-ton of coal to each of 10 families.
$25 will bring Christmas to 10 boys and girls, a warm school dress or school suit and a Winter cap for each.
$20 will send warm gloves, mittens, caps and stockings to 35 girls and boys.
$15 will put warm Winter overcoats on 6 school boys.
$10 will tie up 7 Christmas packages, each containing a warm sweater for some one who goes out to work.
$5 will send baskets with substantial dinners into 3 poor homes on Christmas Day.
$2 will buy 8 pairs of woolen stockings for sick women or children.
$1 will make a little girl happy and comfortable with a suit of warm underwear and a doll.

IN HOW MANY HOMES WILL YOU SEND SANTA CLAUS?

Send contributions to ROBERT SHAW MINTURN, Treasurer, Room 310, 105 East 22d Street.

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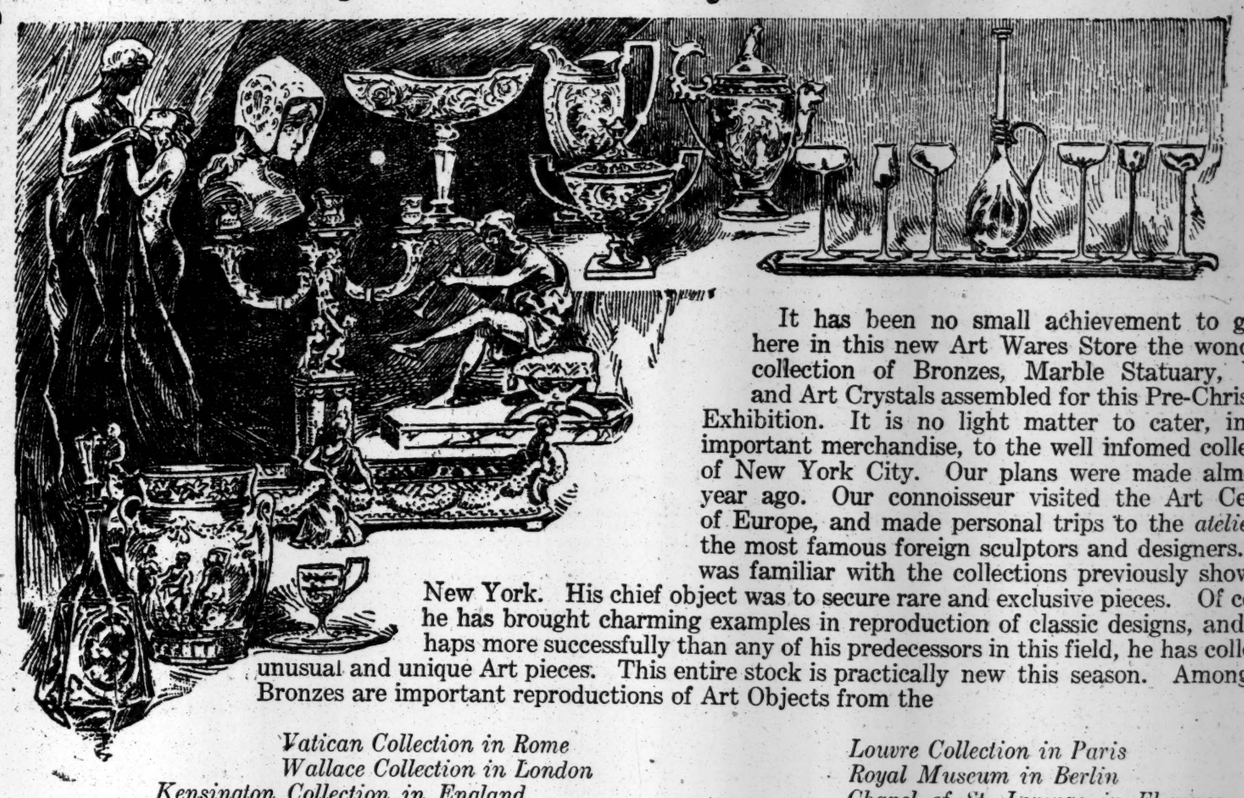
Of Unusual Scope and Character
An Assemblage of Rare and Beautiful Pieces Personally Selected By Our Connoisseur



It has been no small achievement to gather here in this new Art Wares Store the wonderful collection of Bronzes, Marble Statuary, Vases and Art Crystals assembled for this Pre-Christmas Exhibition. It is no light matter to cater, in this important merchandise, to the well infomed collectors of New York City. Our plans were made almost a year ago. Our connoisseur visited the Art Centers of Europe, and made personal trips to the *ateliers* of the most famous foreign sculptors and designers. He was familiar with the collections previously shown in New York. His chief object was to secure rare and exclusive pieces. Of course he has brought charming examples in reproduction of classic designs, and perhaps more successfully than any of his predecessors in this field, he has collected unusual and unique Art pieces. This entire stock is practically new this season. Among the Bronzes are important reproductions of Art Objects from the

Vatican Collection in Rome
Wallace Collection in London
Kensington Collection in England
Uffizi Collection in Florence
Louvre Collection in Paris
Royal Museum in Berlin
Chapel of St. Lorenzo in Florence
Lichtenstein Collection in Vienna

Included are the Diana Bust after Houdon, the Medici Figures after Michelangelo. Plaques after Luca della Robbia, Busts and other pieces after Donatello. Among the works of the sculptors of today will be found fine examples by Drouet, Delagrange, Caradossi, Andrarinni, Muller, Menlini, Cartier, Thenn, Kauba, Alschlog and others. There is a very artistic collection of Sevres Vases. Other fine specimens from the hand painters of Vienna, and the old Italian Potteries, representing Raphael and other periods. There are fine reproductions of the museum pieces from the time of Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. Also fine specimens of the Renaissance and Adams periods. There is a group of massive pieces for the hall, living room, dining room and reception rooms. Others for mantel or pedestal ornaments, and there are many beautiful miniatures for cabinet collection as well as decorative pieces for the "den," and others especially appropriate for the rooms of boys and girls.

Today we place on sale 100 pieces of French Art Bronze that we secured to sell at just one-half of the usual price.
$5 pieces will be $2.50 **$25 pieces will be $12.50**
$10 pieces will be $5 **$35 pieces will be $17.50**
$50 pieces will be $25

Artistic collections of old Brasswares, Plaques, Candlesticks, Boxes for wood and coal, many done by the best workers of Paris, and a good collection of hammered and polished Brass pieces made in America. Teakwood Stands, and green or white Marble Pedestals for pieces of all sizes.

The collections of English Rock Crystal and Bohemian Engraved Glass we believe to be the finest that have been shown in New York. In variety there are probably twice as many patterns as it is usual to find, and all have been recently imported.

One sumptuous Rock Crystal Glass service at **$600** has each of its 60 pieces signed with the engraved signature of Fritche, who is probably the most expert engraver of glass in the world.

The Crystal Section will entertain a connoisseur for an hour at least, and offers superb selection for those seeking fine gifts for housekeeping friends.

Fifth Floor

Concert in Auditorium
Daily This Week at 2:30 P. M.
PROGRAM

Mr. DE LOSS SMITH - - - Barytone
Mr. GEO. W. BOARDMAN - - Pianist
Mr. HORACE LARGE - - - At Player-piano
Mrs. DE LOSS SMITH - - - Accompanist

1. Player-Piano Solo—Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2 - - *Liszt*
Mr. LARGE
2. Voice: (*a*) When Love Is Dead - - - - - - - - *Cooper*
(*b*) Time Enough - - - - - - - - - *Nevin*
Mr. SMITH
3. Victrola: (*a*) Selected - - - - - - - - - -
(*b*) " - - - - - - - - - -
4. Player-Piano Solo: (*a*) Thorn Roses - - - - - - *Bendel*
(*b*) Badinage - - - - - - *Herbert*
Mr. LARGE
5. Voice: (*a*) If I Were You - - - - - - - - - - *Wells*
(*b*) To Lucasta - - - - - - - - - - *Ware*
Mr. SMITH
6. Piano Improvisations: (*a*) Mendelssohn and Dvorak
(*b*) Lucia (Left hand only) *Leschetizky*
Mr. BOARDMAN
7. Voice: (*a*) To My First Love - - - - - - - - - *Lohr*
(*b*) The Night Has a Thousand Eyes - - - - *Foote*
(*c*) Sunset - - - - - - - - - - - *Russell*
Mr. SMITH
8. Victrola: Cara Nome (Rigoletto) *Accompanied by Player-Piano*
9. Player-Piano Solo: Second Mazurka - - - - - - *Godard*
Mr. LARGE

The Christmas Sale of Silk Hosiery
Hold Qualities Rarely Seen Underprice

That man or woman is unusual who does not hail a gift of Silk Hosiery with joy. It is to assure the presence of many more boxes of such hosiery on the Christmas Tree, that we planned this unusual hoilday sale. Every item is of true, fine grades of Silk Hosiery that are rarely sold at lowered prices, especially at the height of the Christmas season. In addition, there are several fine lots of women's staple Lisle-thread and Cotton Hosiery, that are equally desirable as gifts. All purchases will be prettily boxed, if requested. You will be delighted with the groups of

Women's Silk Hosiery at 85c, 95c, $1.15, $135, $1.85, $2.35 and $2.85 Pr.
In plain black and colors, and charmingly embroidered or with lace ankles.
Usual prices, $1.35 to $4 a pair.

Men's Socks at $1 for 3 Pairs, and 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 and $1.85 a Pair
In plain black and colors, some with self clocks, also in shot effects.
Usual prices, 50c to $2.50 a pair.

Main Floor.

The $30 INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks
Are Without Rivals in Their Field

"INNOVATION" on a trunk is equivalent to "Kodak" on a camera, or "Pullman" on a sleeping car. In other words, it has come to *mean* "Wardrobe Trunks." "INNOVATION" Trunks have reached this pinnacle of popularity simply by *being* the best wardrobe trunks that are made. Their interior construction is admirable, adapted to carrying men's or women's wardrobes compactly, but in perfect condition. They are so strongly made as to be practically indestructible. (We guarantee them for five years).

You can buy an "INNOVATION" Trunk containing all these famous features for **$30.** How much better than to save a few dollars on some little known and inferior make!

Other "INNOVATION" Wardrobe Trunks are **$55, $60, $65 and $75**—the full range of styles for men and women can only be found at GIMBELS in New York, outside of the "INNOVATION" shop itself.

For a friend or a member of your family who is planning a Winter trip to the Mediterranean or to Florida, a better Christmas present than an "INNOVATION" can scarcely be imagined. ALSO

A Remarkable Special Sale of Gimbel Standard Trunks

With the exception of the "INNOVATION" Trunks, we have REDUCED PRICES ON EVERY TRUNK IN THE GIMBEL STOCK in response to the demands of greater space for Christmas goods. Included are

Wardrobe Steamer Trunks *Mens' Trunks* *Steamer Trunks*
Dress Trunks *Millinery Trunks*
Bureau Trunks *Skirt Trunks*

We have grouped the entire aggregation at five prices; quantities in some cases are small, and not every style of Trunk will be found at each price:

At $7.50, Trunks regularly $12 to $15
At $10, Trunks regularly $15 to $19
At $15, Trunks regularly $22 to $30
At $20, Trunks regularly $30 to $43
At $25, Trunks regularly $55 and more

Every Trunk bears the Gimbel five-year repair guarantee.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

Fifth Floor.

NEED SUBWAYS MOST FOR THE SUBURBS

Chairman Willcox So Declares When Ground Is Broken for Bronx Triborough.

FAVORS SEVENTH AVE. LINE

But Not at the Expense of Outlying Districts—Blames Estimate Board for Miscarriage of Plans.

The digging of the Bronx branch of the Triborough Subway, which is to open up the Southern Boulevard section to Pelham Bay Park and the Jerome Avenue section as far as Woodlawn, was formally started yesterday morning. Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission made a brief speech from a flag-draped stand on Mott Avenue, just north of 138th Street, and Chairman J. Harris Jones, President of the North Side Board of Trade, presented Public Service Commissioner Eustis with a bronze shovel.

Then Commissioner Eustis, Borough President Miller, armed with a pick, and Mr. Jones himself with an ordinary spade set to work at a one-foot square section of the street, from which the asphalt had already been taken up. The three officials, watched by a fair-sized crowd, dug down a few feet, and the outdoor ceremonies ended.

Then the Public Service Commissioners, Borough President Miller, and about forty members of the North Side Board of Trade, as well as representatives of the contracting firm of the Hagerty-Drummond Company, which has the contract for the section, and about 200 guests, adjourned for luncheon at Wuensche's Arion Restaurant, at 143d Street and Alexander Avenue.

In his outdoor speech Chairman Willcox stated with considerable emphasis that it was not the fault of the Public Service Commission, but of the Board of Estimate, that the project for the Seventh Avenue line, south from Times Square, as well as the projects of three-tracking the east side elevated lines and the development of the Steinway tube had come to naught.

In a speech which followed the luncheon Chairman Willcox put the failure of these subway projects still more squarely up to the Board of Estimate.

"I fail to see why the outlying boroughs of this city should be allowed to remain cornfields," Chairman Willcox said. "Rapid transit has two purposes. One is to relieve congestion. The other is to find a place to which the congestion may go. If this city is to pledge its credit and advance its money for the sake of developing subways, I insist that its purpose in doing this should be to give its population homes within the city, so that the citizens may become home owners and taxpayers and not go outside the city limits and pay their taxes elsewhere. It is a popular habit at present to say something nice about the Pennsylvania Station. I believe in the Seventh Avenue subway project very strongly. I and my colleagues urged it on the Board of Estimate last July. We also urged the Board of Estimate to adopt the plans for Route 18, for the three-tracking of the elevated lines, and for the Steinway Tunnel. In spite of our urgings, however, these projects were defeated in the Board of Estimate by a vote of 10 to 6. Had the Mayor and the Controller changed their votes the projects could have been put through, and could still be put through if the votes were to be reconsidered.

"I think that the responsibility ought to be made clear in this matter. When our commission first came into office the city had no funds for subway building whatsoever. The commission didn't have any funds till about a year and a half ago, when we had $47,000,000. We had, up to that time, been unable to do anything with the Interborough. But that Autumn the Interborough started negotiations with us to build the Seventh Avenue and Bronx lines. All the Interborough's negotiations, however, were based on the theory that the money was to be furnished by the companies, leaving the city free to use its money for other enterprises. The Interborough broke off these negotiations and then last November reopened them. This time they offered to put in one-half the money to complete the Subway 'H' and other lines and to operate them under a reduced term of lease and to divide the profits with the city. The Public Service Commission believed and still believes that this offer was in favor of the city. It meant the three-tracking of the elevated and the opening of the Steinway tube. We recommended it to the Board of Estimate, and the committee of the board, composed of Messrs. McAneny, Cromwell, and Miller, had many conferences with us which came to nothing.

"There have been two things in connection with recent Subway history which have struck me as not exactly fair. One was the objection which the Interborough raised, after everything seemed to be settled, to the ten-year recall clause in the statute. The Interborough had known about the existence of this clause perfectly well all along. I was myself in conference with bankers who were to furnish the money to the Interborough, and these bankers weren't worried about the ten-year recall clause at all.

"The other thing I object to is the way the Seventh Avenue project is being brought up now as a slogan to interfere with the present subway development, when it could easily have been put through last July if the Board of Estimate, including the Mayor and the Controller, had wanted. It has been said recently that 'something was hatching over the Steinway tunnel.' There is no proposition before our commision regarding it at present. There was a proposition, but it was voted down by the Board of Estimate last July.

"As for the Seventh Avenue line, I want it built. But I object to the argument that it ought to be built to benefit the Pennsylvania station. The Pennsylvania is deserving of congratulations for its foresight in building its new Seventh Avenue station. But the Pennsylvania station only sold 2,000,000 tickets last year. If every one of these purchases of Pennsylvania Railroad tickets had also been purchasers of a subway ticket, a subway station at the Pennsylvania station would be much less profitable and much less patronized than most of the subway stations in other parts of the town. The Subway station at the Grand Central last year, for example, sold 14,000,000 tickets, which is seven times as many as the Pennsylvaia could sell on such a hypothesis. The 241st Street station on the Broadway line sold 2,900,000, nearly one and a half times as much. The 157th Street station sold 3,800,000, nearly twice as much. I am not trying to make an argument against the advisability of a Seventh Avenue line. I am merely trying to explain to you that the Pennsylvania Railroad is not entitled to more privileges than the remote dwellers of this city are."

The Bronxites who attended the luncheon were so much interested in Chairman Willcox's Subway figures that they made him read out the last year figures of tickets sold, going south only, at all the Bronx Subway stations. The figures are: 177th Street, 2,553,000; Tremont, 3,397,000; Prospect, over 4,000,000; Jackson, 3,264,000, and 135th Street, 4,338,000.

Mayor Gaynor had been scheduled to speak at the luncheon, but he sent Chairman Willcox this letter:

Dec. 4, 1911.

Dear Mr. Willcox:

The severe storm which has come on makes it imperative that I be here in communication with Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards, and I therefore find myself unable to be at the subway luncheon. I regret this exceedingly, as I had counted on being present. I only want to say to the people of the Bronx that I trust that all the branches of the subway will be built in their borough, and that in the end they will be connected with a general system for the whole city. It is the disposition of all of us to do the best possible with the great subway problem. I trust that the west side subway will also be continued from Forty-second Street downtown, and that the work thereon will be begun as soon as the credit of the city will permit.

Very truly yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

William R. Willcox, Esq., Chairman, Public Service Commission, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

Present at the ceremonies were Public Service Commissioners Willcox, Eustis, and Maltbie, and Assistant Secretary Walker of the commission; President Miller of the Bronx, Commissioner of Public Works Whittle, Municipal Court Justice Tierney, Alderman Lawrence J. Fagan, John J. Hagerty of the Hagerty-Drummond Contracting Company; J. Harris Jones, Joseph A. Goulden, Alphonse Weiner, Martin Walter, Deputy Controller Douglas Matthewson, John F. Steves, Olin J. Stephens, Edward B. Boynton, J. Clarence Davies, Albert E. Davis, George Price, Herbert H. Reilly, and Charles D. Steurer.

NOT USING BANKS' FUNDS.

Directors Subscribing Money to Aid in Currency Reform Legislation.

A difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the movement to raise a $500,000 fund among merchants, manufacturers, and bankers in this country for the furthering of a plan for currency reform has appeared in local financial circles, with the result that some of the larger institutions in Wall Street have decided not to make the contributions for which they were asked. Instead, the Directors have individually contributed enough to make up the banks' share.

It was reported yesterday that other institutions had flatly refused to contribute to the fund in any guise, but inquiries made of the larger banks failed to bring to light any such cases. It was said, however, that the proposition had been met with considerable adverse comment when it was presented.

When John Claflin, President of the New York State Branch of the National Citizens' League, suggested to the President of the Clearing House that a meeting be called for the formulation of plans for raising $300,000, tentatively assumed to be this city's share of the fund, President F. A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank, who is Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, called a meeting, at which it was decided that the association should take no part in the matter. The question of the banks' right to contribute money for this cause was then brought up and an opinion was obtained from Shearman & Sterling, counsel for the City Bank, to the effect that there was no reason why a bank should not contribute if it wished. The same question was put to Controller Murray on behalf of the National banks and to Supt. Van Tuyl for the State institutions. From neither quarter was there any adverse comment.

The question of legality being disposed of, a member of the Clearing House Committee visited most of the bankers and read them Mr. Claflin's appeal. It was expressly understood that the Clearing House had not sanctioned the movement, but most of the members believe in the work of the league, and it is understood that contributions were easily obtained.

CONTESTS SCHAUS WILL.

Daughter Says Art Dealer Was Unduly Influenced by Second Wife.

Wilhelmina Schaus Junkin, daughter of Hermann Schaus, an art dealer, who died on Feb. 9, began suit yesterday in the Supreme Court to contest the probate of her father's will. Mrs. Junkin said that she is the only daughter of Mr. Schaus by his first wife, Emily Johnson Schaus. She names his second wife, Sophie Johnson Schaus; Hermann Schaus, Jr., the 14-year-old son of her father and his second wife, and her uncle, Adolph Schaus, as defendants, with the Guaranty Trust Company, Trustee under her father's will.

The estate, according to Mrs. Junkin, consists of not less than $600,000. The will leaves her a trust fund of $50,000 and a portrait of her mother and a painting of herself by Lembach; $50,000 in trust to the testator's brother, Adolph Schaus, who is named as executor under the will; $50,000 in trust for Hermann Schaus, Jr., the house at 2,103 Fifth Avenue for the benefit of his wife and son, and the residuary estate to his wife. This tabulation shows that, according to Mrs. Junkin's estimates, her stepmother's share is $400,000.

The complaint charges that Mr. Schaus was incompetent when he made the will and was unduly influenced by the second wife. Mrs. Junkin also objects to the provision in the will directing the sale of her father's art store fixtures and his black and whites to his employes, Charles Stollberg and Jules Richon, with permission to carry on his business and to use his name in a subtitle of their business.

LONG WALK ON CRUTCHES.

One-Legged Boy Will Finish Trip to Chicago and Back To-day.

Ralph Tompkins, a one-legged youth of Poughkeepsie, who left New York on July 30 to walk to Chicago and back on a wager of $500, reached Yonkers last night on his return, and expects to be in Columbus Circle at noon to-day. Despite bad weather, he is only twenty-four hours behind his schedule. Tompkins has gained thirty pounds on his long walk.

"I'd just as soon start off on another trip on Wednesday," he told an audience in the Orpheum Theatre, Yonkers. Tompkins earned money during his trip by singing at different theatres. Whenever expedient he stopped at Young Men's Christian Association rooms.

Tompkins got to Chicago on Oct. 2, left two days later, and will arrive in New York City Dec. 5. He stopped no more than one night at any place, and never suffered an hour's illness. When four years old, Tompkins was shoved in front of a train near Poughkeepsie by companions with whom he was engaged in play. He uses crutches. His age is 19.

"Something people forget," he said, "is that by swinging in my crutches I take bigger steps than the average person, and therefore can make quicker time."

He said he made the wager with John King of New York, and that he wins despite being behind the schedule.

CHINESE THREAT TO SLAY GERMANS

Shanghai Firms Charged with Supplying War Munitions to the Imperialists.

A CLERK HAS DISAPPEARED

Japanese Said to be Aiding the Rebels in Manchuria—Revolutionists Trying to Regain Han-Yang.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 4.—Certain German firms which have been charged with supplying war munitions to the Imperialists have received an anonymous warning that the charge is being investigated. They have been notified that any one found guilty of such practices, foreigner or Chinese, will immediately be slain.

Anxiety is felt concerning the fate of a German clerk who has been missing for several days.

PEKING, Dec. 4.—Premier Yuan Shi-Kai is having great difficulties with the Board of Finance. He appointed a President of the Board, who declined to serve. The Vice President left Peking after informing his friends that the situation was hopeless. The acting President has now asked for leave of absence on the ground of illness, but really because he was summoned before the National Assembly.

A considerable sensation has been caused by the discovery that the National Assembly, the Foreign Board, and the Board of Finance held three different texts of the $30,000,000 loan agreement negotiated by Baron Cottu on behalf of a Franco-Belgian syndicate. This was discovered, it is said, when a representative of the Foreign Board appeared before the National Assembly in secret session.

A dispatch from Tien-Tsin says that the Pe-chi-Li Provincial Assembly has telegraphed to the French Government protesting against the Cottu loan and declaring that the National Assembly's action with respect to it was illegal. A message has also been sent to Peking declaring that the Pe-chi-Li Assembly has decided to withdraw its representatives from the National Assembly, which now musters few members beyond the appointees of the Throne. Sessions of the National House are being held with about one-third the total members in attendance.

Consular advices say that the armistice at Wu-Chang will terminate on Wednesday morning, but that it will probably be renewed.

Delegates from the rebel provinces are arriving at Wu-Chang, and Yuan Shi-Kai's representatives are already there.

According to Russian official reports Urga, capital of Mongolia, has declared the autonomy of the Central Province, and the Amban (Chinese representative) has asked the Mongol Princes' permission to depart. The Amban, however, still remains in Urga, because of the issuance of a proclamation assuring protection to all the Chinese.

If reports are correct there is a strange association of Japanese with the rebels in South Manchuria. Heretofore fear of Japanese aggression has prevented the Chinese from accepting the assistance of the Japanese.

MANILA, Dec. 4.—The transport Thomas arrived here yesterday and hurriedly disembarked details of various corps. The Fifteenth Infantry was kept on board, awaiting orders from Washington. None, however, have yet been received.

Volunteers from other regiments to reinforce the Fifteenth Infantry and details of auxiliary troops are held in readiness for immediate embarkation on the Thomas in case they are required for service in China.

HONGKONG, Dec. 4.—Two hundred men of the First Battalion of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, (the King's Own Regiment,) which is in garrison here, embarked to-day for Hankow.

TIEN-TSIN, Dec. 4.—The German warships stationed here have disembarked reinforcements for the troops on shore in order to guard against eventualities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The arrival at Manila of the Thomas, with the Fifteenth Infantry aboard, releases the transport Sherman, which has been lying in the harbor for a week with the Seventh Infantry, ready to sail for China or for home. The appearance of the Thomas with a force of troops sufficient to meet any probable emergency in China makes it possible for the Sherman to sail for San Francisco on Dec. 10. The Thomas will remain at Manila until the situation clears.

The report that some Japanese are taking part in the Chinese rebellion appears to be confirmed by a cablegram received at the State Department to-day from the Consul at Mukden, stating that two Japanese have been arrested there for throwing bombs. It is assumed that the men were acting as individuals and without any connection with the Japanese Government.

Mayor Must Face Libel Charge.

Over the protest of Charles H. Hyde, attorney for Mayor Gaynor, Supreme Court Justice Seabury signed an order yesterday fixing next Monday as the date of the trial of Gen. Theodore A. Bingham's $100,000 libel suit against the Mayor. The suit is based on a letter written to Mayor McClellan by the Mayor when he was a Supreme Court Justice in Brooklyn, criticising Gen. Bingham for his action in relation to alleged police persecution of a boy by the name of Duffy.

MRS. FARRAR WITH HUSBAND.

Insisted on Joining Him Despite Advice of Brother and Friends.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The reports that Richard Harding Davis is looking for his sister, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Percival Farrar, whose appointments as Domestic Chaplain to King George and Queen Alexandra were recently canceled, are untrue.

Mrs. Farrar left England yesterday to join her husband on the Continent, believing this to be her duty in spite of the urgent appeals of her brother and her friends.

In the courst of an interview this morning Mr. Davis said:

"There is no possible reason why my sister should avoid me or any one else. Ever since my arrival in London, except when she was at Sandringham, she has been at Fisher's Hotel with me. We have been constantly together.

"My hope was that my sister would accompany me to America and would in future make her home with me. She believes it, however, to be her duty to remain with her husband. In time, I think, she will see that her duty lies in another direction.

"I have not seen her husband nor communicated with him in any way, and I never shall."

RECEIVER FOR HOTEL ALBANY

Dispossess Proceedings by Landlord Started Actions of Creditors.

The Hotel Albany and College Inn at Broadway and Forty-first Street, passed yesterday into a receiver's hands. Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, appointed McDougall Hawkes, at one time Dock Commissioner, receiver in a conservation suit brought by the A. C. McLoon Company of Rockland, Me., fish dealer, and creditor for $1,611.

The hotel building is owned by Douglas W. Mabee, who had leased it for a term of years to the Robert P. Murphy Hotel Co. Up to five years ago it was known as the Vendome, when Murphy took hold of it. He says he spent on it in improvements and fixtures $160,000. His company was incorporated on July 17, 1906, with a capital stock of $10,000, but had no rating in Bradstreet's. It assumed a fifteen-year rental for the property at $85,000 a year till March 1 next, and $100,000 a year afterward.

It is stated that the company has been doing a business of $355,000 a year for the last five years, but has fallen behind in its rent and Mr. Mabee has commenced dispossess proceedings. It is alleged that it is these proceedings which caused the bankruptcy proceedings. The liabilities are reckoned at $125,000 and the assets at $165,000, but the creditors are not pressing, and it is hoped to be able to save the business and keep the hotel open. J. Heinemann has a chattel mortgage on a portion of the personal property for $18,000 in return for money loaned, and it is said that in February, 1908, the company obtained a compromise with its creditors at 50 cents on the dollar on $70,000 of liabilities.

The receiver has permission to carry on the business for thirty days, with leave to apply for an extension if necessary.

PERSIA BEGS OUR CONGRESS FOR AID

And Telegraphs to Other Parliaments of World—Assemblies Praise Shuster.

APPEAL BY TURKEY ALSO

But She Is Said to be Preparing to Send Troops In View of Persia's Expected Partition.

TEHERAN, Dec. 4.—The National Council has telegraphed an appeal for aid to the American Congress and to the sister Parliaments of the world.

The local Assemblies at Ispahan, Tabriz, Kerman, and other cities have telegraphed to W. Morgan Shuster praising his services and affirming their confidence in him.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 4.—The Porte has appealed to the powers in favor of respecting the independence of Persia.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that Turkey, as a result of Russia's action in Persia, is preparing to send the Sixth Army Corps toward the Persian frontier.

Turkey, the dispatch adds, has long been endeavoring to establish a hold in Northwestern Persia in the vicinity of the lake and town of Urumiah. She desires to share in the eventual partition of Persia.

It is thought in Constantinople that Russia's vigorous following up of the Shuster incident has perhaps been influenced by the difficulties caused to Turkey through the Turkish-Italian war.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 5.—The position of W. Morgan Shuster in Persia was discussed in the House of Commons yesterday.

Francis Dyke Acland, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in reply to a question that the British Minister at Teheran had some time ago reported that severe tension existed between the Persian Ministers and Mr. Shuster. This lasted for some weeks and caused the resignation of three Cabinet Ministers. Recently no information had been received regarding the feeling among the Persian people, but Mr. Shuster's work had the support of the National Council.

Phillip E. Morrell sought to extract a Ministerial statement on the Persian crisis. He described the Russian treatment of Mr. Shuster as "scandalous and disgraceful."

Mr. Acland, on behalf of the Government, promised that Sir Edward Grey would make a statement next week. He added that the British Government had represented to Russia that Persia would be unable to pay an indemnity without raising a loan, and that the burden would make it harder for Persia to secure order on the southern trade routes—a thing very necessary in the interests of British trade.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

OUTER APPAREL · MILLINERY · FURS FOR WOMEN, MISSES and JUNIORS

December Reduction Sales

Imported Dinner and Evening Gowns at $75, $85, $95, $110 to $195
Formerly Sold at $125 to $300.

Afternoon Gowns of velvet, meteor, satin and taffeta—*Formerly $85 to $250*— at $45 to $125

Afternoon and Evening Wraps at $75 to $150—*Values to $350*

Imported Suits at $68 to $218
Formerly Sold at $125 to $350.

Tailored Suits—*Values $50 to $65*—at $35

Motoring and Service Coats at $25
Formerly Sold at $45 to $65.

Blouses at $15 to $25—*Values to $45*

Millinery—Dress and Semi-Dress Hats, Toques and Mourning Millinery— One-third to Half Off

Fur Coats, Sets and Separate Pieces At Reduced Prices

Coats—Full Length Models—*Values $150, $175 and $250*— at $115, $125 & $175

Perfectly Matched Sets—*Values $55, $85, $125 and $150*— at $35, $55, $85 & $110

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS OF PERMANENT VALUE

SUGGESTIONS IN FURNITURE

Nest of Tables, Muffin Racks, Serving Trays, English Tea Wagons, Sewing Tables, Wing Chairs, Dutch Night Tables, Gout Stools, Ladies' Secretaries, Card Tables, Book Blocks, Music Cabinets, Children's Furniture.

A Gift from the Tiffany Studios is always welcomed.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
MADISON AVENUE CORNER 45TH STREET

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TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY).

WILL HOLD A REMARKABLY IMPORTANT SALE OF

FUR GARMENTS,

FUR MUFFS AND NECKPIECES

IN POPULAR STYLES, NEWLY MADE UP FOR THIS OCCASION,

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THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL SALES WILL BE HELD THIS DAY (TUESDAY):

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TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS WITH NATURAL OR MISSION WOOD HANDLES; USUAL PRICES $3.00 & 3.50 AT $2.00

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MEN'S AND WOMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

AT ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

INITIALED . . . AT $2.00 & 2.25 PER DOZEN
HEMSTITCHED AT $2.00, 2.65 & 3.85 PER DOZEN
WITH COLORED BORDERS . . . 3.00 PER DOZEN

WOMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

INITIALED . AT $1.10, 1.50 & 2.25 PER DOZEN
HEMSTITCHED . . AT $1.25 & 1.65 PER DOZEN
TRIMMED WITH ARMENIAN LACE . AT 35c. EACH
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MEN'S AND WOMEN'S LOUNGING AND BATH ROBES, NECKWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES AND OTHER ARTICLES APPROPRIATE FOR GIFT PURPOSES.

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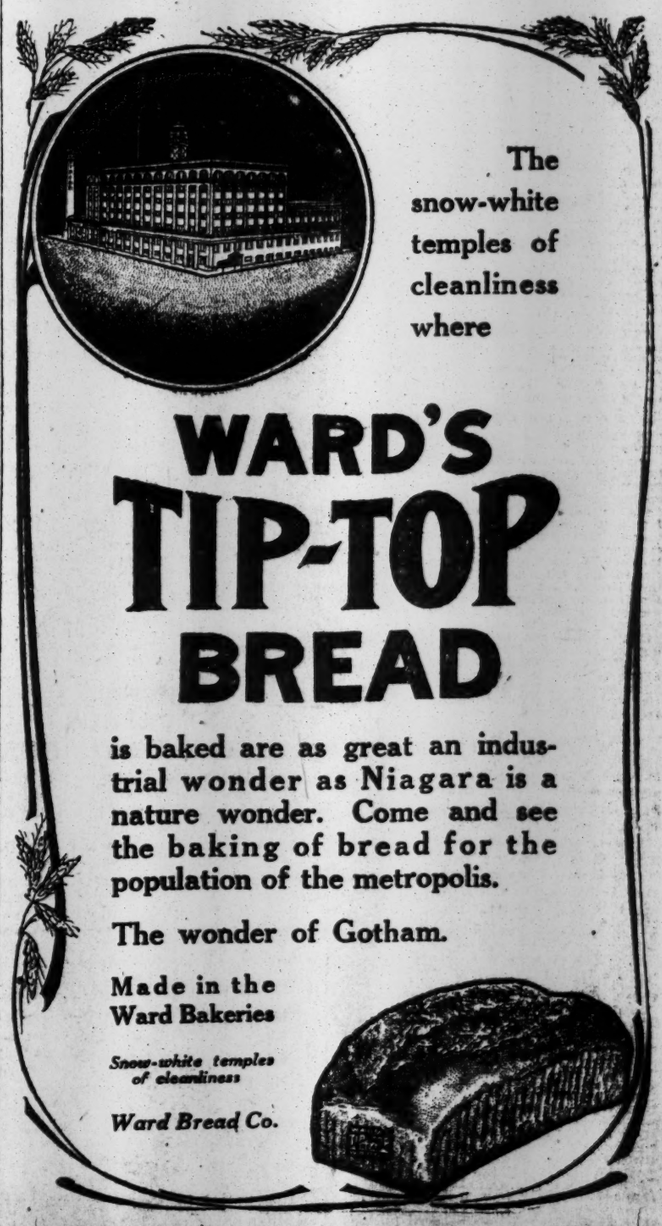

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WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD

is baked are as great an industrial wonder as Niagara is a nature wonder. Come and see the baking of bread for the population of the metropolis.

The wonder of Gotham.

Made in the Ward Bakeries

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Ward Bread Co.

STRIKE HOLDS UP REMOVAL OF SNOW

The Ousted Street Cleaners Renew Their Fight and Little Work Is Done.

UNION DRIVERS ALL QUIT

Commissioner Edwards Sends to New Jersey for Help and Promises Removal To-day.

Leaders of union labor—the same men who tried a few weeks ago to whip the city into submission t othe striking street cleaners—tried again yesterday to embarass the public by forcing it to put up with snow heaps in the streets and rivers of melting slush, should the weather turn sufficiently warm.

William H. Ashton, the strike leader, who dropped out of sight the minute it was sene that Commissioner Edwards had the strike of the drivers in his department beaten, reappeared for the renewal of the struggle. He started walking delegates out after every truck which was put to the eask of removing snow. He issued a ban against the city on the matter of snow removal, and so completely did the union men obey his order that little snow was taken awa yfrom Manhattan streets during the day, although normally 1,500 trucks should have been at work on it.

Back of Ashton in his work of calling the union drivers out was President Gould and the joint Executive Committee of theTruck ers and Drivers of New York and vicinity. This committee is said to have voted unanimously in favor of "forcing Big Bill Edwards t ocart it off with a wheelbarrow," and to have lined up all union truck drivers in favor of this view. Here are the results of the walking delegates' visits to such truck drivers as started to work yesterday:

In the morning a group of about fifty trucks lined up at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street ready to clean the district north of Times Square. Most of them were furnished by the trucking firm of P. J. McGarvin & Co. As the trucks were being measured by the Inspectors of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, walking delegates appeared suddenly among thed rivers.

Little union buttons were observed on the caps of the drivers, and the delegates wore similar buttons. There were rapid talks in an undertone. One by one the trucks, after being measured, drew in at thes urb instead of tackling the work of carting off the snow.

"What's up?" demanded the contractor's Superintendent.

Drivers All Quit.

"We won't work against the street cleaning boys(as they're on strike," was the reply of some of the drivers, while others standing about nodded acquiescence. An investigation started by the contractor's agents showed that not a single man would work.

News of the refusal of the men to handle the snow was quickly carried to Commissioner Edwards. He asked for reports from all sections of the city and found that practically no trucks were out, whileonly a small proportion of the number needed were out in Brooklyn, and less than thirty in the Bronx.

Mr. Edwards hurried to Brooklyn with a view of finding out whether trucks could ge procured there for work in Manhattan in the event that the department had to help the contractors out.

Official figures prepared at 5:30 o'clock last night, after all the trucks had quit work, indicated that forty trucks had been at work in Manhattan, forty in Brooklyn, and thirty in the Bronx. The number counted on was 2,900.

The fall of snow was 5.3 inches, nearly twice the minimum depth required to make it a case for the calling in of snow contractors. As the men employed as sweepers were for the most part from the Bowery lodging houses and the ranks of the unemployed, and took little interest in labor unions, the contractors had no trouble in getting the snow stacked up into heaps along the gutters.

For to-day the most that the Bureau of Snow Removal can promise is that the heaping of the snow will continue. Then, in the event of a warm spell, the sun will do the rest, or, if it freezes, as it seemed last night would be the case, the vehicular traffic will have to thread its way in an deout among the snow piles until the Street Cleaning Department obtains relief or the unions give in.

There was a meeting last night of the boss truckmen and union drivers, but its outcome was not made public. There was another meeting, attended only by union men, in which the campaign of attack on the city was mapped out.

"Persuaders" at Ferries.

It was decided to meet a call of the boss truckmen on Jersey farmers and truck men by stationing "persuaders" at all the New Jersey ferries. They will endeavor to turn back every truckman coming this way to go to work. The labor leaders say they can control these truckmen, and that no union drivers will help the city out.

Commissioner Edwards was handicapped through the strike of last month because among the strikers were included the men who had been specially trained to act as inspectors at the dumps. On the count of these men the Commissioner formerly checked up the figures turned in to him by the contractors, but he was unable yesterday to assign strikebreakers to the duty. He called in men from the force of sweepers who had remained loyal, but on account of the small number of loads hauled their services were not needed.

Of the fifteen snowplows owned by the Street Cleaning Department the Commissioner was unable to turn out any for lack of competent men to handle them. In previous snowstorms he had run the snowplows over certain streets, but the best he could do yesterday was to notify the contractors that if they could furnish drivers they could have the use of the plows.

Among the important trucking firms heretofore figuring in the work of snow removal which failed to turn out men yesterday were Flynn Brothers, who operate twenty-five trucks; Thompson Brothers, sixty trucks; P. J. McGarvin, thirty-nine trucks; Rafferty Brothers, seventy trucks, and Mack Brothers, fifty trucks. These truckmen should have reported, had they turned out their men, to Celestino De Marco, who has the contract for removing all snow in Manhattan.

Thirty trucks from the Crimmins Contracting Company went to Work in Manhattan. Six were put to work in Madison Square, four in Herald Square, four in Fifth Avenue, ten in Fourteenth Street, and the rest in the downtown section. During the afternoon many of thetrucks turned in, as walking delegates worked among the drivers.

Work in Times Square.

In Times Square ten ash carts were put to work late in the afternoon, manned by strikebreakers from Stable B, in West Fifty-second Street. They dumped a few loads of snow into trunk sewers.

At strike headquarters in West Forty-ninth Street, Walking Delegate Prescott of the Street Cleaning Department Drivers' Union gave out a statement last night in which he said that "the harsh attitude of Mayor Gaynor toward the Street Cleaning Department drivers had been taken up by union labor as a challenge to union labor, and would be fought out by a long boycott of the city government." He said he guessed that the strike of the street cleaners had already "made a big hole in the treasury," and if bankrupting the city was the price of continuing the battle the union men were ready for it.

Secretary Whitney of the Street Cleaning Department said last night that the strike had cost the city up to date about $400,000, and that he expected that a continued inability of the contractors to move the snow would be followed by the importation of strikebreakers and the manning of the trucks by them instead of union drivers.

At the Hotel Marie Antoinette last night Commissioner Edwards said that he thought the worst of the trouble was over and that it was a "last flash" of the unions to sho wthat they still remembered the strike of last month. He said that ninety wagons were expected during the night from outside points and that enough more would be o nhand today to take care of the situation.

The storm itself, which assume almost blizzard proportions between 2 o'clock and daylight yesterday morning, disorganized traffic on the Long Island Railroad and suburban trolley lines. Many trains arrived from twenty to forty minutes late during the morning rush hours.

In the Subway serious blocks occurred twice in the morning. They were due to the burning of insulators in the lighting system, and the blowing out of fuses governing the power in the third rail. The Subway system was unable to operate trains at normal speed between 7:30 and 11 A. M.

In the department store district coal trucks blocked traffic because the horses were unable to move them on the slippery streets. Michael Welsh, an expressman who slipped in front of a southbound Eighth Avenue car, which struck him, was taken to the New York Hospital, suffering from internal injuries and a lacerated scalp. Several pedestrians were sent to hospitals suffering from broken ankles due to falls.

TROLLEY TIE-UP IN BROOKLYN.

Thousands Delayed in the Rush Hours, Much Disorder Resulting.

Delays and blockades on all of the surface lines in Brooklyn caused by the snow sent many a grouchy Brooklynte to work yesterday. The railroad companies were unprepared for the storm, as it was long after the early morning workers had left their homes that the snow plows got busy. By that time wagons and heavy vehicles were moving and using the easier lines of travel along the clean-swept trolley roads and sent all car schedules to smash.

The worst trouble was at the Brooklyn Plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge. A trolley wire on the west-bound tracks of the bridge broke, and as a result the service by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars to Manhattan over the bridge was stopped for an hour and a half. There was a long line of cars, extending up Broadway and to the side streets for a considerable distance.

In a short time there was a waiting throng of 4,000 persons trying to figure out how they would get to Manhattan. Transfers were issued to the elevated lines, and then followed a wild rush for the Marcy Avenue station of the elevated road. The stairs and platform were soon jammed with struggling men and women, fighting their way to the trains. The cars were already filled with passengers gathered along the line before the Marcy Avenue station was reached, and there was hardly room for any more at that point. The crush and jam resulted in so much disorder that the reserves from the Clymer Street and Beford Avenue Stations were called out.

When the reserves got there the crowd had already pushed open the iron exit gates from the platform and surged into the throng on the platform. Men tore at the gates of the trains as they came in, and others tried to board the moving cars. Hats were knocked off and clothes torn.

The police finally managed to restore order and made the crowd form a double line down the stairs and in the street. Many workers walked across the bridge rather than risk further delays. The broken trolley wire was repaired in an hour and a half and the trolley service resumed.

Surface cars on the south roadway of Brooklyn Bridge were blocked again for nearly an hour last night, when a horse attached to a delivery wagon slipped on the ice-coated tracks and fell. The efforts made by the driver and police to get the animal on its feet were ineffectual for an hour. In the meantime vehicular and street car traffic was halted, and the Manhattan end of the bridge was crowded with Brooklynites who were waiting for surface cars in the rush hour.

The entrance to the Subway beneath the Manhattan end of the bridge became so congested that policemen were ordered to direct persons to board elevated trains. Ashes were poured on the tracks, and after an hour had elapsed the horse got on its feet and traffic was resumed.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company last night inaugurated a system whereby its it hoped that the congested condition of the Manhattan end of the bridge in the rush hour can be eliminated to a degree. Railings have been installed near Track 8, forming small inclosures. Persons wishing to board one of several Brooklyn cars passing over Track 8 will assemble in the respective inclosures and there await the arrival of their surface car. If the system proves a success inclosures will be placed at the other tracks at the Manhattan end of the bridge.

MARKS ON THROAT OF GRAHAM GIRL

Police Matron Says She Saw Them on the Night Stokes Assailants Were Arrested.

HIS ILLNESS HALTS CASE

Defendants' Attorneys Want to Finish Cross-Examination Before Opening Their Case—He's Recovering.

Evidence bearing on a plea of self-defense in the case of Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad, who are on trial before Justice Marcus in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for attempting to murder W. E. D. Stokes of the Ansonia on June 7, was given yesterday by Mrs. Mary E. Smith, the matron of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station. She testified that she discovered red marks upon the neck of Miss Graham on the night she was arrested, and that Miss Conrad said she had shot Mr. Stokes because he was choking her friend.

Mrs. Smith said she was called down from her room to look after the two defendants about 7:30 on the evening of June 7, and said:

"When I saw the two girls I said, 'Why, what oh earth did you two do?' I thought it was some taxicab trouble, and Miss Graham replied: 'Oh, I shot a man,' and I said, 'Why did you do it?' and she said, 'Oh, but he was a bad, bad man.' Then Miss Conrad spoke up and said, 'Yes, Lillian is right. He was a very bad man, and I shot him in the legs when I saw him choking Lillian.' I thought I could make him let her go.' I then searched them both and found $90 on Miss Graham and $17 on Miss Conrad."

"What else happened?" asked Mr. Buckner.

"I spoke to them about some letters belonging to Mr. Stokes, saying: 'Mr. Stokes says you have some letters of his, and he wants them,' and Miss Graham said: 'No he don't. He don't give a snap for letters.' Later I heard Miss Graham complaining about her throat, and went in to examine her and found that she had two red marks under her ears which extended along her throat. They were not scratches or abrasions, but just red marks, like press marks."

She explained that she meant finger marks. On cross-examination she told Mr. Jordan, counsel for Miss Graham, that the red marks extended from under the ear down to the Adam's apple. She said that the defendants told her they bought the revolvers for self-protection.

The first witness called yesterday was Walter S. Fisher, who was passing the Varuna Apartment House shortly after Mr. Stokes was shot, and heard a woman screaming. He discovered Mr. Stokes lying on the landing on the fourth floor with a man pulling him about by the collar, while a Japanese was standing near by. He said he did not see Miss Graham or Miss Conrad at the time, but saw them after he had helped to make Mr. Stokes comfortable. He said Miss Graham was screaming, while Miss Conrad had her arm about Miss Graham's neck and was trying to comfort her.

Then Assistant District Attorney Buckner called Detective James P. McCormick. When he first saw Miss Graham he asked her who did the shooting, and she replied that she had. Miss Conrad sprang up and said; "No, she didn't; I did it."

Then they explained to him that two revolvers were used. He found one on the mantlepiece which, Miss Conrad said, was hers. He broke the revolver, and when Miss Conrad saw the empty shells she cried: "Oh, I am so glad it didn't go off!" several times. When Policeman Kelly told her the revolver had gone off, she sat down on the sofa and said: "Oh, I am glad."

On cross-examination the witness denied that he had taken any letters from the Varuna Apartments at the request of Mr. Stokes.

Paul McMahon, an employe of the Varuna, was the first witness called during the afternoon session. He testified that he was on the tenth floor when he heard the shots, and, coming down in the elevator, ran to the apartments occupied by Patrick Casey, the theatrical man, which the defendants were occupying. He met Miss Conrad, who said to him: "Please go and tell the Superintendent that I did the shooting," and that Miss Graham said: "No, don't you do that, tell him I was the one."

Policeman William J. Flynn testified that Miss Conrad did not say, "Oh, I am glad it went off," when she saw the empty shells. He was put through a severe cross-examination by Mr. Moore as to the disappearance of letters from the apartment.

"Did you look for any particular package or kind of letters?" asked Mr. Moore.

"No," replied the witness. "I was simply looking for Mr. Stokes's letters."

He said that Policeman Devery went to the hospital with Mr. Stokes, and that Devery arrived at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station House a few minutes before A. H. Gleason, the personal attorney for Mr. Stokes. Flynn was charged with stealing some of the letters written to Miss Graham by Stokes, and was reduced from a detective to patrolman after the charges had been made.

Policeman Andrew J. Tully testified that he found four bullet marks in the plaster. He said the highest was 3 feet 10 inches, while the lowest was 6 inches from the ground. One bullet mark was in the desk and this was 3 feet 6 inches from the floor.

After Tully had finished, Mr. Buckner arose and said:

"Your Honor, I stated last Friday that Mr. Stokes was suffering from acute indigestion and since then I have communicated with him and find that he is improving. His temperature on Sunday was very high, being 104½, now it is about 103. I have told Mr. Moore this and am willing to rest my case now, with the exception of calling Mr. Stokes back to be subjected to a re-cross-examination by Mr. Moore."

Mr. Jordan then arose and said that he desired to have a postponement taken until such time as Mr. Stoke's condition allowed him to be present in court. He said he desired this postponement because he wished to make some motions at the close of the Peoples' case, and if they should be denied he did not wish to have to go on and allow Mr. Stokes to hear his client's side. He said:

"I don't know whether Mr. Stokes is really sick or not. Acute indigestion is a very rapid disease and a person generally dies very soon after contracting it or his recovery is very rapid."

Mr. Buckner announced that he would produce affidavits if it was not conceded that Mr. Stokes was ill. Mr. Moore then announced that he was willing to concede that the complainant witness was ill. Justice Marcus postponed the case until to-day, when, if Mr. Stokes is not present, he will decide whether to allow the case to continue or postpone it until such time as Mr. Stokes can be heard in court.

Dr. Josiah P. Thornley, the house physician of the Ansonia, said last night that Mr. Stokes was improving steadily and that his temperature was about 101 at 9 o'clock last night. In speaking of the illness of Mr. Stokes Dr. Thornley said:

"There is no doubt but that Mr. Stokes is a very sick man, and I can say positively that it will be some days before he can go to court."

Stern Brothers

have arranged to continue To-day their

Special Sales of

WOMEN'S DRESSES, GOWNS AND COATS,
WOMEN'S AND MEN'S SILK HOSIERY,

TRIMMED HATS,
DRESS SILKS, BROADCLOTHS,
SILVERWARE, GOLD JEWELRY,

DECORATIVE LINENS,
ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS

West 23d and 22d Streets

NOTED MEN TO RAP RUSSIA.

Ex-Ambassador White Among the Speakers for Carnegie Hall Meeting.

The National Citizens' Committee, which is arranging for the mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, at which leading members of both houses of Congress and prominent men of all parties and classes throughout the country are to speak in protest against Russia's discrimination against American citizens on the passport question, made public yesterday the names of the speakers for that evening.

William G. McAdoo, chairman of the committee, will preside at the meeting, and there will be seventeen other speakers: Andrew D. White, ex-Ambassador to Russia; William Randolph Hearst, Dr. J. J. Schurman, President of Cornell; Senator James A. O'Gorman, Gov. Woodrow Wilson, ex-Congressman William S. Bennet, Congressman William Sulzer, Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, Bishop David Greer, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives, Congressman William A. Calder, ex-Congressman Herbert Parsons, William G. Sharp, N. E. Kendall, Congressman Francis B. Harrison, and John Mitchell. The Rev. George Alexander will offer the opening prayer and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will speak the benediction.

The meeting promises to be one of the largest ever held in Carnegie Hall, and with this meeting the committee proposes merely to begin its nation-wide agitation in protest against the Russian policy in the passport matter.

At the Executive Committee meeting yesterday afternoon were William G. McAdoo, chairman; Edward Lauterbach, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, William S. Bennet, Nathan Straus, Allan Robinson, Henry Green, Max Grifenhagen, and Bernard Nolan.

OFFER REWARD FOR FLUFFY.

Men of Engine Company 35 Want Their Dog Mascot Back.

The loss of their mascot, a black and white English setter dog named Fluffy, has caused much sadness and concern among the members of Engine Company 35 of the Fire Department, at 223 East 119th Street.

Fluffy was following a hose wagon on Nov. 23, when a trolley diverted her course from 106th Street down Lexington Avenue. Since then she has not been seen, and the company has appealed to THE TIMES to help it recover its mascot, offering a liberal reward for her safe return.

WILLETT CASE ON TO-DAY.

Thirty Witnesses Have Been Subpoenaed—De Ford Drops from the Case.

Thirty witnesses have been subpoenaed by the prosecution to testify against William Willett, Jr., Joseph Cassidy, and Louis T. Walter, who are under $5,000 bail each, charged with an illegal use of money at the recent Democratic Judiciary Convention, where Willett received the nomination for Supreme Court Justice, at the examination this morning before Justice Scudder, sitting as a Police Magistrate, in the Queens County Court House, Long Island City.

Last evening Justice Scudder adjourned Supreme Court, Part II., in Long Island City, and dismissed the jurors until Thursday, in order that he may preside at the hearing. District Attorney Frederick G. De Witt of Queens County, who has had charge of the case, announced yesterday that Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford of Manhattan, who was active in the investigation that led up to the issuance of warrants for the three accused men, has dropped from the case. In explaining the withdrawal of Mr. De Ford, Mr. De Witt said that it was entirely a Queens County matter, and that his office is fully equipped to handle the case.

Folowers of Cassidy say that he is hopeful that the charge against him will be dismissed after the first few witnesses have been examined. Cassidy is making a hard fight to retain his position as Chairman of the Queens County Democratic Committee, which meets for reorganization next week.

MUSIC BY NAHAN FRANKO'S ORCHESTRA, RESTAURANT, DAILY

SIXTH AVENUE'S FOREMOST XMAS STORE. Do Your Christmas Shopping Early.

33 Years Leaders of Fashion

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK

SPECIAL!
14kt Gold and Diamond Scarf Pins
Brilliant white cut diamonds, combined with genuine Pearls, Sapphires or Rubies. Values up to $10. Special.. $5
☞ Main Floor.

Good News Speedily Takes Wings—That's Why So Many Men Are Attending This Sale of

3,750 Winter Overcoats for Men

The Entire Overstock of Two of the Largest Manufacturers in Rochester

At Prices that Make You Take Prompt Notice!

SUCH A SALE is bound to enlist attention. Not only because the Overcoats are wonderful values at the price, but because there are many men who can no longer defer the purchase of an Overcoat. Winter is here; here in earnest. The Holidays are at hand, and every man wants to be well dressed at Christmas time. Come in today and let us show you these Overcoats. ☞ Second Floor.

In Section "A" Men's and Young Men's $15, $18 and $20 Overcoats at $11.50

There are 1,960 Overcoats to select from, including the best styles of the season. There are Raglans in fancy grays, tans and browns; Convertible Collar Overcoats, 52 inches long, either single or double-breasted, in grays, Oxfords, tans and mixtures. Novelty Overcoats in ultra styles, as well as the conservative Chesterfield Overcoats, 46 inches long, with velvet collars, in black, Oxford grays, tans and fancy effects. Every size from 33 to 46 inches chest measure.

In Section "B" Men's and Young Men's $20, $22.50 and $25 Overcoats at $15

There are about 1,790 Overcoats in this lot to select from, and all in the smartest and best models and fabrics. There are Raglans in 1-2 silk-lined effects, new English shaggy effects, olives, grays, browns and fancy novelties; Double-Breasted Box Coats, in rough browns and grays, 1-2 silk or worsted lined; 52-inch Convertible Overcoats, in single or double-breasted styles, in grays and fancy effects. Button-Through Overcoats, with self collars; also the Conservative Overcoats, in black, Oxford gray and dark mixtures, with silk velvet collars. Every size from 33 to 48 chest measure.

Men's Kuppenheimer Suits and Overcoats. $20

Very stylish suits in any number of models, including the latest English cut. All styles and colorings from the sedate blue and black to the exaggerated browns. Overcoats are the exact reproductions of high-grade custom tailoring.

Men's Kuppenheimer Suits and Overcoats. $25

Included are the Raglan and every other smart overcoat style shown in all the wanted Fall patterns. The Suits are here in fashion's latest style—the English, the Kent, the Suffolk, the Essex, the Derby, Chester and Warwick.

Men's House Coats or Smoking Jackets
Three Fine Groups at $4.95, $5.95 and $7.50

Those smart, comfortable, conservative effects that the best dressed men want, made as men like to have house coats made. Reversible materials with facings on lapels, pockets and cuffs, trimmed with braid, fastened with frogs. Gray, brown, tan and olive tones; also fancy color combinations. Sizes 34 to 46 chest. All new styles and new stock; the best showing of house coats and smoking jackets in town.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO., SIXTH AVENUE, 19TH TO 20TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

WE GIVE SURETY STAMPS

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d St.

Best Quality, Lowest Prices on Sixth Avenue

SURETY DAY

Surety Day
Tuesday, Dec. 5th
Display Parlor
10 Surety Stamps Free
O'Neill Homefurnishing Store

O'Neill Standard Furniture

Makes Practical Christmas Presents.

O'Neill Main Store—Fifth Floor.

New York's greatest FURNITURE department was never in a better position to fill your every want in FURNITURE, especially those things that make useful and lasting Christmas presents. Our stock is so graded that no matter whether you want to give a pretty article of Bamboo furniture inside of $2.00, or whether you want to give the finer kinds of presents running up into the hundreds, you will find all kinds here at prices that will meet the requirements of every pocketbook.

You can make your selections now, if you so desire—avoid the rush that is sure to come later and have your purchase delivered later on. Many things will suggest themselves that make beautiful presents and lasting presents and will be just the thing that you probably had not thought of, such as Music Cabinets, Ladies' Desks, Morris Chairs, Comfortable Rockers, Couches, Sewing Tables, Easy Chairs, Gold Furniture, Vernis Martin Furniture, Parlor Tables, Curio Cabinets, Tea Tables, Tea Wagons, Cellarettes, Bookcases, Reed Rockers, Brass Beds, Mattresses, Library Tables, and many other things too numerous to mention, any of which as a present would be a lasting tribute to the donor.

Mission Couch, $17.00.

Just like illustration, 6 feet 2 inches long and 27 inches wide. Hardwood frame. Finished a rich shade of Early English. It has a spring bottom, thoroughly upholstered, and is covered in a new shade of green pegamoid leather. The design is artistic and comfortable.

Corner Chair, $10.00.

Just like illustration. This makes a beautiful parlor chair. It has high arms and is very comfortable. French shaped legs and hand-carved claw feet. Shaped seat. Spring bottom; loose cushion seat which is tied on with silk cords and tassels. You can make your choice of covering, of either green or red silk plush or tapestry. This chair is thoroughly constructed and has a hand polished finish.

Music Cabinet, $21.50.

Just like illustration. Made of solid mahogany. It is 40 inches high, 22 inches wide and 18 inches deep. Swell front. It has French legs and hand-carved claw feet. This cabinet is thoroughly well made and beautifully finished. Hand-polished to match the finest piano.

Turkish Rocker, $26.50.

Just like illustration. This is a large, roomy rocker; thoroughly comfortable; easy arms; fitted with genuine Harrington springs; thoroughly upholstered; first-class interior spring construction; covered in a fine quality of imitation Spanish morocco leather. This is an exceptionally good value at the price quoted.

Couch, $18.75.

Just like illustration. It is 6 feet 4 inches long and 30 inches wide. Golden oak frame. Fluted front legs and just a bit of carving to add to its artistic beauty. The frame is thoroughly constructed. It has an indestructible steel spring bottom. Open construction. The buttons are put on with steel clamps so that it is impossible to pull them off. Canvas lined; thoroughly upholstered and covered in a fine quality of pegamoid leather; has Turkish spring edges and is comfortable to lie on.

Extension Tables, $18.00.

Just like illustration. This is a large, quartered oak; thoroughly constructed and beautifully polished. Heavy box top; has patent hardwood extensions; 48-inch round top and extends to 6 feet without opening the pedestal; heavy barrel base; French legs with elegant hand-carved claw feet; fitted with a high-grade table lock.

Furniture Slip Covers, $3.89

For 20 Yards 27-inch Strips Made Up.

O'Neill Homefurnishing Store—First Floor.

We will receive orders at the above price for this week only, for delivery up to the 24th. Make the worn furniture look like new with a suit of covers made to fit same. 30c. per yard additional over 20 yards. We measure your suit, furnish 20 yards of 27 in. stripe, cut, bind, and make for $3.89.

Note: This price only for Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

$7.50 Rope Portieres, $5.00.

This portiere has become tremendously popular and is made of heavy chenille rope with tapestry bands. It is large enough to fit a door six feet wide. There are three colors.

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Three exceptionally good designs, all made on extra quality net; a most acceptable Christmas present.

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A durable as well as a very decorative drapery.

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LITTLETON CALLS IT STOCK-JOBBING PLOT

Congressman in House Speech Accuses Martin and Lamar of Depressing Steel Shares.

BRYAN UNINFORMED, HE SAYS

Mann Presents Resolution for Investigation of Attacks—Martin Seeks Littleton's Impeachment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Invoking the rule of personal privilege in the House to-day within the first hour of the first day of the first regular session of the Sixty-second Congress, Representative Littleton of New York came back at his critics and accusers in a bitter and scathing speech over an hour long.

He denied that what he had done as a member of the Stanley Steel Committee had at any time been for the purpose of betraying the majority members of the committee or in the interest of the United States Steel Corporation, or any of its officers. Resenting the "intolerable outside influences repdesented by William J. Bryan," he denounced Mr. Bryan and The Commoner, his newspaper, for declaring that his influence for good as a member of the investigating committee had come to an end.

The greater part of the speech was devoted to unsparing denunciation of H. B. Martin, the Secretary of the American Anti-Trust League, who has been actively spreading charges against Mr. Littleton, and whom Mr. Littleton charged with entering into a blackmailing conspiracy with David Lamar of New York to besmirch Littleton and cause his removal from the investigating committee. Applause continually broke in on the speech, and it usually started sharply from the Republican side. The Democrats joined in a little tardily and many times refrained, leaving the other side of the chamber to cheer alone. The Democrats were manifestly displeased when in closing Mr. Littleton defined progressives and reactionaries and said uncomplimentary things of Mr. Bryan.

When Mr. Littleton was delivering his speech H. B. Martin, the man toward whom its force was directed, with the officers of the local branch of the Anti-Trust League, and Charles W. Slater of New York, one of the National officers of the league, went to the office of Speaker Clark and filed charges against Representative Littleton, demanding his impeachment and expulsion, and a memorial asking that his conduct as a member of the Steel Committee be investigated.

When Littleton arose to address the Chair he stood at his seat far around on the Republican side under the gallery, in what is known as the "Cherokee strip." The House galleries were crowded to the utmost and every door was thronged, many standing on chairs to overlook those in front of them. Many Senators came over to hear the promised attack on the Anti-Trust League and its National Secretary. Senator Lodge, Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, Senators William Alden Smith and Townsend of Michigan, Jones of Wasnington, and others, remained to the end of the speech.

The majority leaders had agreed that the New York member should proceed in his own way and go as far as he liked in denouncing his assailants. The Speaker sat like a marble figure, his hands folded, and every lineament frozen in an expression of absolute harmony. Mr. Underwood, the Democratic leader, was in his seat as usual, impassive, often smiling.

Stanley Is Silent.

Next to him sat Mr. Stanley, grimly attentive to every word of his colleague on the investigating committee. Not once did he make the slightest move to interject himself into the scene, although he was more than once directly assailed by Mr. Littleton.

After sending to the desk articles from The New York Press and American containing the charges against him which Mr. Littleton denied and denounced, Mr. Littleton came forward and took his seat in the space below the Speaker's desk near the official reporters and waited until the reading had closed. He then asked to have the resolutions read which were adopted at a meeting of the Washington branch of the Anti-Trust League last night. A resolution calling for the expulsion of Representative Young of Michigan and Mr. Littleton from the House was not read.

Before the House was called to order copies of a Washington newspaper containing these resolutions in full had been laid on the desk of every member. At Mr. Littleton's request the Sergeant at Arms had them all removed.

Mr. Littleton referred to his going to Europe during the past Summer on the same ship with Charles M. Schwab, one of the prominent officials of the Steel Corporation, and coming home on the same steamer with Andrew Carnegie.

"Why not stop here?" exclaimed Mr. Littleton. "Why not expulsion now? Horror of horrors! That ship was 800 feet long, carried 40,000 tons, and 3,000 passengers, and I was aboard with Andrew Carnegie. That was my crime."

The entire House roared with laughter and applauded long.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts arose and advancing down the aisle asked to interrupt. "I want to say, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Gardner, "that every word that Mr. Littleton has said is of my own knowledge true." Again the House applauded.

When Mr. Littleton referred to Mr. Bryan's editorial in The Commoner reflecting on Littleton, he declared that the day before that issue of The Commoner came out Bryan had written Mr. Stanley saying he could count on his influence to drive Littleton from the Steel Committee. The close of the speech was spent in an analysis of progressives and reactionaries in reply to the criticism that he himself was a reactionary. The Republicans were very much amused at his strictures on progressives and laughed at every other word and applauded as often as they could ge the chance. With an eloquent appeal to the House to give him the benefit of its candid judgment, Mr. Littleton closed as the House to a man launched into a long burst of applause, and many members began to rush forward to grasp him by the hand and congratulate him.

Mr. Mann, the Republican leader; Mr. Underwood, and Representative Henry, the Chairman of the Rules Committee, were seen to be on their feet when order was restored, each waiting to make the next move in the game. Mr. Mann was recognized and offered a resolution providing for a committee of seven with full power to investigate the whole subject of the attacks on Mr. Littleton or any other members of the Steel Committee by the Anti-Trust League or any other organization or individual.

Mr. Underwood asked that the resolution be referred to the Rules Committee, which was done.

There was surprise expressed by many at Mr. Stanley's silence. But this was the result of a conference held during the morning in which Mr. Underwood, Mr. Henry, Chairman of the Rules Committee; Judge Clayton, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Stanley participated. It was decided at this conference that Mr. Littleton should be permitted without any resort to the rules to go on and say all that he desired. This statement was made by Mr. Henry later in the day. It is the desire of the leaders that the incident shall not prejudice the chances for the continuation of the investigation.

Will Investigate Charges.

Mr. Henry will ask his committee to take up the matter the last of this week or the first of next, and he told H. B. Martin and Mr. Slater of the Anti-Trust League that they should have a hearing, and he desired them to prepare and submit to the committee all the evidence in their possession bearing on the charges they have made against Mr. Littleton. He said also that he should ask Mr. Littleton to present all the evidence he had to offer, and the committee will sift the whole matter to the bottom.

The views of the various members of the Rules Committee are not known, but it is the common interpretation of the situation as it developed to-day, that the majority leaders intend to avoid the investigation proposed by Mr. Mann and endeavor to make the work of the Rules Committee satisfy the demands from both sides and stop the affair there.

Mr. Littleton said he first saw Martin when he began work with the Steel Committee. He found him in the committee rooms hard at work helping to work up the case against the Steel Trust. He said Mr. Stanley told him the man was all right, and he ha dexamined into his relation to the Anti-Trust League. A distinguished member of the House, whom Mr. Littleton d'd not name, had asked him if he knew anything about Martin, and said he hoped he would try before the close of the investigation to find out. Mr. Littleton told this to Mr. Stanley, and from that time on Mr. Littleton said he began to hear criticisms of his acts or attitude.

Then Mr. Littleton took up the George W. Perkins incident. He said he got out of a sick bed to come over to Washington when Mr. Perkins had refused to tell what campaign contributions the Steel Trust had made and he took the position that the question should not be asked for the reason that it was not in the letter or the purpose of the resolution under which the committee was acting. In open session Mr. Littleton said he dictated for the record his position in the matter so that the world might know. But at this time he saw in the papers all sorts of lying statements started by Martin "still working in the bosom of the committee."

Mr. Littleton then described the recent sessions of the Stanley Committee, when he Merritts told of their relations with John D. Rockefeller. It was following these sessions that the attacks of which he complained appeared. He said these attacks were made against him because he had taken the position that the investigation should not go on, and he believed from all the circumstances that Martin and David Lamar, the bear broker, had made a systematic attack on him to blackmail him for the purpose of depressing stocks in Wall Street.

Mr. Littleton's definition of progressive and reactionary amused the House. He said:

"In my humble judgment there is a distinct class of politicians whose prejudices are progressive, but whose principles are reactionary. Men who never tire of arousing hopes by their appeals to prejudice which they can never make real by the application of their principles. They are in truth genuine reactionaries, because they set themselves in the path of progress, and when the wheels have passed over them they rush to the front and set themselves down again.

"These leaders of progressive prejudices and reactionary reform overlook the fact that real progress is the unfolding energy of the whole people working the miracle of civilization through the irresistible industry and unfettered genius of a great race."

Refers to Bryan.

Mr. Littleton's references to Mr. Bryan were based upon the Nebraskan's editorial declaring that Mr. Littleton was a "thoroughgoing reactionary" and "will be retired from the committee if the House Democrats really desire that Democratic professions on the trust question be accepted seriously."

"The source of this article," declared Mr. Littleton, "was the lying scandals of this man Martin. I have always esteemed Mr. Bryan highly, personally, and I believe in turn he has held me in goodly respect. We have visited together often, and while there have been differences of opinion, they have not been differences of opinion which created the slightest bitterness. But even he, on the circulated falsehoods of this man Martin, goes off 'half-cocked' in The Commoner and assumes, first, that the Chairman or any member of the committee had dared to demand my retirement from the committee; second, that the question of my retirement from the committee was before the House, and, third, and most astonishing, that the question of my retirement from this committee could be settled because I dared to have any convictions of my own, to exercise any judgment, appeal to any canon of justice, or vote in accordance with any opinion of my own.

"Let me say here and now that if in my service upon a committee loyalty to my party requires me to do as I am bid, either by the corrupt alliances of Henry B. Martin or the intolerant outside influences represented by William J. Bryan, or the combined influence of both, I shall refuse to obey the mandate of my party and shall prefer to subscribe myself to the obligations of my oath."

Calls It Blackmail.

"I have never yet come to the prostituted position intellectually where I shall so debase myself as to fling away the obligations which I took to serve my country, under the fear of organized blackmail—or because of the uninformed and impatient criticism of a man whom I have supported in two of his three Presidential campaigns."

Mr. Littleton caused to be read various statements which he said had been circulated by Mr. Martin concerning his actions on the Steel committee. He referred particularly to a recent article which appeared in The New York Press, which he charged was inspired by Martin. He also referred to a subsequent interview in which Martin was quoted as having said that he (Martin) had thought Littleton "not fit to serve on the Steel committee because he had been working for the trusts so long, but he begged me to be named, and promised me that he could and would give a fair and impartial service to the committee, so that I (Martin) consented that he should be appointed."

"I suppose it is useless for me to deny this sickening, this silly, this stupid lie," Mr. Littleton declared.

"I never meet or knew who this man was until after my appointment to the committee had been made by the House. I never sought from him or from any one else, at any time, or anywhere a place upon any committee. I confess to a sense of amusement at the assertion made by this Martin that he was the author of the resolution, that he was the man who named the committee.

Personal to Martin.

"Of course his statement is false, but it only illustrates how he has attempted by his falsehoods, his blackmailing statements, his slanders, his outrageous attacks, his inspired newspaper articles, to dominate the committee and to drive them in the direction in which he wishes them to go. It only illustrates his rage and resentment when he found that I refused to be dominated by him, his Anti-Trust League, and his bear lobby. It accounts for the fact that he felt a sudden chagrin and mortification when he had to report to Mr. David Lamar and others in New York, at the Waldorf, that he was unable to control the gentleman from the First District of New York. And it accounts for his desire to paint me as an ally of the trusts and to hold me up to public contempt, and thus, by sheer force of sentiment, created by falsehood, drive me into the service of this crooked coalition."

Mr. Littleton recited to the House the circumstances outlined by him heretofore following the publication of the attack upon him Nov. 24, in which he related that he had discovered Henry B. Martin in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel with a representative of The New York Press the day before the attack appeared, and how he had learned from a witness that he was the subject of discussion in that interview. He then told how he had immediately telegraphed to Representative Stanley of Kentucky, Chairman of the Steel committee, demanding that Martin and others be subpoenaed before the committee.

"I communicated to the Chairman," Mr. Littleton said, "the circumstances which I have related here. I also communicated to him the further circumstances which I desire to submit to you, first, that David Lamar is a notorious bear operator in Wall Street, a man of unsavory and unclean reputation and character, a man who has boasted from the beginning of this investigation that he controlled this committee, a man who has pretended to those interested on behalf of the Steel Corporation that he could control the committee and its conduct.

Believes Money Was Used.

"I cannot say, because I do not know, that Lamar has paid money to Henry B. Martin, but it is my firm belief from the circumstances and from their associations, that Lamar, on his own behalf and on behalf of others, has been furnishing contributions, so-called, to the said Henry B. Martin, and maintaining his so-called Anti-Trust League, and that in that way Martin has been able to profit and benefit by this investigation.

"I am informed and believe that Martin more than two years ago endeavored to procure some Senator or Congressman to introduce some bill calling for an investigation in order to serve the purposes of their stock speculation in Wall Street."

Mr. Littleton said that when he communicated these facts to the committee, he was answered by the Chairman that parliamentary practice did not permit him under the resolution to call the committee together and subpoena witnesses. "Hence," said Mr. Littleton, "I found my sole remedy to rise to a question of personal privilege and present the matters to the House."

Mr. Littleton outlined in detail his work as a member of the Steel committee, referring particularly to the fact that to him was left the task of bringing out the evidence relating to the taking over of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Corporation, a task which he declared the Chairman and other members of the committee declared had been "well done."

Commenting upon his attitude subsequent to objections by the Steel Corporation's attorneys against the committee proceeding into all phases of its operations after the Government had brought suit under the anti-trust law, Mr. Littleton said:

His Steel Views.

"It is unfair, un-American, unjust, and, perhaps, unconstitutional, to proceed with that portion of the investigation which is clearly embraced within the action brought by the Government against the Steel Corporation. It was my position and has been my position from the first, that if the committee would devote itself to the constructive policy of remedial legislation and present to the House a comprehensive report on that subject, it would render the country a distinct service and discharge one of the greatest duties imposed by the resolution."

He declared he thought his attitude in this matter was responsible for the attacks upon him.

"This was the grievous offense I had committed," he said. "This was the official act which had brought down upon me the wholesale assaults upon my integrity and character. This simple announcement of my views which I had a perfect right to make, which I had a perfect right to entertain, and which I do entertain, and which I shall give effect to by my vote if the question arises, stimulated some one, and I firmly believe, from all the circumstances, that person to be Henry B. Martin and his associates, to organize a systematic attack upon me for the purpose of blackmailing me into a change of my views; the purpose being the continuance of the committee at all events; and Martin's interest grew out of his alliance with David B. Lamar and others; and David B. Lamar and others were interested in the general depression of stocks in Wall Street, and the whole crowd believed that a continuance of the committee would contribute to that depression."

FOR POOL ROOMS IN CHURCH.

Boston Pastor Favors Club Rooms for Women in Basement Also.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Parlors for young women and poolrooms for young men of the parish will be established by the Rev. George F. Durgin, pastor of the Tremont Street Methmodist Church, if h's plan ree's with the approval of his Board of Trustees.

"I would clean cut the b sement of this splend'd church and into th t basement I would put attractions that would appeal to young people," says Dr. Durgin. "What harm could ever come if we had a pool and billiard room or a bowling alley and gave opportunity for enjoyment free from corrupting influences?

"Why should the basement of our church be used for lumber storage when parlors and rooms could be provided therein, the use of which would be a moral factor in the redemption of the city."

BAILEY FIXES HOUR SENATE WILL MEET

Texan Suggests 2 P. M., but Prefers Evening Sessions Like House of Lords.

NEW CONGRESSMEN SWORN IN

Moving Picture Men Take Photographs of the House — Throng Gathers to Hear Littleton.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The first regular session of the Sixty-second Congress began promptly at noon to-day. The galleries of both houses were crowded to the doors, but, as usual, in both houses the day's session was brief. The Senate disposed of its business in seventeen, and the House, after listening to a speech by Representative Martin W. Littleton replying to his critics, adjourned within less than two hours and a half of convening.

The interest of the day centred largely in the House, where a sensational speech was expected by Mr. Littleton. Moving-picture men were on hand, and the rattle of their cameras attracted much attention. The interest began in that body when Mr. Littleton discovered that copies of a local newspaper, displaying prominently the mass meeting of the Anti-Trust League and the spectators, numbering sixty-eight in all, that last night condemned Mr. Littleton, had been distributed on the desks of members of the House. He protested at once, and pages were quickly ordered to clear the tables.

Five new members were sworn in on the House side and two new Senators took the oath. In both houses prayer was the first exercise, then the swearing of members, and then the call for a quorum. As soon as a quorum in each house was ascertained, a joint committee was appointed to wait on the President and invite his communications. The Vice President appointed Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire and Mr. Martin of Virginia, and Speaker Clark appointed Representatives Underwood of Alabama, Cullop of Indiana, and Mann of Illinois. They at once proceeded to the White House, and were informed that the President would communicate his wishes to-morrow in a message.

An almost unprecedented phase of the swearing in of former Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia was the fact that his credentials were signed by himself. At the time of his election, and for some months afterward, he was Governor of the State, and as such signed his own certificate of election, which, of course, however, was countersigned by the Georgia Secretary of State. He will fill out the late Senator Clay's unexpired term, while Senator Gardner of Maine will serve only till the Maine Legislature chooses the final successor to the late Mr. Frye.

The ordinary resolutions affecting the Senate's order of business were at once sent up to the Vice President's desk. Senator Cullom of Illinois moved the appointment of the committee to wait upon the President, and Senator Gallinger, explainnig that the death of the Vice President's mother-in-law would detain him, moved the election of Senator Curtis of Kansas, a straightout Taft regular, as President pro tempore until next Wednesday. The election was unanimous.

Then came the Senaet's one incident of the day. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts offered the regular resolution fixing noon as the hour for the Senate's daily sessions. Mr. Bailey, as usual, moved to make the hour 2 P. M., and this time Mr. Bailey prevailed.

This has been a hobby with the Texan for years, and he has said that he would gladly see the Senate follow the custom of the House of Lords and meet evenings. Last session he had his way during a few idle weeks of the extraordinary session, and his success this year is only expected to last out the holidays. When the Senate's work accumulates, Mr. Penrose will move to resume the noon hour, and the motion will be carried overwhelmingly.

In the House the coming in of the members madea buzz that was almost an uproar, and welcomes were exchanged at long range and in loud voice across the whole width of the enormous Chamber. The Speaker had many greetings to receive, but as the hands of the clock approached each other for the hour of convening he was observed steadily to scutinize the space by the clock.

"I wonder where he is?" he asked of a Clerk.

"Where is who?" was the reply.

"The old reliable," answered the Speaker. "For sixteen years as the time came for calling a new session to order I have seen an old negro man sitting up there just over the clock. But I don't see him to-day, and I suppose he must be dead."

Then, raising his heavy mallet, he performed the first duty of his office, smashing a ringing blow on the reinforced desk before him.

The return of Congressmen made its mark at the Executive Offices. There streams of Senators and Representatives poured in to pay their respects to the President. They were of all political complexions, though as usual lately the more militant insurgents were, for the most part, absent. Not long ago Senator Nelson called at the White House and denied having written the "letter from a Senator" offering his services to Col. Roosevelt. He hinted that the author might be Senator Crane of Massachusetts, Mr. Taft's close friend. Mr. Crane to-day jokingly said he believed Senator Nelson was the writer.

"I heard about that letter," he said in the soft voice that never yet has been heard in a Senate debate, "and I thought it must be Nelson, but I can't confirm the report. I know it was not I."

FIRST ANTI-TRUST BILLS IN.

Representatives Henry and Berger Have Remedies—Other Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Bills and resolutions in large numbers poured into the hopper on the Speaker's table as soon as the House met to-day.

Two measures to abolish the Commerce Court were presented by Representative Sims, Democrat, of Tennessee, and Representative La Follette, Republican, of Wisconsin.

Measures for the repeal of the Canadian Reciprocity bill were offered by Representatives Hanna and Helgeson, both of North Dakota.

Representative Henry, Chairman of the Rules Committee, introduced his much-discussed bill to strengthen the Sherman anti-trust law, define specific offenses against it, and provide "felon's stripes" for its violation.

Representative Sulzer of New York offered a bill to put sugar on the free list.

Representative Norris, the Nebraska insurgent, joined the Democratic idea of open caucuses, proposed by Democratic Leader Underwood. Mr. Norris introduced a resolution prohibiting the use of the House chamber for a secret caucus by any party.

Victor Berger, Socialist, Representative from Milwaukee, introduced a resolution to repeal the Sherman anti-trust law, and provide for Government ownership of any concern which controls more than 40 per cent. of trade in any community.

Two bills creating the rank of Vice Admiral in the navy were introduced by Representatives Roberts of Massachusetts and Bates of Pennsylvania, Republican members of the Naval Affairs Committee.

TAFT DEALING WITH RUSSIA.

Report Expected To-day—Sulzer Attacks Treaty of 1832.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—After months of uncertainty the United States Government has taken up with the Russan Government at St. Petersburg the queston of passports for Americans Jews n Russa and the obligatons upon Russa embodied n the much-discussed treaty of 1832.

President Taft is awaiting a report from American Ambassador Guild at St. Petersburg, which, if it comes to-morrow will be discussed by the Cabinet at its regular session.

If it does not indicate a willingness upon the part of the Russian Government to consider the question, Mr. Taft may recommend to Congress legislation that would accomplish the end desired.

Unaware of the action of the Administration, Representatives Sulzer of New York and Garner of Texas to-day introduced in Congress resolutions providing for the abrogation of the treaty of 1832. Mr. Sulzer's resolution was virtually identical with that of the Texan. Mr. Sulzer said hearings by the Committee on Foreign Affairs would begin next week.

The fact that negotiations have been begun in St. Petersburg by the United States was carefully concealed and only became known here to-day. It was predicted to-night that Ambassador Guild might be successful in his undertaking.

In dealing the Russian Foreign Office Mr. Guild will come in contact with Baron Rosen, for several years Russia's representative at Washington, who is thoroughly familiar with the question and who understands the interest felt in its settlement.

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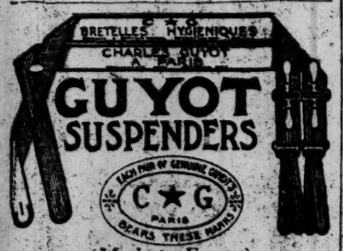

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MISS BARRYMORE'S BEAUTIFUL ACTING

It Is Brilliantly Revealed in a Moderately Effective Play by A. E. W. Mason.

SOME TENSE SITUATIONS

But "The Witness for the Defence" Too Often Doubles on Its Own Tracks—A Fine Cast.

THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE, a play in four acts, by A. E. W. Mason. Empire Theatre.

Henry Thresk	A. E. Anson
Stephen Ballantyne	W. L. Abingdon
Harold Hazlewood	Ernest Stallard
Richard Hazlewood	Leslie Faber
Robert Pettifer	Lumsden Hare
Hubbard	James Malaidy
A Servant	Walter L. Stacey
Baram Singh	W. S. Phillips
Stella Ballantyne	Ethel Barrymore
Mrs. Pettifer	Annie Esmond

Dim lights and shadowy corners in a tent pitched somewhere in a lonely spot in India—a slot of light in the centre, but gloomy shadows all about. A man and a woman, husband and wife, the man a drunkard and a brute, the woman cowed and growing weary of the struggle. The man afraid of imaginary things, an unseen hand stretched underneath the tent, a vengeance that pursues only in his befogged and drink-sodden brain. The woman reminded of an earlier self and earlier possibilities by the sudden coming of an old-time lover. A rifle conveniently at hand with which she thinks to kill herself; an interruption by the husband who arrives too soon. She has the marks of his fingers on her throat; now he will show her once again who is the master. An impulse; the woman's finger on the trigger; the falling curtain.

So much you get, colorfully, tensely, effectively, in the first act of A. E. W. Mason's "The Witness for the Defense," acted here for the first time at the Empire Theatre last night, acted very admirably, too, in most of its parts, and very brilliantly by Miss Ethel Barrymore, with a breadth of expression, a sincerity of touch, a variety of means, that revealed her the very remarkable artiste that she is.

As drama of an especially important sort Mr. Mason's piece is practically nil; as a stage play it is moderately effective. It is faulty in construction, and the faults produce a sense of weariness at times. But, on the whole, it is not uninteresting, it provides a fine rôle for Miss Barrymore, and as such it serves a useful purpose.

When the play was acted in England, and in this country, too, at first, we believe, you saw Stella Ballantyne kill her brute of a husband. Here the actual shooting was left to the imagination. Just why the difference is not clear. Of course, he must be killed for the sake of the succeeding plot. The climax is a natural one enough, and, after all, the ladies out front do not know that the gun will not go off. Their fingers go into their ears just the same.

What happens after the first act is not all so obvious as it must seem in the bare recital of the tale. Stella Ballantyne has been charged with the murder, but acquitted on the testimony of Henry Thresk, a young barrister, the early flame mentioned in the opening paragraph. Mr. Thresk has told the court about the husband's fears; he has even gone so far as to describe the imaginary hand as a real hand and not an alcoholic vision. Obviously it was a case of justifiable homicide, so this wise young barrister by his interference has been merely making things a little harder for the woman. Also, he has been helping Mr. Mason with a complication.

For, presently, you find Stella back in the Sussex village where these two were lovering ago. Now she interests, and is interested in, Richard Hazlewood, a good-looking youth of 30—we assume his youth because the business of the part and the acting convey a decidedly juvenile impression—this, too, despite the fact that he describes himself as being at the age where one drops cricket and takes up golf (an unwarrantable assault, by the way, on all us golfing youngsters.) And Stella, though she would if she could, cannot bring herself to tell the young man the truth. But they are in a village where she is now the standard "curiosity."

Richard's father is a sort of Quixotic sentimentalist, a philosopher who doesn't believe that prison walls ought to cast a shadow on those who have served their sentence and gone out again into the world. But all walls cast a shadow. And the trouble is that philosophical old sentimentalists not infrequently bump their heads against their own theories. Of course, he does—or is made to do so. For there is another barrister about—this one, his brother, who sees which way young Richard's thoughts are tending, and who doesn't feel quite sure that Mrs. Ballantyne was as innocent as appeared in the finding of the court.

At the latter's suggestion Thresk, who quite conveniently happens to be round, and who is a bit of connoisseur on miniatures, as is the older Hazlewood, is brought into the house, very cleverly protects the woman, then finds his lying of no special use when she comes for a secret midnight session with him, when she tells her story for the first time, learns that he has always loved her, admits that she really loves Richard now, and that they have been married for a week. This scene, the big one as theatrical vernaculer would put it, does develop into a considerable and effective climax. It provides, too, a superb opportunity for powerful emotionalism, the kind that may create suspense and may pulse sincerity. And this thing, too, it does without the special brand of fireworks that so often passes for the truer thing. Certainly as Miss Barrymore plays it, with an exquisite simulation of real feeling and a superb suggestion of a tortured mind and heart, it is warranted to create a sympathetic response in any one not hopelessly opposed to the spell of acting.

The description of the murder, then its justification—already sufficiently apparent, of course—together with the story of the effect upon her of her former lover's coming, and the climaxes of attempted suicide and ultimate murder—these things, broken with little human touches, as of the hunt for the cartridges, the momentary illumination, the dazed mind, and the sense of freedom come at last—each and every phase of the story are made vibrant with true feeling. Miss Barrymore handles the rôle most beautifully, appealingly, and consistently. She displays the resourcefulness of a firm, sure, understanding art, and a singularly sensitive and responsive organism. And to repeat that she is a great actress is to merely transfer once again a much abused and much misused qualifying word to a place where it properly belongs.

And here, as elsewhere, it is fair to add that she has admirable support. A. E. Anson, with ease, poise, naturalness, and, when need be, virile power, makes of Thrysk a very forceful, interesting figure. In the generally excellent cast a particularly fine performance of the young lover is provided by Leslie Faber, while the opposing qualities of brutishness and meanness are splendidly conveyed in W. L. Ablington's excellently characterized rôle. Ernest Stallard is the elder Hazlewood most ingratiatingly, and there is contributory excellence on the part of Annie Esmond and Lumsden Hare.

Need it be added that all ends happily for Stella Ballantyne—that the midnight meeting with the barrister is interrupted by the coming, not of her young husband, but of his father, the philosopher, who now learns the truth, and insists upon her confessing it to Richard. Of course, she has already made up her mind to tell him. We admit some surprise at the postponement of the recital to the next morning. Somehow we feel that Richard would have been called into the counsel, then and there. But Mr. Mason seems rather given to repetitions and postponements. There are many times when the story telling seems to be starting at the end and working backward. Which merely indicates, perhaps, that Mr. Mason, novelist, still takes a hand when Mr. Mason, playwright, holds the pen.

IRISH PLAYERS IN SAD PLAY.

Very Effectively Act "Riders to the Sea," a Poetic Drama.

IRISH PLAYERS, from the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, in RIDERS TO THE SEA, a play, in one act, by J. M. Synge. Maxine Elliott's Theatre.

Maurya	Sara Allgood
Bartley, her son	J. M. Kerrigan
Cathleen	Marie ni Shiubhlaigh
Nora	Eileen O'Doherty
Men and Women—Sydney J. Morgan, M. J. Dolan, U. Wright, Eithne MaGee, Cathleen Nesbitt	

THE MINERAL WORKERS, a play, in three acts, by William Boyle. Maxine Elliott's Theatre.

Mary Mulry, Ned's wife	Eileen O'Doherty
Uncle Bartle	J. A. O'Rourke
Ned Muiry, a farmer	Sydney J. Morgan
Patrick, his son	U. Wright
Kitty, his daughter	Eithne MaGee
Dan Fogarty, a farmer	Arthur Sinclair
Stephen J. O'Reilly	J. M. Kerrigan
Mrs. Walton	Cathleen Nesbitt
Mr. Casey, P. L. G.	Brinsley MacNamara
Dick, an engine-driver	M. J. Dolan
Sir Thomas Musgrove	Fred O'Donovan

The one-act play by J. M. Synge, produced at Maxine Elliott's Theatre last night by the Irish Players, "Riders to the Sea," succeeded in the difficult task of creating an effect. The play, which depends for its strength almost wholly on its beautiful poetry, was presented to the audience in a way that brought out the great sadness and complete tragedy of a poor Irish family, but left them without a trace of unpleasant morbidness. The scene is a cottage on one of the Aran Islands off the west coast of Ireland. A mother, two daughters, and one son live there. One son has just been drowned, and his shirt and stocking are brought home and are identified by some pitiful characteristic by one of the sisters. The old mother begins her monotonous chant of the loss of all her sons save one, of her husband and father. The son is starting off to sell his horses at the fair. His mother prophesies his death in the sea and sees his death in a vision. A few moments later the only son is indeed brought back on a stretcher with a sail cloth over his body, drowned from the dock.

This is all the story of the play, but it would be impossible to represent the effectiveness of the use of the simple articles of the life of the family, the stick, for instance, and the cake they bake at the fire. The night is spoken of always as the "black night," and the epithets of the sea and the wind and the recurrence of the phrases like the refrain in a song all show the mastery of Synge. And at the end, in resignation the mother, left destitute, breaks out:

"Bartley will have a fine coffin out of white boards, and a deep grave surely. What more can we want than that? No man at all can be living forever, and we must be satisfied."

The one thing really needful to say of "Riders to the Sea" is the answer of the girl from the convent who saw "Hamlet" as her first play: "It is very sad."

The play of the poetry of Ireland was followed by a comedy of the "New Ireland," where, as one of the characters puts it, "Science is the new St. Patrick." The play is appropriate, for it tells the story of an Irishman who came to America, and then went back to introduce the industrial revolution into Ireland. J. M. Kerrigan as the typical Irish farmer of tremendous shrewdness played the rôle of Dan Fogarty with particular success.

MISS HUSTON'S RECITAL.

Sings a Programme Including Several Irish Folk Songs.

Those who remained until the close of Miss Margaret Huston's programme yesterday afternoon in the Belasco Theatre were provided with a few moments of keen enjoyment through the group of Irish folk songs which concluded the doings of the afternoon. These songs are humorous, racy, spirited, and tuneful as only real folk songs can be, and it seemed as if Miss Huston sang them with just the spirit they needed—now with abandon and now with charm, always with a delicious brogue.

The programme as a whole contained many interesting songs, including four by Hugo Wolf, three dramatic dances with words by Catulle Mendes and music by Bruneau, three poems of Verlaine, set to music by Debussy, including the beautiful "Le Faune" and the grotesque "Fantoches"; Viardot's charming "La Marquise" and Puget's stirring "Chanson de Route," two songs in English by Mrs. Beach and Leo Smith, and songs by Reger, Kaun, and Richard Strauss.

The performance of the sections of the programme containing these songs was not on a very high plane. Miss Huston has intelligence, which permeated her performance of all these songs, but her voice production is so faulty, although her voice is a good one, that it destroys the effect of much that she might otherwise do. More than anything else, it makes much that she sings unintelligible, although her pronunciation of French and German, when they could be understood, seemed to be particularly good.

Miss Donnelly in "Princess Zim Zim."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Edward Sheldon's new play, "The Princess Zim Zim," was given its first performance at Hermanus Bleecker Hall to-night. Dorothy Donnelly acted the leading character, and was supported by John Barrymore and an excellent cast. In Teresa Casey Mr. Sheldon has given Miss Donnelly the character of a snake charmer. As Peter Milholland Mr. Barrymore portrays a gay millionaire, slightly inebriated. The scenes of "The Princess Zim Zim" are laid at Coney Island. The production is by Liebler & Co.

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ELSIE FERGUSON IN HISTORICAL COMEDY

Appears at Gaiety Theatre in "The First Lady in the Land," an Agreeable Play.

Coquettish, Yet Displays Dramatic Strength — Plot Concerns Burr's Attempt at Conquest of Mexico.

THE FIRST LADY IN THE LAND, a comedy, in four acts, by Charles Nirdlinger. Gaiety Theatre.

Sir Anthony Merry	Clarence Handyside
Jennings	Luke Martin
Beau Pinckney	David Todd
Dolly Todd	Miss Ferguson
Sally McKean	Beatrice Noyes
Clotilde	Georgette Passeolit
Mrs. Sparkle's footman	Lawrence Windom
Sophia Sparkle	Helen Bond
Mrs. Sparkle	Maud Hosford
Aaron Burr	Frederick Perry
James Madison	Lowell Sherman
The Honorable Ena Ferrar	Margaret Gordon
Lady Angela Merry	Florence Edney
Hairdresser	Edward Stewart
Don Carlos Martinez	William David
Louis Andre Pichon	John Prescott
De Vaux	Francis Bonn
Vrou Van Berckel	Myra Brock
Franko Petrus Van Berckel	Carl Hartberg
Cook	Luke Martin
Servant	Lawrence Windom

Charles Nirdlinger's comedy, "The First Lady in the Land," was made known at the Gaiety Theatre last night with Elsie Ferguson as the star. Of course "the first lady" meant Dolly Madison, who was to become mistress of the White House and give her title to be transmitted to all other mistresses of the Presidential home.

In making the character of Dolly into a play the author took some liberties with historical facts, but not more than most playwrights take with such subjects. When the story begins Dolly, then Mrs. Todd, a widow, is keeping a boarding house in Philadelphia, then the National Capitol. Aaron Burr is her "star" boarder and a frequent proposer for the hand of the young widow.

Almost immediately after the election of Jefferson as President, and Burr's defeat for the same office, Burr introduces James Madison to his landlady. Madison falls in love with her, and proposes on the spot. Dolly, uncertain, puts him off, but finally accepts him, after Burr has promised her he will not shoot Hamilton and then falls in his promise. The scene of the play moves to Washington, and whatever plot there is concerns Burr's attempts at the conquest of Mexico, his downfall, and his arrest for treason. The coming greatness of Dolly as a manager of Presidents is foreshadowed in her handling of her husband, then Secretary of State.

Thin as the plot may seem the play is nevertheless an agreeable comedy, with lines of considerable brilliancy. The situations are slight and the interest is centred in the dialogue. All of the characters are historic personages of the period, and the dressing and staging shows considerable study of the customs of the times.

Miss Ferguson, in the title role, certainly looked deserving of the name given her in the play. Coquettishly demure in the first two acts, when she wore the Quaker garb of her father's people, and showed the Irish disposition of her mother's, and strong with the determination of an ambitious woman in the last two, she gave the rôle at least the quality of consistent impersonation.

Frederick Perry had the part of Burr, and made of the character a rather happy-go-lucky, selfish man, with considerable fascination for women. Madison was played by Lowell Sherman, the British Minister by Clarence Handyside, "Beau" Pinckney by David Todd, Lady Merry, the Minister's wife, by Florence Edney, and her younger sister by Margaret Gordon. The characters of President Jefferson and of Alexander Hamilton do not appear on the stage.

MUSIC FOR OLD INSTRUMENTS.

Mr. Arthur Whiting's Concert with Harpsichord, Viol da Gamba, Flute and Violin.

Arthur Whiting gave yesterday afternoon in Rumford Hall the first of two "university recitals," as he calls them, of unique interest. They are devoted to music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and their title is derived from the fact that this music is selected from the courses that Mr. Whiting gives at several of the larger universities. Their special significance consists in this, that the compositions are performed by the instruments for which they were originally written—the harpsichord, viol da gamba, flute, and violin; which in the small space and intimate surroundings of Rumford Hall may be supposed to have had something of the effect originally intended and expected.

The programme was made up of a sonata by Corelli for violin, flute, and harpsichord, a sonata by Bach for viol da gamba and harpsichord, another by the same for violin and harpsichord, four dances also from various works by Bach for harpsichord alone, a sonata by Handel for flute and harpsichord, and Purcell's "Golden Sonata" for flute, violin, viol da gamba, and harpsichord. Mr. Whiting played the harpsichord, Miss Constance Edson the violin, George Barrere the flute, Paul Kefer the viol da gamba.

The most salient feature of the concert, its chief differentiation from ordinary performances of such pieces, was the use of the harpsichord, which Mr. Whiting has cultivated for a number of years, using modern instruments, made in all respects after the model of the old ones. It has not been heard frequently in concerts here since Arnold Dolmetsch first showed it in performances of old music that he gave here under more or less quaint circumstances some eight or nine years ago. Nor is it likely to be exhibited to the public but in concerts of an exceptional character that are the outcome of the modern revival of interest in the older music and its exact reproduction for modern ears.

And yet such a performance as yesterday's is much more than a historical demonstration; it has a unique charm that haunts the listener's ears, that gives an unaccustomed artistic pleasure. The tone of the harpsichord, its silvery resonance, its subtle differences of quality obtained by the use of different plectra and couplings, regulated by means of pedals, and the singular nobility and even majesty of its rolling arpeggios in the bass, in music written for it, give that music a new effect. It must be listened to with ears ready to renounce the familiar richness and sonority of the grand piano, and to take it for what it is. Then its appropriateness for utterance of the old music impresses itself increasingly. It is especially happy in the ensemble with other instruments.

The concerted pieces were played with much sympathy and understanding by the four artists, and the short pieces by Bach, which Mr. Whiting played alone, were delightful in their crisp rhythm.

GEORGE HARRIS'S RECITAL.

A Tenor Singer of Taste Heard in Songs and Operatic Arias.

A song recital was given in the Harris Theatre yesterday afternoon by George Harris, a young tenor, who is but little known in New York concerts, though he appeared about a month ago to sing the tenor solos in Liszt's "Faust" symphony, when that work was presented by the New York Symphony Orchestra. His voice is light and agreeable in quality, and discriminating. It has, indeed, no little and discriminating. It has, ndeed, no little charm, and shows truly artistic instincts. His range of expression is apparently not wide, but within it—and he had the good sense to remain within it in most of the numbers that made up his programme yesterday—he accomplishes something finished and artistic. He was apparently suffering yesterday from some hoarseness, which affected his singing more and more as he went on; and it is presumable that on this account he did not do himself full justice.

His programme was made up of a few operatic arias and songs in German, French, and English. The cavatina, "La Mia Latizia" from Verdi's "I Lombardi," is so faded that an attempt to revive it seemed hardly worth while. In "Il mio Tesoro," from "Don Giovanni," he showed skill, some nicely finished passages, some smooth phrasing; but it was a venturesome undertaking not rewarded with so much success as his singing of the air from Grétry's "Zémire et Azor," which presents fewer difficulties. He also sang an air from Massenet's "Manon."

Mr. Harris seemed to move in his proper sphere in songs, as Schubert's "Dubist die Ruh'" into which he put sincere feeling; Strauss's "Die Nacht," Brahms's "Analine Aeolsharfe," Berlioz's "Absence," wherein were carefully wrought phrasing, sustained tone, and a feeling for a broad melodic line, and in Schubert's "Die Forelle" and Strauss's "Wozu noch, Mädchen" he pleasingly expressed their lighter veins. French songs by Massenet, Georges, Moreau, and Paladilhe, and songs in English by the Americans, Hammond, Mary Turner, Salter, and Cadman, made up the rest of his programme. The finely lyric vein of Mr. Harris's singing, and especially his excellent enunciation, were warmly appreciated by his listeners.

RUSSIAN BALLET TO APPEAR.

Company Headed by Mordkin at Metropolitan Opera House Dec. 19.

The members of the Russian ballet, headed by Mikail Mordkin, who are at present touring America, will make their first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 19, at a special performance. The feature of the programme will be Tschaikowsky's four-act ballet, "Le Lac de Cygnes." Katrina Geltzer will dance the leading female part in this ballet, making her first appearance here on that occasion. She arrives in America next Saturday.

Mikail Mordkin will appear in this ballet, as will Alexander Volonine, Mme. Pajitzkaia, and others. Tschaikowsky's ballet will be followed by several divertissements. The orchestra will be directed by Vittorio Podesti.

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William Rockefeller and Younger Ones of the Family Retire, Too—Stock Control, However, Unchanged.

The name of Rockefeller is no longer among those in the official families of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey or of any of its former subsidiaries, now segregated into individual enterprises by order of the Supreme Court of the United States. John D. Rockefeller, organizer and head of the Oil Trust in the various forms it has assumed since its inception, had sent in his resignation, both as President and Director, and it was accepted at a special meeting of Directors yesterday. With him went his brother, William, as Vice President and Director, and H. M. Flagler, who is another of the founders of the big organization, and E. T. Bedford, one of the later comers, but until recently one of the active managers, also resigned as Director. Mr. Bedford had announced his resignation last month. He is President of the Corn Products Refining Company, an eighty-million-dollar corporation, to which he gives most of his time. William G. Rockefeller, son of William, resigned the minor post of Assistant Treasurer. He was not a Director.

It had been generally expected in the Street that with the separation from the company of its thirty-three subsidiaries, which were co-defendants in the dissolution suit, the management would be turned over to the younger men, who have been in fact the active managers for a decade or more. John D. Rockefeller, except for a short period a few years ago, when for two weeks he was almost daily on the stand in the Federal investigation at the new Custom House, has not visited the offices of the company half a dozen times in ten years. Henry M. Flagler, although active in his Florida railroad and other enterprises, has also been in the background in Standard Oil for many years, and the same may be said of William Rockefeller, who had made the business at 26 Broadway subordinate to his railroad interests.

Archbold Long the Head.

In retiring as President, John D. Rockefeller gave place to Vice President John D. Archbold, long the most active man in the management. John Dustin Archbold, the new President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which continues as a manufacturing company and as the holder of stocks of a number of natural gas and other corporations not counted by the Government as in the monopoly, is really being officially named what he has long been practically. During the past decade, and in all legal battles now ended, he has been the active head of Standard Oil, although John D. Rockefeller was always consulted on large matters of policy and remained the final authority. It is so with all of the other new officers. These have either belonged to the small group of active Directors, whose daily meetings were the mainspring of Standard Oil business, or have been at the head of important departments. They are men little known to the public, but all-powerful in the practical management of the great oil business.

All of the information obtainable at 26 Broadway was contained in a simple statement of the changes in the executives of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Standard Oil Company of New York, one of the important former subsidiaries. It was also stated, as had been foretold, that all of the officers or Directors of the old holding company had resigned from the boards or as officers of the former subsidiaries. This is in keeping with the policy of complete segregation of the thirty-three co-defendants from the old holding company, and as was told in THE TIMES on Saturday, special meetings of these former subsidiaries will be called as rapidly as possible to allow the election of new officers and Directors.

H. C. Folger, Jr., Secretary, Assistant Treasurer, and Director, resigned, so as to be able to become President of the New York company without being an "interlocking Director." He was formerly Vice President of the New York company. One other resignation from the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey Directorate was that of L. J. Drake, who also got out of the Standard Oil Company of New York. He had been in office in both companies less than a year. Although a pioneer oil man on the railroad end of the business, he had been in 26 Broadway only since 1902.

New Officers and Directors.

The old Directorate of fourteen members was reduced to nine, and A. C. Bedford, long an active Director, was made a Vice President, as was W. C. Teagle. Both are of the younger generation, and Teagle has been in the Directorate only since June, 1910. This list of the new officers and Directors was given out at 26 Broadway yesterday:

J. D. Archbold, President; J. A. Moffett, Vice President; W. C. Teagle, Vice President; A. C. Bedford, Vice President and Treasurer; Frank Wilson, Assistant Treasurer; Charles T. White, Secretary; C. M. Pratt, C. W. Harkness, O. T. Waring, F. H. Bedford, Walter Jennings, and Frank Wilson, Directors.

The only new Director in the list is F. H. Bedford, a brother of E. T. Bedford. He has been active in the foreign development of the company, particularly in South America.

Just what real difference in Standard Oil affairs the resignations of the Rockefellers and all but a handful of the old-timers would make, Wall Street was at a loss to conjecture yesterday. There has been no hint that any of the large stock holdings have changed hands since the Supreme Court decision last May, and control of the various subsidiaries, therefore, remains just as it did before, with the small group of men who held control of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as it formerly stood. The segregation of the companies and the election of separate officers and Directors of each, even the removal from 26 Broadway, now going on, of the offices of former subsidiaries, does not alter the fact that control remains as before.

Control in the Same Hands.

There are about 6,000 shareholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey who have received fractional allotments of the shares of the subsidiaries formerly controlled through the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, but the preponderating amount of Standard Oil of New Jersey stock lay in the hands of the Rockefellers, Pratts, Bedfords, and the estates of several of their old associates. These interests will control the election of Directors and officers. The organization of separate boards for each of the thirty-three companies will make domination of their affairs by the old Standard Oil Company interests more burdensome, but none the less sure.

One reason for the retirement of the Rockefellers from the company was guessed at yesterday as a continuation of the carefully followed policy of steering clear of public clamor. Ever since the attacks on Standard Oil and particularly on John D. Rockefeller personally, culminated on the one hand in a Government investigation of the Trust and on the other in a magazine article, which included an alleged portraiture of the Oil Trust founder's business and private life and that of his father before him, the Standard Oil Company has had a carefully organized bureau of publicity. This bureau has attempted, not so much to supply news of Standard Oil affairs, as to keep a finger on the pulse of the public all over the country, and has worked through advertisements, and in other ways, to turn the tide of public disfavor.

The rumors of John D. Rockefeller's retirement date back only a few months. Although he is 73, he is in better health than he was when the dissolution suit began, and this and the fact that going out with him are his brother and nephew, all of the same company, was looked upon as confirming the idea that the Standard Oil man means to go softly and is anxious to effect reorganization which will give the least possible ground for attack.

In Mr. Archbold the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has another pioneer trained in the Rockefeller school. Unlike John D. Rockefeller, however, he is an old oil man rather than a financier. Ten years younger than the retiring President, he is generally credited with a greater degree of fellowship and with equal shrewdness.

Archbold Has a Social Side.

Until John D. Rockefeller began his remarkable campaign to overcome popular hostility ten years ago there was probably no man in the country more difficult of access or more carefully guarded against intrusion. Even when he was actively directing affairs he did business over private wires from his New York house or his Cleveland or Pocantico Hills residences. Practically his only public appearances were at his church and Sunday school in Cleveland.

John Dustin Archbold, on the other hand, has been of social habits. He is a familiar figure in lower Broadway, is fond of a joke, and is short, stout, and merry of eye in contrast to the gaunt figure and immobile face of his predecessor.

He is something of a horseman, and is frequently seen driving with Mrs. Archbold along the Westchester roads back of his Tarrytown residence, and is a frequenter of the neighboring country clubs. He was born at Leesburg, Ohio, July 26, 1848, and comes of Virginian Scotch-Irish stock. He was one of the men who embarked in the oil business during the tidal wave of excitement over the big strikes in 1864-65, and his subsequent experience before entering the New York end of the business carried him through practically every department of petroleum manufacture.

Alfred Cotton Bedford, the newly elected Vice President, is 47 years old, is a graduate of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, and also studied abroad. Walter C. Teagle is only 33. He is a Cornell man, and was formerly an independent refiner, having been Vice President of the Republic Oil Company. He joined the Standard forces in the export department.

The new officers of the Standard Oil Company of New York are: H. C. Folger, Jr., President; H. L. Pratt, Vice President; W. E. Bemis, Vice President; R. C. Veit, Secretary; W. R. King, H. A. McGee, C. M. Higgins, and James Donald, Directors. R. P. Tinsley and W. J. Higgs were elected Treasurer and assistant Secretary, respectively.

The Galena Signal Oil Company, the third of the segregated subsidiaries to declare a dividend, announced yesterday a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable to stock of record Dec. 4. The annual meeting will be held in Franklin, Penn., Jan. 2.

RAIN MAY AID SOCIALIST VOTE

Wet Weather for Los Angeles Election—Odds Against Harriman, 2 to 1.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 4.—Unsettled weather, with a prediction of rain, for Election Day, complicated to-night the city political situation which will be solved by about 185,000 voters at the polls to-morrow. Socialism or a continuation of the present political régime, and prohibition or restricted license are the main issues, but the confusion attending the startling end of the McNamara trial, combined with uncertainty as to how the newly enfranchised women will vote, has befogged the situation.

The only certainty seems to be that the women, with their 85,000 votes, will likely have the decision whether Los Angeles's next Mayor will be Job Harriman, Socialist and former attorney for the McNamara brothers, or George Alexander, incumbent and representative of the good government forces, who invoked the recall for the first time and ousted from office Mayor Arthur Harper and a Democratic administration three years ago. The Harriman adherents are hoping for rain. A storm would be good Socialist weather, they declare.

Leaders of both sides put forth the usual predictions of victory, but while the "Good Government" workers closed to-day and this evening, the Socialists followed their rallies of yesterday with meetings in twenty-five halls to-night.

Two to one was offered to-night that Alexander would be re-elected, and little of this money was placed. But betting odds did not affect the enthusiasm of the Socialists. Alexander Irvine, manager of the Harriman campaign, declared he was confident that his ticket would poll 10,000 majority over the "Good Government" candidates.

"We have distributed 800,000 pieces of literature during the last few days," said Irvine. "We have had fifty speakers in the field. I predict Alexander will poll 55,000 votes and Harriman 45,000."

Bradner W. Lee, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, which was brought into being following the primary in October, when Harriman and the Socialist ticket led the "Good Government" candidates, also expressed confidence that the voters would sweep Alexander back into office by a majority which he refused to estimate.

Piccolo Midgets Become Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The four smallest citizens in the United States were naturalized this afternoon by Supreme Court Justice William P. Rudd. They are known on the stage as the Piccolo Midgets. They are Alexander Paul Richard Ebert, 32 years old, height 3 feet 6 inches; weight, 55 pounds; Otto Frederick Schemmel, 29, height 3 feet 1 inch; weight 44 pounds; Otto Therme, 32, height 3 feet 2 inches; weight 45 pounds, and Adolph Karl Meyer Schemmel, 36, height 3 feet 1 inch; weight 44 pounds. The midgets came to America seven years ago, and own a large farm at Phoenicia, in the Catskills. Their total weight is only 188 pounds.

MURPHY MUST GO, DEMOCRATS ASSERT

League Committee, Headed by Osborne, Calls Him "a Stupid and Unscrupulous Boss."

A BLIGHT ON THE PARTY

Little Hope for Success Next Year Under His Leadership in the State, Members Assert.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic League, after a protracted meeting yesterday at the Hotel Belmont, declared war on Charles F. Murphy, whom it described as "a stupid and unscrupulous boss," the results of the last election showing that the Democratic Party, under his leadership in this State could not command the support of the voters.

The leaders of the league intend to call a conference, to be held in this city probably late in January, which will be in the nature of a State Convention of Democrats who want Murphy deposed as State leader. It will be similar to the Saratoga conference, at which it was decided that W. J. Conners must go.

No arrangements were made for this yesterday, as much of the session was taken up with a consideration of the provisions of the new primary law. It was found that in some respects it provided in just what way an independent political movement must be organized and another meeting of the Executive Committee will be held to issue the call for the conference. No date was set for this meeting, but Thomas M. Osborne, Chairman of the league and of the Executive Committee, said it would be called in the near future.

The position of the league was set forth in a resolution, which was offered by John N. Carlisle of Watertown, and was unanimously adopted. It said:

> The Democratic League calls upon all Democrats of New York State to join in an effort to make possible the success of our party and its principles in this coming Presidential year.
>
> The results of the last elections show plainly that the voters of this State have no confidence whatever in the present control of the Democratic organization; and it is equally clear that unless that control is changed, disastrous defeat in this State lies before us in 1912.
>
> If the Democrats of New York County fail to perceive that their local organization cannot control the Democratic vote, let them study the figures of Kings County, Queens County, of Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. Everywhere, throughout the length and breadth of the State, they will find evidences of the indignant repudiation of a party organization controlled by a stupid and unscrupulous boss.
>
> The Democratic League invites the cooperation of all Democrats throughout the State in its effort to assist in bringing about an organization of the party along the only lines which can or ought to command success. It calls upon the Democrats in the country districts to enroll so as to make their party action effective; and upon those in every county to select for the State Convention next Spring the party's ablest and best representatives. Only in this way can we hope to place New York State in the Democratic column.

"Murphy's continued leadership of the Democratic Party in this State has resulted as we expected," said Mr. Osborne after the meeting. "All around us was a Democratic landslide. Here there was Democratic defeat. In a Democratic year we lost in New York State, and in this county the ticket pulled through by such a narrow margin that it was hardly better than a defeat.

"The cause was Murphy. The people of the State are disgusted with his management. In other counties his lieutenants went down, not because there were not sufficient Democrats to win, but because they would not vote for a continuation of the power of Murphy.

"If we continue to submit to his rule we shall be in danger in the coming election. The State may be lost to both the candidate for Governor and the candidate for President. If Murphy carries the delegates to the National Convention in his pocket, and later names a State ticket, what hope will be left for us? I don't want to predict defeat, but to make victory certain by taking advantage of the National trend to the Democratic Party we must get rid of him."

Mr. Osborne's attention was called to the fact that William R. Hearst and most of his followers had enrolled this Fall as Democrats and that the general interpretation of this move was that Hearst intended to contest the primaries with Murphy in this county under the new primary law. He was asked whether the league and the Hearst forces would cooperate against Murphy, as the league and Murphy co-operated against Conners.

"That will depend," he replied, "on the Democratic League in this county. If its members and the Hearst leaders find a common basis on which to fight Murphy, I see no reason why they should not join forces to that extent."

"If the league goes into the Spring primaries to prevent the election of delegates to the National Convention dictated by Murphy, will it do so in support of any candidate for President?"

"No, we will have no candidate. We may differ among ourselves on that question, and that is not the issue in which we are interested in this organization. The question of ousting Murphy, in my opinion, overshadows even the question of candidates."

PERKINS ADVOCATES CONTROL OF TRUSTS

They Cannot Be Destroyed, but a Federal Department Could Purge Them of Abuses.

SUGGESTS A BUSINESS COURT

New Industrial Problems to Come Before It—Jail Sentence for Violators of Sherman Act.

Special to The New York Times.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 4.—George W. Perkins, speaking here to-night before the Chamber of Commerce, advocated the Federal regulation of corporations, the enlargement of the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor so as to supervise trusts, and the establishment of a court or commission of business men to pass on the intricate questions that arise day by day in the evolution of business affairs. He suggested that if Congress cannot formulate such a programme, a commission be appointed immediately to examine and report on the matter.

Mr. Perkins began by pointing out that, as half a century ago the introduction of machinery had caused riots and bloodshed, so the appearance of trusts had aroused the utmost hostility, but he declared the dissolution of trusts is not a solution of the question, as we are after substance and not form. Moreover, the United States must have large business concerns, and it is not the size of these corporations, but their practices and methods that people are afraid of.

The evils, of which there has been just cause of complaint, Mr. Perkins defined as overcapitalization and stock watering, unbridled control by few men of huge aggregations of capital, secret unscrupulous blind pool methods, and the unfair distribution of profits.

"The present chaotic condition must not only be amended, it must be ended," he said. "Personally I believe the following to be a constructive suggestion:

"That we retain the basic idea of the Sherman law in so far as it strikes at actual restraint of trade, and the acquisition of monopoly; that we strengthen its purpose materially by making clear that crime and guilt are personal and not corporate by making the punishment fit the crime; by making clear that men who violate statutes drawn in plain, unmistakable English are not to be fined, but imprisoned; that inasmuch as we, as a people, now realize that we must have large business concerns, and that one of the apparent objects of the Sherman act is to prevent the organization of large business concerns, something must be done to reconcile it with changed conditions."

Mr. Perkins then spoke of the absurdity of the present state of the Sherman law, when at such a time as this there can be an announcement of the organization of a new company to put 600 stores together with a capital of $50,000,000 common stock and $15,000,000 preferred, and he went on to recommend the extension of the activities of the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce.

"We should build up and strengthen this branch of the Government," he said, "by such legislation as will give it actual, live control over inter-State and international industrial companies. Such companies should be required to obtain a charter or license from this department before they could do business. As a condition of obtaining such charter or license they should be required to satisfy this department as to their capitalization.

"They should be required to submit to the department at frequent intervals exhaustive statements and reports as to their methods of doing business, cost of production, price of marketing product, treatment of competitors, compensation, and treatment of labor and treatment of consumer. In short, they should be required to lay bare to this department all transactions of every kind and nature. This department, in turn, should make public at frequent intervals its findings regarding these corporations, under a regular system of inspection and report.

"As one industrial business varies so much from another, the only way we can finally settle many questions that are bound to arise continually in undertaking the Federal regulation of industrials is to establish at Washington, in connection with the Department of Commerce and Labor, a Court, Commission or Board of some sort that will have large, broad powers to pass upon the various complex and intricate questions that must necessarily arise from day to day in the changing conditions that surround business all over the world. These questions will not necessarily be legal questions."

In passing, Mr. Perkins paid a high compliment to Secretaries Knox and Wickersham as men who had been called at great pecuniary sacrifices from corporation life to Cabinet places and had acted with complete zeal for the public service. He concluded by suggesting the appointment of a commission of business men to examine and report on the problems of business.

BABY ENJOYED THE RUNAWAY

Three-Year-Old Shouted with Glee Over a Fast Sleighride.

Mrs. John Devlin of Woodcliffe, North Bergen, N. J., took her sister, Mrs. Frank Harrington of 221 West Thirty-third Street, New York, and the latter's three-year-old daughter, Laura, for a sleigh ride yesterday afternoon from the Devlin home, where Mrs. Harrington and her daughter are visiting, to the home of relatives in Jersey City Heights. On the way back, between 6 and 7 o'clock, Mrs. Devlin's horse took fright at an automobile siren and ran away up the Boulevard.

Policeman Schroeder saw the runaway as it passed Main Street, North Bergen. He ran into the station house near by and got his motor cycle, which he had discorded for the Winter. Though the snow was several inches deep on the Boulevard, Schroeder took a chance with his wheel, and a mile and a half up the Boulevard overtook the runaway, which was still dragging the light sleigh along at high speed.

Schroeder was dragged from his motor cycle, which stopped when it was tumbled over into the snow, and was pulled along by the runaway for several yards. Finally he halted it. Mrs. Devlin and Mrs. Harrington were frightened, though neither was hurt. The baby was laughing and shouting with glee over the fast ride.

Senator Guggenheim's Plans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Senator Guggenheim of Colorado, whose retirement from the Senate has been announced, said at the White House to-day that he expected to devote his attention strictly to business. "I shall not be a candidate for office again," said the Senator, "but I shall be interested in politics just the same." Senator Guggenheim said he expected to remain a citizen of Colorado, but would spend much time in New York and the East.

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No Principal Required

No Inheritance Tax. No Fees or Costs of Any Nature Attend the Administration of Trusts Under This Plan.

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All Fifth Avenue Stages will hereafter continue to 19th Street

Instead of stopping at 22d Street as heretofore—Sundays and Holidays excepted.

Lord & Taylor

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MEN'S GREAT COATS. A FINE SENSE OF TRUE PROPORTION IS DEFINED IN THESE GREAT COATS—THEY ARE FULL WITHOUT BULKINESS, WARM WITHOUT WEIGHT. THE FABRICS ARE THE PRODUCT OF THE FOREMOST LOOMS HERE AND ABROAD. MADE WITH SOLID COLOR OR TATTERSALL PLAID BACKS

$30.00 TO $55.00

WM. VOGEL & SON

TIMES SQUARE

Broadway at 44th Street

From the Heart of the Wheat

Comes the delicate flour.

There's only a little.

And around it lies gluten that's hard and tough—bothersome in baking.

To pick this cream of the flour from the ordinary, we sift it ten times—

Ten times through fine silk.

And only the daintiest particles, sifting through, go out as Gold Medal Flour.

The rest we deem unfit.

Do you want all of the flour, or just the best of the flour?

Will you have milk and cream, or just the cream, when both cost an equal price?

There can't be any question.

Then in ordering, Madam, don't merely say "flour." That means any flour.

Say the flour you want—say—

(135)

Washburn-Crosby's

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

To-morrow Morning at All Five Stores

384 New Winter Overcoats for Men. At The Special Price of $25.00

79 Are $40.00 Coats. 141 Are $35.00 Coats. 164 Are $30.00 Coats.

Similar Coats cannot be had elsewhere in New York. Similar values cannot be had anywhere in the country. Among them are smart, swagger Raglans; big, warm, rough and ready Ulsters and the more conservative Chesterfield coat.

They're made of rough, warm fabrics in browns and grays, have rich satin yokes and sleeve linings, and display brilliant fabric linings of plain blue, brown, lavender, purple and red. No smarter, warmer or more desirable coats can be had.

Remember there are but 384 of them all told, we wish there were more, so that many more men might participate in this extraordinary offering.

FIVE CONVENIENT STORES

Broadway at 49th Street
279 Broadway, nr. Chambers St.
125th Street at Third Avenue
47 Cortlandt St., nr. Greenwich
Union Square, 14th St., nr. B'way

"Get the Habit." Go to

Brill Brothers

Harlem Store Open Every Evening.

URGE CONSERVATION OF STATE'S WATERS

2,000,000 Horse Power Can Be Produced, Gifford Pinchot Tells Legislative Committee.

ROOSEVELT SENDS A LETTER

He Says That State Should Undertake the Project and Retain Control of Power Rights.

The Joint Legislative Committee on the Conservation and Utilization of Water Power in this State met again yesterday in the Hotel Knickerbocker and heard testimony on the subject from Gifford Pinchot and other witnesses, and listened to a letter from Theodore Roosevelt addressed to Chairman T. Harvey Ferris.

Both Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Roosevelt declared it would be wise for the State to undertake the work of conserving the water, because this would give better and fuller opportunities to private enterprises. As the best plan, they proposed the employment of private capital, with State control of the work.

To dam the headwaters and so conserve and regulate the flow of such rivers as the Hudson, Genesee, Black, Oswego, and others would cost about $100,000,000, and would add, it is estimated, 1,000,000 horse power to the force of these streams. The maximum flood sends the waters of the Genesee River along at the rate of 40,000 cubic feet a second, while the minimum is only 56 cubic feet. At Mechanicsville the Hudson River varies from 70,000 to 700 cubic feet a second. The dams and reservoirs suggested would keep the rivers on an even flow and would prevent the flooding of cities and villages along the banks of the rivers in times of high water. Enough water would be sent down in times of low water to carry off the sewage. The plan is not only to develop the business interests of the State, but also to protect property and health.

Ex-President Roosevelt's Letter.

The letter from Mr. Roosevelt to Chairman Ferris was next read. It was as follows:

Nov. 21, 1911.

My Dear Senator Ferris—In accordance with your very kind request I take pleasure in laying before you these purely tentative suggestions as to the proper course to follow in connection with the development by the State of New York of the water power within its bounds. I understand that an estimate has been made placing at more than 2,000,000 horse power this possible development of hydro-electric power within our State limits. Assuredly the time has come when we should systematically utilize this vast resource, under a plan sufficiently comprehensive and definite to prevent monopoly, to insure reasonable rates to the consumer, and to provide for prompt orderly development.

It is possible that these results can be obtained by a system of leasing of water rights, the lease to be made terminable at the end of say thirty years, and its operation to be supervised in the meanwhile. There are many reasons why I should prefer this plan if it were feasible, because under such a system private initiative is given full play, and there is less danger than under a system of government ownership of pressure by the beneficiaries of the power to have it given them at an improperly low cost.

But I am sorry to say that my experience with the National Government has tended to show me that there are great practical difficulties in the way of such private development, largely because as yet our capitalists are unused to the leasing system and show a reluctance to go into the scheme unless the leases are made for lengths of time which I regard as excessive. Unless it can be made evident to the judgment of your body that corporations will promptly and in good faith undertake the task on reasonable terms, I believe that it would be wise for the State to construct, own and maintain the necessary dams and storage reservoirs for the development of water power upon streams rising within or flowing through State parks and preserves. Indeed, I think that in practice you will find that this is the necessary course to pursue. The State should then lease the right to use the water thus stored upon terms which will reimburse the State for its outlay and furnish a fund available for development of other streams capable of yielding water power.

I am well aware that arguments will immediately be advanced against the State's undertaking the construction of such engineering works, which would probably require a bond issue of $20,000,000. They will be in substance the same arguments that were advanced against the action of the Federal Government in undertaking irrigation works in the West.

Experience has shown that the arguments in the latter case were fallacious. I am convinced that the same would turn out to be true in this case. As I say, if you can be reasonably certain that private capital would on proper terms undertake the work, I should a little prefer it being thus undertaken. But I do not believe that you will find that private capital will undertake the work on the proper terms, and therefore, I believe, that the State will be obliged to undertake it. If the State does undertake it, I am sure that it can be managed just as well as municipalities now manage their own water works. Moreover, if entered into by the State in a sufficiently broad-minded and farseeing manner, the utilization of all the great powers will be rendered possible under a comprehensive plan to subserve the entire public interest. Indeed, either system must postulate absolute State control, whether this State control be exercised in the shape of permitting private individuals under it to construct and operate the dams, or, as I believe you will find necessary, whether the State shall itself construct and own the dams and reservoirs and merely lease the right to use the water. In either event the rentals and assessments for the use of water power should be so fixed as to perpetuate existing industries and to promote new ones up to the limit of the power and availability, the benefits to navigation through water storage and the improvement of sanitary conditions being assured.

Our prime duty in the State of New York is to see that the State, like the Nation, insists upon the development of the water power for the common good, and not a for the benefit of a few persons. Nation and State must act together. The Nation controls navigation and the development of power without affecting navigation is commonly impossible. It thus results that the interests of the people are in effect under the joint care of the National and the State, each sovereign in its proper sphere; and, therefore, these interests can be fully protected only by hearty and complete cooperation between the two sovereigns. Very sincerely your,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

A letter from Charles P. Steinmetz was read. It said that the statement printed in THE TIMES, saying that "the Hudson River is a river of the past for the conservation of water power" and credited to him, was correct. He added that this applied to the upper Hudson and its tributaries, which run practically dry during the Summer season from weeks to months. A. H. Perkins, the engineer of the committee, also testified.

HALT ROOSEVELT BOOM.

Longworth Replies to Ohio Leader, Who Opposes Taft.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, after spending a day with his father-in-law, former President Roosevelt, made this announcement to-day:

"Like all real friends of Mr. Roosevelt, I am discouraging and will continue to discourage any effort to make him the Republican nominee for President in the convention of 1912."

Mr. Longworth's statement was made in reply to Chairman Brown of the Republican Executive Committee of Ohio, who said the State preferred Roosevelt to Taft or La Follette.

POLICE AND FIRE TRANSFERS.

Police Department.

Pension—Patrolman Edward O'Hara, Forty-third Precinct, on his own application, at $700 per annum. Appointed May 8, 1880.

Transfers—Sergt. M. J. O'Loughlin, C. O. Squad to 156th Precinct; Patrolmen G. F. Green, Thirty-second Precinct to First Inspection District, C. O. Squad to precincts indicated: J. McLaughlin, Eighth; J. C. White, Twelfth; E. Walsh, Twenty-third; J. F. Wind, Twenty-eighth; J. J. Bowes, Twenty-ninth; T. Phelan, Thirty-fifth; J. T. Shields, Seventy-fourth; F. A. Lowe, 153d; J. A. Guerin, Fourteenth; R. J. Sheridan, Seventeenth; J. D. O'Connor, Twenty-first; C. Martinez, Twenty-eighth; C. M. Steinert, Thirty-second; J. P. Boyle, Fortieth; W. J. Ferrick, Seventy-fourth.

Precincts indicated to C. O. Squad: F. C. Bertsch, Seventh; J. J. Philips, Twelfth; J. J. Dougherty, Seventeenth; D. J. Bolger, Twenty-first; J. J. O'Connell, Thirty-second; F. Rice, Fortieth; A. Carmick, Eighth; W. J. Coakley, Fourteenth; J. E. Copeland, Eighteenth; C. J. O'Donnell, Twenty-eighth; E. A. F. Burnell, Twenty-ninth; J. Travis, 149th.

A. M. J. Knittle, Traffic B to Traffic C; C. Vaughan, Traffic C to Traffic B; F. J. Kiernan, Fifth to 143d Precinct; T. J. Meehan, Thirteenth to 154th Precinct; H. Thomas, Thirty-second to 154th Precinct; G. S. Bloss, Twenty-first to Twenty-eighth Precinct.

Mutual Transfers—Patrolmen W. J. Hyland, Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth Precinct, and, G. T. Daggett, Twenty-sixth to Fourteenth; N. Smalley, Twenty-third to 164th Precinct, and R. G. Kobler, 164th to Twenty-third; B. J. Kelly, Twenty-third to 276th Precinct, and P. Bauer, 276th to Twenty-third; Doormen C. W. Nash, 165th to 172d Precinct, and J. T. Bateman, 172d to 165th.

Assignments—Patrolmen J. T. Shields and W. J. Ferrick, Seventy-fourth Precinct, to mounted duty; G. F. Green, First Inspection District, to clerical duty.

Assignments discontinued, patrolmen clerical duty to patrol—O. J. Steinway, 25; J. A. Brown, 34; J. H. E. Phillips, 43; J. N. Gassman, 28; G. C. Brencker, 35; J. J. McCary, 149.

Suspended—Lieut. John J. McCarthy, 40th Precinct; Patrolman William A. Smith, 152d Precinct.

Fire Department.

Detail—Oil Surveyor Charles Miller, Manhattan, to Brooklyn and Queens.

Detail continued—Frank E. Butler, as instructor in assembling and operating automobiles, for two months.

Pension—Foreman Edward Ford, Engine 26, after more than twenty years' service, his own application, at $1,250 per annum.

TELLS OF SULLIVAN DEAL.

C. J. Brooks, Now Poor, Says Lawyer at Union Bank Hearing.

Christopher J. Brooks, former manager of the Atlantic Avenue Branch of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, is now without means, according to the testimony given by Leon Sachs, a Brownsville lawyer, at the Brooklyn Union Bank hearing yesterday. Sachs told how David A. Sullivan, the former President of the bank and now under indictment for forgery and grand larceny, made $45,000 on a realty deal, and that Brooks had a hard time to get $5,000, promised as his share. Brooks employed Sachs as his lawyer to obtain payment.

"Where is Brooks now?" Sachs was asked.

"I don't know. He came to my office a few months ago. He asked for some money. I gave it to him," replied the witness.

Anti-Suffragists Elect Mrs. Putnam.

The annual meeting of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage was held Monday afternoon at the residence of Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Avenue. Mrs. William A. Putnam was elected President in place of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, who resigned to take up her work as President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The moderate disturbance off the North Carolina Coast Sunday night moved northeastward, and the weather has cleared in the coast States.

There were snows in Southern New England and the Middle Atlantic States, but over the remainder of the country the weather was generally clear, and is likely to so continue for the next two days.

High pressure prevailed generally, except in the Northwest, but temperatures have risen, except in the Atlantic and Gulf States, where they are considerably below seasonal. It will be warmer Tuesday in the central valleys and the Gulf States, while in the Atlantic States it will continue cold Tuesday, followed by rising temperature Wednesday. In the West temperature changes will not be decided.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate northwesterly, becoming variable Wednesday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northerly, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northerly and northeasterly.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have moderate northwesterly to northerly winds, becoming variable Wednesday, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday; warmer in western and northen portions; Wednesday fair and warmer; moderate variable winds.

New Jersey—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday fair and warmer; moderate winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday fair and warmer; light to moderate variable winds.

New England—Fair Tuesday; not so cold in northwestern portion; Wednesday fair and warmer; diminishing northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
3 A. M.	29	32	4 P. M.	34	25
6 A. M.	28	28	6 P. M.	34	23
9 A. M.	29	24	9 P. M.	33	20
12 M.	32	23	12 P. M.	32	20

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 27; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 37. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 25; at 8 P. M. it was 22. Maximum temperature, 35 degrees at 12:01 P. M.; minimum, 19 degrees at 10:45 A. M. Humidity, 94 per cent. at 8 A. M., 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BRONX INDUSTRIAL BUREAU — VISIT THE BRONX — CITY OF NEW YORK

FACTORY SITES

LARGE industrial plants, manufacturing enterprises and manufacturers requiring loft space are now investigating conditions, making comparisons and locating in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York.

The Bronx is the only one of the five boroughs of the city which is situated on the mainland. The two great railroad systems which have freight terminals in New York City pass through the Borough of the Bronx. These are the

New York Central & Hudson R. R. R.,
Main Line,
Putnam Division,
Harlem Division,
Port Morris Branch.

New York, New Haven & H. R. R.,
Main Line,
Harlem River & Port Chester Division.

New York, Westchester & Boston Railway,

Pennsylvania Railroad.

A contract involving an expenditure of $20,000,000 has recently been let to the American Bridge Company for the construction of the New York connecting bridge, which will connect the Borough of the Bronx and New England directly with the Pennsylvania system through co-operation with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The Pennsylvania at present has a terminal in Manhattan at 125th St. on the Harlem River, which provides lighterage facilities to the Pennsylvania terminal in New Jersey, but the New York connecting bridge from the Bronx will afford even added facilities for freight transportation to the Pennsylvania system.

The other railroads which have terminals in the Bronx for lighterage at 135th St. and the Mott Haven Canal are:

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.
Baltimore & Ohio,
Erie Railroad.

Another lighterage terminal is also located at the south side of 149th St. and the Harlem River in the Bronx, which is used by the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Water Transportation.

The Bronx, although connected on the north with the mainland, is surronded on all other sides by water, having over 50 miles of water front.

The Bronx is bounded on the west in the northern section by the Hudson River and on the west and south by the Harlem River, which is connected with the Hudson River at Spuyten Duyvil, and on the south and east by Bronx Kills and the East River and Long Island Sound.

The Barge Terminal Canal Bill provides for docks and basins on the Harlem River in the Bronx, thus connecting the Bronx with the Erie Canal, the Great Lakes and the rapidly developing interior waterway systems of the United States.

Three important industrial streams indent the eastern shore of the Bronx:

Bronx River,
Westchester Creek,
Hutchinson River.

The Hutchinson River is now being dredged by the Federal Government to a depth of 30 feet as far inland as Mt. Vernon.

Coastwise and Transatlantic Shipments.

The Bronx is connected by the East River directly with the Atlantic Ocean, thus affording facilities for freight traffic by coastwise or transatlantic water shipments.

Acreage Plots.

The Bronx offers choice locations for manufacturing sites with both railway and water transportation. Plots vary in size from one or two or more lots up to eight or ten acres, and plots as large as 40 or 50 acres are available at very moderate prices.

Residential Advantages.

The residential sections of the Bronx are delightful. New York University, Fordham University, the Hall of Fame and a number of private schools are located in the Bronx, which has also 17 parks, comprising over 4,000 acres. The historical associations of the Bronx are extremely interesting. George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Edgar Allan Poe, and other famous men have lived in the Bronx.

The Bronx has over 125 churches and the ecclesiastical history of the Bronx, dating back to pre-revolutionary days, is intensely interesting. Visit the Bronx and enjoy the charming scenery and wonderful entertaining historical associations.

For information, write or telephone

BRONX INDUSTRIAL BUREAU
W. R. MESSENGER, Secretary,
3-RE-CO Building, 149th St. & 3rd Ave.
Telephone Melrose 6328.

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Southern Pacific Sunset Route

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At your service—
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Fall River Line steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:00 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like.

Fare to Boston.....$3

City Ticket Office-171 B'way-Phone 5121 Cort.

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HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
"The Popular Searchlight Route."

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CITIZENS LINE To Albany & Troy — New Str. Trojan and Rensselaer, Pier 32, N. R., 6 P. M. daily (Saturday excepted.) Stops at Albany in both directions. Excellent cuisine and service. Rooms Warm and Comfortable.

ROUND TRIP $2.50

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New Management. Improved Service.
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From Pier 24, N. R., ft. Franklin St. For Kingston, Mon., Wed., & Fri., 4 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, week days; Newburgh daily. Telephone 405 Franklin.

"The Public Be Pleased."

COLONIAL LINE. Boston via Boat and Rail, $2.50; Providence direct $1.60
Weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St. Berths free. 'Phones Spring 9491 and 9492.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

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A PARADISE ON EARTH

Every outdoor recreation. Excellent sea bathing, fishing, boating, tennis; golf, cycling, &c.
Avoid Seasickness by Travelling on
THE MAGNIFICENT, FAST, TWIN-SCREW
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14,000 Tons, 536 Feet Long.
Largest, Fastest, Most Luxurious and only Exclusively First-Class Passenger Steamer to Bermuda.
No Cattle or Freight carried on the "Oceana."
FIRST-CLASS ROUND TRIP, including stateroom berth & meals, $15 UP
Best Cuisine on the Atlantic.
Electric Fans in every room; Steam heated when necessary. Orchestra, Promenade Decks, Gymnasium, Wireless, Submarine Safety Signals, Staterooms with Brass Beds, Suites with Private Baths, Finest Promenade Deck in the World. Only Steamer Landing Passengers at Hamilton or St. George's.
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The "Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm" Dec. 9 and the "Kronprinz Wilhelm" Dec. 14 will land you in good time to reach any point in England or Continental Europe. For Mediterranean ports take the S. S. "Berlin" Dec. 9.

Cruise to Black Sea and Caucasus. From Genoa April 28 to May 29, 1912—$200 up.
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Weekly Tours. Next departure Quebec S. S. Co.'s Twin-Screw S. S. BERMUDIAN, Dec. 13.
Tickets and Tours Everywhere.
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Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 25, N. R., foot of North Moore St., every week day at 5 P. M.
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20,000 Mile Cruise to
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Leaving New York January 20, 1912
Calling at Port of Spain, Pernambuco, Santos, Buenos Ayres, (Across the Andes), Punta Arenas (through the Straits of Magellan), Valparaiso, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Bridgetown, and a visit to the Panama Canal.
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OPTIONAL SIDE TRIPS EVERYWHERE.

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78 Days—$325 AND UP.
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‡PATRICIA.....Dec. 7, 11 A. M.
†KAISERIN AUG. VIC..Dec. 12, 11 A. M.
*PRES. LINCOLN.....Dec. 21, 9 A. M.
*PRES. GRANT.....Dec. 28, 11 A. M.
†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. ‡Hamburg direct. Second cabin only. *Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
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Cedric Dec. 7, 12:00 Noon
Cretic Dec. 8, 12:00 Noon
Minnetonka, Dec. 9, 10:30 A. M.
Zeeland, Dec. 13, 10:00 A. M.

American Pier 62, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
9:30 A. M.
†Olympic(new) Dec. 9, n'n | †Oceanic.....Dec. 16
New York.(Frl.) Dec. 15 | Philadelphia ...Dec. 23
†White Star Line Steamer.

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Olympic(new) Dec. 9, n'n | *Philadelphia...Dec. 23
Oceanic..Dec. 16, noon | Olympic, (new).Dec. 30
*American Line Steamer.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cedric....Dec. 7, noon | Laurentic.....Dec. 26
Baltic....Dec. 14, noon | Celtic.....Dec. 28

Atlantic Transport
NEW YORK—LONDON Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Minnetonka. Dec. 9, 10:30 AM | Minnewaska. Dec. 23
Minnehaha. Dec. 16, 8 AM | Minneapolis. Jan. 6

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.
LONDON, PARIS VIA DOVER—ANTWERP.
Zeeland .....Dec. 13 | Kroonland.....Dec. 27
Lapland (new)..Dec. 20 | Finland .....Jan. 3

NEW YORK & BOSTON AZORES, MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, VILLEFRANCHE, GENOA, NAPLES, ALEXANDRIA
RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT
Cretic....Dec. 8, noon | Adriatic.....Jan. 10
Canopic. Dec. 12, 3 P.M. | Cedric .....Jan. 24

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WEST INDIES $150 Upward
PANAMA CANAL
31 DAYS
SOUTH AMERICA
Jan. 20 Feb. 24
White Star Line's New S. S. "Laurentic"
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Dec. 2—Jan. 10—Jan. 24—Feb. 21—Mar. 6
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MAURETANIA DEC. 16, 4 P. M. JAN. 10, 9 A. M. LUSITANIA DEC. 27, 9 A. M. FEB. 7, 9 A. M.
Special Christmas Sailing of the
S. S. MAURETANIA, DEC. 16, at 4 P. M.
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CRUISES to EGYPT
CALLING AT MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, VILLEFRANCHE or GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE, FIUME, ALEXANDRIA
Write for itinerary. Sailing hour noon.
PANNONIA Dec. 16 | FRANCONIA Jan. 20 | CARONIA Feb. 20
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FRENCH LINE
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Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France.)
Sailing Every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*La Lorraine.....Dec. 7 | *La Savoie.....Dec. 28
*La Touraine.....Dec. 14 | *La Lorraine.....Jan. 4
*La Provence.....Dec. 21 | *La Touraine.....Jan. 11
*Twin Screw Steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3:00 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
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Weekly Sailings (approx.) Special Winter Voyage.
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ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Columbia..Dec. 2, 10 AM | California..Dec. 23, 10 AM
Cameronia..Dec. 16, 2 PM | Caledonia..Jan. 6, 10 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $40.
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*D.D. Abruzzi..Dec. 9, 11 AM
*Ancona.....Dec. 16
†Taormina.....Jan. 4
New large Twin Screw Steamers, all outside rooms.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., General Agents.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:08 | Sun sets..4:33 | Moon sets..6:37

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:35	7:03	12:12	1:00
Governors Island	6:50	7:10	12:35	1:50
Hell Gate	8:40	9:00	2:15	3:10

Arrived—Monday, Dec. 4.

SS K. A. Victoria, Hamburg, Nov. 25.
SS P. F. Wilhelm, Bremen, Nov. 25.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 25.
SS Oceania, Naples, Nov. 21.
SS Alesia, Hamburg, Nov. 16.
SS Batiscan, St. John's, N. B., Dec. 1.
SS Hellos, Hamburg, Nov. 14.
SS Schuylkill, Algiers, Nov. 16.
SS Bella, Jamaica, Nov. 28.
SS Nicholas Cuneo, Port Antonio, Nov. 28.
SS Antares, Laguna, Nov. 23.
SS P. Eltel Friedrich, Bowden, Nov. 28.
SS Roma, Lisbon, Nov. 22.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Nov. 29.
SS El Sol, Galveston, Nov. 28.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Dec. 2.
SS Aquilla, Tilt Cove, Nov. 28.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Nov. 29.
SS City of Naples, Boston, Dec. 3.
SS Burmese Prince, Baltimore, Dec. 2.
SS Manhattan, Antwerp, Nov. 17.
SS Cincinnati, Naples, Nov. 21.
SS Pancras, Barbados, Nov. 27.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Tennyson, Bahia	11:00 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Calabria, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Lituania, Rotterdam	——	——
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Tintoretto, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sildra, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oceania, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Manzanillo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	——

SAIL THURSDAY.

Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Turks Island	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Crown of Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
United States, Christiansand	——	2:00 P.M.
Cincinnati, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Katahdin, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Hudson	Corunna	Nov. 14
Braemar	Algiers	Nov. 13
Pilar de Larrinaga	Antwerp	Nov. 16
American	Puerto Mexico	Nov. 22
Manhattan	Antwerp	Nov. 17
Cretic	Palermo	Nov. 22
Martha Washington	Algiers	Nov. 23
Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	Nov. 23
Voltaire	Barbadoes	Nov. 28
Minnetonka	Southampton	Nov. 25
Chicago	Havre	Nov. 25
Luisiana	Naples	Nov. 20
Zeeland	Antwerp	Nov. 25
Birma	Libau	Nov. 21
Corfe Castle	Shields	Nov. 20
Morawijne	Barbadoes	Nov. 28
Montevideo	Havana	Dec. 1
Havana	Havana	Dec. 2
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec. 2
Denver	Galveston	Nov. 29

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	Nov. 28
Magdalena	Kingston	Dec. 1
Sibiria	Jamaica	Dec. 1
Olinda	Nipe	Dec. 1
El Siglo	New Orleans	Dec. 1

DUE THURSDAY.

Olympic	Southampton	Nov. 30
Pannonia	Gibraltar	Nov. 26
Panama	Cristobal	Dec. 1
Alm

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 5, 1911.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

The Director General of the Pan-American Union, Mr. JOHN BARRETT, proposes that the Panama Canal shall be made free of tolls for the world's commerce. In his view the only reason for collecting tolls is to pay expenses, and to "protect the transcontinental railways from the competition of a free canal." The reason to the contrary is that in ten years the commerce of the United States through the canal will be so increased by freedom from tolls that the people of the United States will make money by the non-collection of the tolls. Interest (without amortization of principal) and operation require an annual income of $15,000,000, and the collection of this sum will so burden trade as to deprive commerce of a turnover of $75,000,000 annually. The profit on the turnover, he argues, would be larger than the sum which would be lost to the taxpayers, and therefore the proposition is justified commercially. Besides, it is matter of high policy in this manner to prevent forever monopoly in interoceanic traffic.

It is true, as Mr. BARRETT says, that the canal was not built to make money for the United States. It is a naval canal as well as a commercial canal, and its construction would be regarded as justified even if there were a deficit on operation. But because the two uses of the canal are distinct it does not follow that both should be managed with similar disregard of commercial considerations, of which many are not mentioned by Mr. BARRETT. It makes no difference whether the naval use of the canal be regarded as its main purpose, or as incidental. In either case the commercial policy of the canal should be based on commercial considerations, and freedom from tolls conspicuously is not such. If the tolls were levied fairly those who will profit by the canal would pay its costs, the payment of the tolls being distributed by those who pay them among consumers of the goods. This is as it ought to be. But the assumption of the expenses of the canal by the taxpayers would put some part of the burden on those who did not profit by the canal, or even on those who may be injured by it.

The point will be made clearer if it be supposed that the United States as a corporation applied to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for a franchise to build the canal for purposes of inter-State and international commerce. No franchise would be granted to any corporation whose accounts were all on the debit side. It is no answer to say that the canal is kept solvent by the credit of the taxpayers. The burden on the taxpayers may be endurable, but it ought not to be laid on them if there is an alternative. Moreover, the demand for competition is not so strong that unfair competition may be regarded as justified. A charter was denied to a railway by the Public Service Commission of this State because the capital expenditure was not regarded as justified by the prospective earnings. A deliberate proposal to sink the capital would have been more unjustified because of the unfair competition with invested capital, which is entitled to its earnings unless taken away fairly. It is desirable that the transcontinental rates should be checked by the cheapness of water transport, but transcontinental rates ought not to be based on bankrupt water competition. The magnitude of the Panama investment is often spoken of, but it is forgotten that it is smaller than that of several transcontinental railways. Prosperity of commerce through the canal would be dearly bought by disturbance of the entire fabric of prices built up on rates as they are. There is a cheapness which is destructive, and the Panama Canal ought not to supply it.

The sentiment against subsidizing the American merchant marine is so strong that it is not difficult to predict what will be thought of a proposal to subsidize the competitors of our shipping. While our navigation laws tie the hands of our marine behind its back it is useless to suggest that foreign steamships should be relieved of tolls. Those who might be stony hearted regarding the prejudice to the railways would be flintier toward favoring foreign steamships over American. In short, Mr. BARRETT'S proposal is too magnificent to be business, and it is even doubtful if it is policy, at least now. Later on the suggestion might be renewed, when the benefits of the canal are plainer and its finances less cloudy. To that end the canal ought to be made to earn its keep on the books at least. Instead of passing the warships free their tolls might well be credited to the canal's earnings. And the extraordinary expenses chargeable to the canal—as, for example, the soldiers who do police duty—might well be charged against it. These are only examples of the manner in which any concern which valued its solvency would keep its books. Then if the enterprise proved extraordinarily prosperous the tolls might be reduced or abolished on a solider and juster basis than now appears.

DISORDER AT HARVARD.

Naturally there will be more severe comment on the exclusion of Mrs. PANKHURST, in her rôle of social reformer, from Harvard, now that the notorious EMMA GOLDMAN has been cordially received by a party of students and invited to lecture to them. A confused idea of the situation is inevitable. Mrs. PANKHURST is a respectable and well-educated woman, who holds to "advanced" theories and has the power effectively to express them. She wanted to lecture on equal suffrage at Harvard and the Faculty withheld its permission. Most of the parents of the young men who are supposed to be getting some part of a liberal education at Harvard unquestionably approve the Faculty's course. The curriculum of Harvard does not include woman suffrage. Mrs. PANKHURST and her cause could derive no substantial benefit from her lecture there. Harvard students have much to hear and much to learn of subjects within the university's scope. The Faculty has not declared itself against or in favor of woman suffrage in prohibiting the lecture. It has merely decided to withhold its authority from discussion of a subject out of its sphere.

But a number of Harvard youths who belong to a "Socialist club" have got hold of EMMA GOLDMAN, fed her, flattered her, and invited her to address their club. This is particularly unfortunate, as it is not likely that the boys understand what a dangerous person the GOLDMAN woman is, or what kind of associates she favors. As a "social reformer" she is an arrant humbug; her forte is mischief-making. The Faculty may not think it worth while to interfere in this matter, on the ground that the university is not involved. But the name of the university is involved. The students who deliberately dishonor that name ought to be disciplined.

What, by the way, has EMMA GOLDMAN, the ruthless Anarchist, to do with Socialism?

THE SPOILED BOROUGHS.

Ground was broken yesterday for the subway in the Bronx, although there is no certainty who will operate it, or on what terms. When the existing Subway was built the ground was not broken until it was known who would operate it, and on what terms. Responsible capital was pledged in a round amount to the contract that the entire property should belong to the city at the end of the term, without a dollar of cost. Now there is merely a moral agreement, with "a company to be formed," by which the city undertakes to build the subway and to postpone any return until private capital is satisfied. This wasteful bargain is necessary because the route is so undesirable that private capital saw no profit in it and declined to bid. The amount involved is nearly a quarter billion, and the Bronx is ungrateful because nearly half as much has been spent on mere bridges to Brooklyn. The Bronx therefore finds the face to demand that discrimination against it shall cease.

The Bronx is justified only in so far as it is true that the money is not being spent to the best advantage for the Bronx. A quarter of a billion is too much to spend to provide rides through subways to Coney Island for a nickel in the Summer. It is possible to agree with the Bronx in this without assenting to the proposition that it is being discriminated against. On the contrary, all the rest of the city has been discriminated against in favor of the Bronx so long that the Bronx thinks there ought to be no end to it. The Bronx alone has had the privilege of a five-cent fare and real rapid transit for many years, and has prospered disproportionately. It is time that this boon should be extended to other portions of the city, and a beginning has been made by giving Brooklyn access to Broadway.

Yet Brooklyn is as inappreciative as the Bronx. It wants the subways which will be provided at the expense of others, and whimpers at the trivial portion of the burden placed upon it by the increase of its assessments. Manhattan pays the bills of both these spoiled boroughs, and hears too much of their whimperings and too little of their thanks. Brooklyn should console itself by the thought that at last it is to have access to the central borough on terms of equality with the Bronx, and is likely to have increases in values as well as in valuations. Let it offset the one against the other and be quiet, except so far as it demands that the bridges shall be put to better uses for both long distance and short distance riders. The development of the outer boroughs by the subways lays increasing burdens on the inner zone, and if values are to be sustained there is need that the short riders shall be better accommodated. The settlement of the subway problem will introduce a demand for betterment of interborough surface travel.

OUR TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

The approach of the time when Congress is expected to take up and consider the joint resolution for the abrogation of our treaty with Russia has led to a revival of the talk that the dispute growing out of Russia's refusal to honor passports issued to Americans should be referred to The Hague Tribunal. It will be remembered that Mr. ROOSEVELT made that suggestion in an article in The Outlook some weeks ago. He argued that "we have the right now to ask that Russia, in this case, specifically apply the principles to which she unequivocally committed herself by her action in connection with two Hague Conferences." It seemed to him that before we exercise our right to give notice of the abrogation of the treaty "it would seem to be wise to ask from some impartial neutral body an authoritative construction" of that provision of the treaty under which Russia presumes to discriminate against passports issued to some of our citizens.

The simple and sufficient answer to this argument is that we cannot submit the question to arbitration because we could not accept and abide by an adverse finding by the tribunal. In arbitral adjustments it is of the very essence of good faith that both parties submit their case with the understanding that the decision shall end the dispute, that it shall be regarded as binding. We could not accept a finding in favor of Russia because our dignity and our honor as a sovereign Nation do not permit us to put up with Russia's assumption of the right to deny passport privileges to a certain class of American citizens when we ourselves permit no such class distinction, and as a fundamental principle of our institutions insist upon the entire equality of citizenship. Our right to resent this discrimination, and our disposition to resent it, would not be in the slightest degree diminished by the decision of any arbiter. The question is therefore not "justiciable," and we could not, in good faith, submit it to The Hague Tribunal.

Besides, the construction of the treaty is not the matter in dispute. The language of the treaty is clear. We have not insisted that it needs amending, much less that it needs authoritative interpretation. We protest only against the course followed by Russia under her own particular interpretation of the treaty, which it is our contention that it cannot bear, and which she has not the shadow of a right to make. Of course, we have never made a treaty with any country that would permit the other party to it to discriminate against any class of American citizens. We could not consent to argue that point at The Hague or elsewhere. Argument in court connotes an issue and a case, which may be decided one way or the other, according as the mind of the court is convinced by counsel. That this is a case for argument and judicial decision is not at all our position. We ask Russia to abandon a practice against which we have protested for thirty years, and which we cannot permit her to continue. The matter is one to be settled between Russia and ourselves. No arbitral tribunal can be of any help.

GERMANY.

Some of our friends of German birth or descent occasionally write to THE TIMES to complain of what they describe as an "unfriendly" attitude toward Germany. We have been accused by English and French readers of being partial to Germany. We may add that the kind of comment which we assume that our German correspondents do not like has been approved by a good many Americans of German birth, who have come to this country precisely because of the facts to which we have from time to time called attention.

One trouble with our correspondents, we imagine, is the tendency to regard a nation as a personality, and to attribute to it the simple motives that guide the conduct of an individual. It is a convenient mode of thinking, but it has its risks. Nations are not individuals; they are complex masses of individuals, with varying passions and desires and prejudices, and the Government that represents a nation and acts for it may not have the sympathy or support of large portions of the people. For example, when an armed vessel was sent to Agadir and the Moroccan question was raised in a manner that menaced the peace of Europe, a mass meeting was held in Berlin of some 200,000 people to protest against the policy of the Government. In common speech the action of the Government was the action of Germany, but it is plain that it did not reflect the purposes and the sentiment of all the German people. No one who has occasion to write of Germany can always observe the distinction, but obviously it should be borne in mind.

For the German people generally we have the most cordial respect and admiration. No American who comes into contact with Americans of German birth or descent could fail to have, nor could any student of German history. Nor are we without sympathy with much that the German Government has done in the last forty years to advance the power, prosperity, and prestige of the German Nation. That nation is strong, intelligent, laborious, upright, and naturally ambitious. It has a rapidly growing population, and still more rapidly growing resources, and it is inevitable that it should reach out for trade and influence into the sparsely occupied and partially exploited regions of the earth. Much of the opposition it has incurred from English and French sources has been at once selfish and foolish, and much of the ill-feeling that has thus been bred is needless, and, of course, mischievous. The fault has in great part been that, not of the German people, who have had only a minor part in shaping policies or methods, but to a great degree of the ruling class in Germany. It is with regard to their conduct and spirit that our own comments have usually been made. There are many signs that this class will not in the future find it as safe as it has been in the past to proceed in the spirit they have manifested. Soon or late the influence of public opinion makes itself felt. Increasing numbers of Germans are tired of the strain, economic and political, to which they have been subjected. The change is hopeful and makes for peace. It is in peace that the high destiny of the German people can best be worked out. That it may so be worked out is the earnest desire of all right-thinking men the world over.

TAVERNS IN PUBLIC PARKS.

The tavern in which Mrs. SHANKS was killed by poison while drinking, late at night, with a party of roystering men occupies city land. It is practically the only place of refreshment in Van Cortlandt Park, which is a favorite resort the year round of many women and children. There are ample facilities in this beautiful park for golf, polo, lawn tennis, baseball, boating, and skating. There are attractive places for picnics, while the pleasing diversity of hill and dale, lake, meadow, garden, and woodland commends the park to popular favor. In the Summer afternoons it is fairly crowded in every part, and the Winter sports attract many visitors. But, excepting a solitary shack near the golf meadows, where pie and sandwiches of a certain quality are sold, there is no other refreshment place in the park than the so-called Golf House.

Park Commissioner HIGGINS of the Bronx, who has done much to provide for the comfort of frequenters of Van Cortlandt Park, and stands high in the esteem of all golfers who use the public links, has been unable to improve its facilities in this respect. A teahouse where wholesome light refreshments could be obtained would be a desirable addition to the park's conveniences. It should be clean and well directed, and its prices should be reasonable. No land in the park now unoccupied, however, could be spared for a new building, and although the Van Cortlandt mansion might be used, it is not situated in precisely the right part of the park, and it serves very well the purpose to which it is now devoted.

Clearly a "road house" is not needed in Van Cortlandt Park. The city has grown up to the Yonkers line, and there are plenty of resting places for automobile parties out of the park. The whole subject of restaurant concessions in our parks needs serious investigation. Some of the park inns and refreshment places now existing have outlived their usefulness. They belong to an era when the parks were far away from the homes of their visitors, and transit facilities were primitive. The neighborhood of Van Cortlandt Park has greatly changed since that park was opened.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

We Never Prepare for Snow.

For a first snowstorm, that of Sunday night and Monday morning was, for this part of the country, both unusually early and unusually severe. A few flakes of snow fell, indeed, on several previous days, and once the ground—in the suburbs—was thinly covered, but this was a real storm, almost deserving to be called, as everybody did call it, a little blizzard.

It produced, on a small scale, all the inconveniences that result from several inches of snow in a city which persists in half ignoring the certainty of anywhere from six to a dozen such falls every Winter and in making only halfway adequate preparations for meeting them. The woes of our transportation services were multiplied manifold through the delays or suspensions on the surface lines, and these troubles were particularly felt in the outlying towns, where the trolley companies never have enough snowplows and never start them at work early enough.

Though this snowstorm made much bother, it also made innumerable scenes of wonderful beauty, for, beginning with rain, the snow remained in amazing quantities on every tree and wire, as well as on the windward side of every building.

Eulalie Defies Her King.

Princess EULALIE is well remembered by the very large number of people in this country who saw or read about the doings of that particularly lively representative of royalty when she was over here at the time of the Columbian Exposition. She was then not without the dignity supposed to be characteristic of her class or profession or trade, or whatever membership in a ruling family may be, but she treated her rank more as an excuse for unconventional conduct than as an obligation to observe a rigid and inconvenient code of etiquette.

It is not at all surprising, therefore, that, having written a book, the Princess has expressed in it opinions which are at variance with those of the majority, or that she has emphasized the variance with respect to just those matters which the majority considers, or pretends to consider, settled for good and all.

Her nephew, the King of Spain, is himself somewhat lively of disposition, according to report, and he, too, has broken with Spanish Court precedents to the extent of doing for himself many things which his predecessors would have had done for them or left undone. But the King, being young, is, of course, conservative, as youth, contrary to common impression, always is, and especially does he take very seriously the pretty fiction that he, as the head of his family, has a right to control it all through any degrees of consanguinity he chooses to recognize. He has, indeed, the right, under the rules of the royal game as it has always been played, but, unfortunately for him, he lacks the power to exercise the right over anybody not compelled or desirous to figure in what may be called the stage setting of his Court.

To that privilege the Princess EULALIE is indifferent, or says she is, which comes to the same thing, and when the King tells her that she mustn't publish her book until he has looked it over and given it his approval, she metaphorically snaps her fingers in his royal face and orders her printers to go ahead. Also, with that practicality often exhibited by the feminine mind, she gives world-wide publicity to the details of this domestic rumpus, and may fairly be suspected of having accelerated the "leaking out" of a few advanced ideas on the subject of marriage and divorce, which it contains.

These ideas may offend others than the King of Spain, but they will not surprise anybody who is at all "up" in recent discussion and suggestion, for the only novelty in them is that they have been accepted and promulgated by a royal Princess.

Another Cure for "Incurables."

Many and magnificent as are the forward steps which medicine and surgery are taking in these days, few in the field of cure, as distinguished from prevention, will be considered by those well qualified to judge in such matters as of more importance than that which has been made by Dr. E. G. ABBOTT of Portland, Me. As told at length in last Sunday's TIMES by Dr. V. B. THORNE, an appreciative expert, Dr. ABBOTT, working quietly and steadily in the small but well-equipped Children's Hospital of which he is the head, has discovered how to remove, promptly, permanently, and almost painlessly, what the members of his profession call scoliosis—or, when they want to be better understood by the laity, lateral curvature of the spine.

Dr. ABBOTT cannot, indeed, relieve this affliction when it is of too long standing or when it is the result of degeneration processes like tuberculosis. In by far the greater number of cases, however, scoliosis is otherwise caused. It may be called distinctively a civilization disease, since it follows the daily and prolonged performance of tasks and maintenance of postures that are required only in carefully organized societies of the higher grade. Disgraceful to educators as is the fact, scoliosis begins and becomes fixed oftener in schools than anywhere else, because of the ill-adaptation of school furniture—desks and chairs—to the physiological protection of those who use them. Next most effective in this evil work are the factories employing—or exploiting—children.

The curvatures thus caused are exactly those which Dr. ABBOTT rectifies. The chief, if not the only, difference between his procedure and those which have always failed lies in the fact that, instead of contenting himself with straightening the crooked spine, he bends it as far the other way and keeps it there until, when released from the confining plaster corset, it returns, not to its original malposition, but only half that distance, which is where it ought to be. Of course, there is much more to Dr. ABBOTT'S work than that, but the essential idea has the simplicity that so often marks the achievements of genius.

This magnificent discovery in bone manipulation, it is worth noting, has been made by a regularly trained physician. He does not even dream of establishing a new "school" for the treatment of all maladies on this one plan. In other words, Dr. ABBOTT is a man of science, not a charlatan.

WHARTON BARKER'S STATEMENT

Senator Cummins Was Not Responsible for Its Publication.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to the attached editorial article found in your issue of Thursday morning, Nov. 30. I do not often attempt to correct misstatements with regard to myself or my work, but this article is so grossly unfair that I must be permitted to protest against it.

I am not Chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce, although I am a member of the committee. I had nothing whatsoever to do with bringing Mr. Barker before the committee, and until he began his statement I did not know that he was to appear. While I had heard something of Mr. Barker I do not remember of ever having seen him until he arose to speak. To hold me responsible for his appearance, or for the way in which the newspapers gave publicity to what he said is the climax of all the injustice I ever suffered at the hands of the public press.

It must not be understood that in making this disclaimer I am in any wise imputing blame to the Chairman of the committee, Senator Moses E. Clapp. Upon inquiry I find that Mr. Barker's name was given by some one to the Chairman as one of the persons who ought to be invited to give his views upon the subject we are examining. Senator Clapp supposed that Mr. Barker's statements would relate to the anti-trust law, and had not the least intimation of the character of the statements he desired to make. There was no possible thing he could have done except to stop him after he had entered upon his tirade against Roosevelt, and I leave you to imagine what the newspapers would have said of the committee if there had been an attempt of that sort. The hearings in progress are open hearings, and if the Chairman were to limit appearances to selections of his own he would be justly censurable.

In my judgment, the newspapers were the real offenders, for although Mr. Seth Low occupied the greater part of the day in a careful, comprehensive review of the whole subject, well worthy of close attention and of the most studious reflection, the report of the day's proceedings was almost wholly devoted to emphasizing in glaring headlines what Mr. Barker said, with an incidental suggestion that Mr. Low was also before the committee. It is only necessary to refer you to your own paper of Wednesday, Nov. 29, to show you how the Barker episode was permitted to obscure everything said by Mr. Low.

ALBERT B. CUMMINS.
United States Senate, Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1911.

A Mother's Hard Task.

The mother of three little children, whose father is in the hospital, hopelessly ill with tuberculosis, has been obliged to go to work to support them. It has been a hard task, for the woman is essentially a homemaker. She has, however, accustomed herself to the life of a wage earner, and is earning enough for food for the family. If the rent is provided, the children, who are not strong, will be assured their mother's care and a good home. The Charity Organization Society asks for $120 to cover this expense for the next twelve months.

Contributions may be addressed to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions, received in response to a previous appeal in THE TIMES: B. M. R., $1; Mrs. B. L. Ambler, $2; E. D. F., $1; J. A. L., $1.

THE BLOW OF DYNAMITE.

It Acted Characteristically in the Los Angeles Explosion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Knowing that dynamite always blows down!" These are the words of John Mitchell, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, and upon this idea, which he says he gained as a miner, he based his opinion that the building of The Los Angeles Times was destroyed by gas and not by dynamite.

Mr. Mitchell here adopts a very common error which I exposed in an article on "Popular Fallacies" appended to the third edition of my book on "The Seven Follies of Science." The explanation of the apparent downward action of dynamite is quite simple. The destructive power of dynamite and similar explosives is due to the tremendous rapidity with which the resulting gases expand in every direction when the explosion takes place. Indeed, so rapid is this explosive action that neither solid nor aerial matter can get out of its way fast enough, so that even when there is no solid material placed over the dynamite to concentrate the action of the expanding gases the atmosphere itself becomes almost as effective as a solid weight. On a stone slab three feet square there rests a load of air weighing nearly nine tons. Now this air, if moved slowly, does not offer much resistance to the moving agent. The most delicate fan, if moved very slowly in the air does not even bend; if moved rapidly it bends very perceptibly, and if moved with great velocity it breaks. We can easily see, therefore, that when an effort is made to move nine tons of air with the velocity of the gases evolved by exploded dynamite the air will offer almost the resistance of a solid body, and a stone slab, though hard and strong, breaks under the blow.

In consequence of this great rapidity of action dynamite acts locally but in every direction. An explosion of gas does not act with such tremendously rapid local energy as does dynamite; it gives a push rather than a blow. From the meagre accounts which I saw of the Los Angeles explosion I was convinced that the explosion was caused by dynamite or some high explosive, and not by any less locally active agent. JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 2, 1911.

Hypocritical Labor Leaders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of the varied phases of the McNamara infamy there is none that appears more despicable than the pose of surprised and shocked sanctity of many of the labor leaders. With evidence so direct, unimpeachable, and absolute—such, in fact, as has been accepted as a unit by the country at large and could be ignored only by the mentally deficient—they have persisted in a campaign of slander and vituperation against those who have as incessantly labored to know the truth, and in so doing preserve the very foundations of our National life. H. R. POORE.

Orange, N. J., Dec. 3, 1911.

Thinks Confession McNamaras' Crime.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The trade unions are demanding that the McNamaras suffer the full penalty of their crime. May one not suspect that they think their crime is more particularly the stab that the confession has thrust at organized labor?

New York, Dec. 4, 1911. W. S.

Corrects Putnam Griswold.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The extraordinary statements made in your issue of to-day by Mr. Putnam Griswold of the Metropolitan Opera Company regarding Mr. Arthur Nevin and his opera, "Poia," call for some correction.

Mr. Griswold plainly intimates that Nevin's opera was produced at the Royal Opera House in Berlin because of Nevin's supposed pull with the Kaiser. He also stated that American singers, including himself, were engaged at the opera solely because of the Kaiser's influence, and in spite of the hostility of the German public against Americans. He seems to think that, because he and other Americans owe their presence in the opera to the Kaiser, Mr. Nevin's opera owes its production to the same cause. In other words, he practically condemns suppositious influence which brought about the performance of "Poia," and admits in the next breath that he is in the same boat. He also states that ex-President Roosevelt "had just visited Berlin," and the Kaiser commanded a production of Nevin's opera, because of his "love for all things American."

The Kaiser's selection of "Poia" for this gala occasion might be ascribed to his desire to please Mr. Roosevelt, but certainly the original performances were not influenced by any such consideration.

In order to have the exact facts appear, I am now prepared to reveal the interesting news that Mr. Nevin bribed his way into the Royal Opera House of Berlin. The exact sum paid by him can also be disclosed—1 mark, or 24 cents in American money, the tip given by him to the doorkeeper of the Royal Opera House when Mr. Nevin called without any introduction of any kind to secure an interview with the royal intendant.

Not only has Mr. Nevin never met the Kaiser, but did not bear a single letter of introduction to the powers that be at the Berlin Opera, nor in high official circles. The score was examined by Dr. Muck and accepted by him as being the only new work worthy of acceptance out of eleven operas examined at that time. Ten other operas offered were written by German composers, and it is not necessary to look for any further explanation to the great hostility manifested by the critics, the press, and the friends of German home talent.

Dr. Muck not only approved of the score, but said that the orchestration was "colossal." Mr. Humperdinck told Mr. Nevin to pay no attention to the hostile criticisms, as he and Dr. Muck and other leading musicians of Germany "were with him."

Mr. Griswold's expressions illustrate the prevailing attitude among American musicians and critics toward any original composition done by Americans. They do not stand by each other as confreres should and do in every other country but America. Mr. Nevin could not get his opera produced in America, and was told to take it abroad. He did so and had it accepted by one of the first Opera Houses in Europe.

I wish it understood that Mr. Nevin is in no way responsible for the above statements, nor for the publication of this article. The facts given have been known to his friends for some time, and they feel that in justice to Mr. Nevin they should be made known to the public. JUSTICE.

New York, Dec. 4, 1911.

The California Suffrage Amendment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My statement as to the changed position on the ballot of the woman suffrage amendment lately adopted in California was based on the address of the President of that State's Suffrage Association at the recent National Convention in Louisville, Ky. She said there was not time to get out of the minds of all the voters what they had been for a year instilling into them—that they must vote for the Eighth Amendment. The masses of them would naturally look for this in the eighth place on the ballot, and not in the fourth.

In my former communication I said nothing about the well-founded conviction that the intention was to count out the suffrage amendment by recording a few votes against it in each precinct, as had undoubtedly been done in other States. Before one-third of the State had been heard from the San Francisco papers announced defeat, although the adverse vote in that city was only a little over one-half what it had been in 1896. At midnight of Election Day the suffragists stated officially that they should demand a recount in that city, and that if they were honestly defeated they should proceed immediately, through the initiative and referendum, to have a new election, and would continue this every year until they won. Their enemies decided that they might as well give up first as last. The San Francisco Call, which made a magnificent fight for the amendment, believed it was carried by about 7,000. There is little doubt that it had more than the nearly 3,000 credited to it, but that number was enough to make the victory perfectly sure.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

New York, Dec. 4, 1911.

The Refuse Remover of Paris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would that our Street Cleaning Department would profit by the picture of the new Paris street cleaning automobile I find in THE TIMES this morning. In so fine and commodious a car arrangement could surely be made to receive without flying dust all ashes and refuse, whether by day or night.

New York, Dec. 5, 1911. ANNE E. M.

STEEL MEN RESPOND IN GOVERNMENT SUIT

Fifty-three of Sixty Defendants Represented, Morgan and Rockefeller Among Them.

FIVE SETS OF COUNSEL BUSY

Pittsburgh Attorney Represents Carnegie—Four Defendant Corporations Merged and Are Recorded Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—Five sets of counsel appearing for various groups of individual and corporate defendants filed appearances in the United States Court here to-day, in answer to subpoenas in the Government's dissolution suit against the United States Steel Corporation. Fifty-three of the sixty defendants had put in legal appearances through counsel when the court opened. Four New Jersey corporations named as defendants in the suit are recorded as dead in the office of the Secretary of State, and the proceedings against them probably will be dropped.

The four defunct corporations are the Carnegie Steel Company of New Jersey, the American Steel Hoop Company, the National Steel Company, and the American Sheet Steel Company. The first three consolidated in 1903 as the National Steel Company, which almost immediately became the Carnegie Steel Company. This, together with the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, into which the American Sheet Steel Company changed in 1903, are named as defendants in the suit, and have filed appearances.

Appearances were filed by all the other defendants except the group represented by Kellogg & Emery, who asked for an extension of time to file answer to the Government's bill. United States District Attorney Vreeland forwarded the request to Attorney General Wickersham for answer. The defendants represented by Kellogg & Emery are Louis W., James N., and Walter J. Hill, Edward T. Nichol and J. H. Gruber, trustees, and the following firms: The West Missabe, Wright, Davis, Weills, Rust Land and Companies; the Wabigon, Minosin, Nibiwa, Wenona, and Minawa Iron Companies, and the Leonard, Arthur, Fillmore, Harrison, Jackson, Polk, Tyler, and Van Buren Iron Mining Companies.

Lindabury, Depue & Faulke of Newark filed appearances for the United States Steel Corporation, Carnegie Steel Company, Federal Steel Company, National Tube Company, Shelby Steel Tube Company, American Tin Plate Company, American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, American Bridge Company, Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, United Steel Company, Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, H. G. Frick Coal Company, Clarion Steel Company, Great Western Mining Company, J. P. Morgan, Charles Steele, George W. Perkins, E. H. Gary, Charles M. Schwab, Henry C. Frick, James Gayley, William H. Moore, J. H. Moore, Percival Roberts, Jr., Donald G. Ried, Norman B. Ream, P. A. B. Widener, and William P. Palmer.

Andrew Carnegie put in separate legal appearance through James H. Reed of Pittsburgh. John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., represented by Murray, Prentice & Howland of New York, sent a messenger down with their writ of appearance. Edmund C. Converse, another defendant, sent his writ of appearance through his counsel, Sullivan & Cromwell of New York, completing the list of defendants who appeared.

Miss Morgan's Protege.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE SUNDAY TIMES contains a news item about Miss Anne Morgan's visit to the Women's Night Court, where she interceded on behalf of a sixteen-year-old girl brought before the Magistrate by her own father on a charge of waywardness. Miss Morgan secured the girl's discharge on a promise to educate and to provide a home for her.

Hundreds of other young girls who lack the opportunities for education and a good home that money gives, will read of that court incident with puzzled minds. Fancy the great army of self-supporting girls who are in New York to get an education or just to live, trying to reconcile this wayward girl's good fortune with their own outlook—they, who have put all pleasure behind them, as most of them must, who have kept their ideals against terrible odds. Can they make anything of it?

New York, Dec. 4, 1911. L. J. P.

Librarians' Low Salaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In our estimation the most underpaid city employes at the present time are the librarians. When it is considered that none but high school or college graduates are accepted for the position, and then only after they have given up a full year to their preparation for the work in a library school, it seems that a salary of $480 per year is not an adequate one. Furthermore, when it is found that 95 per cent. of the librarians, many of whom have been in the service from ten to twenty years, are earning less than $720 per year, we may conclude that our library work has either been intrusted to a number of incompetent persons or else that they are miserably underpaid.

EMERSON LITERARY CLUB
of the University Settlement.

New York, Dec. 2, 1911.

Woman in the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I don't know who A. Maurice Low is, but, my honest fellow-being, he is absurd when he asserts, as your Sunday paper says, that "woman neither reigns nor rules in America"! What a dreadful creature, to say such a thing! Let him go South, and his beclouded eyes will not be able to see to the top of the pedestal upon which he will find woman enthroned. "Nonentity," indeed! Our women are the very all-in-all of everything to us! No world, no life, no anything without them. We revere and worship them. We give fortunes and lives for them; they civilize and humanize us. SOUTHERNER IN NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 3, 1911.

THE COMING TYPE.

The race of progression has tired me—
Allow me to pause, Father Time!
Lo, also, the game has inspired me
To wallow a moment in rhyme—
To supinate sadly in rhyme.

So fast have I come from the primal,
So swiftly jumped forth from the ape,
I have butted into the sublimal—
Aye, telescoped into its shape—
Its humanized, up-to-date shape.

I question the wit of perfection
In too swiftly shaping her Man;
It leaves not a chance for inspection—
There's no time to O. K. the plan;
To censor or audit the plan.

This shoot-the-chute scheme of creation
This speed from the past to the now,
Has jumbled up civilization—
Aye, mussed it, I cannot tell how;
'Twas juggled—I do not know how.

The past knew distinctly its sexes—
The male and the female it knew—
But nowadays the wonder perplexes
And no one knows just how it grew;
Just how this anomaly grew.

To-day—Ah, I suffer in stating!
To-day there are trouser and dress,
And progress, abashed, is awaiting
A thing I can only express
As further conglomerateness.

To-morrow—Ah, me, I am weary!
I cannot evolve any more!
The future condition looks dreary—
I dread what may still be in store.
We may hustle along as before,

Till nothing is here but a human—
A genderless, dress-trousered type—
A creature half man and half woman,
At sight of which progress will gripe—
Aye, even perfection will gripe!

LURANA SHELDON.

MISS REGAN TO WED WILLIAM G. GARDNER

Fiance of Daughter of Proprietor of Hotel Knickerbocker Is British Vice Consul Here.

PLAN FEBRUARY WEDDING

Young Diplomat and Bride to Spend Their Honeymoon in Europe—Miss Regan Educated in Brussels.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marion Edith Regan and William Gunther Gardner, British Vice Consul in New York. Miss Regan is the daughter of James B. Regan, proprietor of the Hotel Knickerbocker, and Mrs. Regan. She made her début last Winter.

The engagement was announced yesterday at a luncheon which Miss Regan gave to some of her young friends at the hotel, including the Misses Dolorita O'Gorman, daughter of Senator O'Gorman; Marjorie McGowan, Katherine Reynard, Elizabeth Farrell, Theodora Wood, Grace Fitzpatrick, Blanchette Jullen, Gene Terry, Jane Charles, Bessie and May Cone, and May Wagner.

The wedding will probably take place about the middle of February in this city, and Mr. Gardner and his bride will then go abroad for a three months' trip, visiting Egypt and taking a trip up the Nile.

Miss Regan attended school in this city and finished her education at the Sacred Heart Convent in Brussels, Belgium. Mr. Gardner was a student at Cambridge University, England. He comes from a well-known English family which has furnished members to the diplomatic service for past generations. He was appointed Vice Consul at New York in 1910.

He speaks several languages, including French, German, Spanish, and Russian, and has traveled extensively. He was at one time attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in London, and declined the post of private secretary to the Sultan of Zanzibar. Mr. Gardner is fond of outdoor sports and is a member of several clubs here and abroad, including St. James's Club in London. He makes his home at the Hotel Gotham.

Although the question of his being transferred was rumored, it is likely that he will remain for some time in New York, where he has a large circle of friends. He attended many of the entertainments given here by the younger set last Winter.

JUNIOR COTILLION TO-NIGHT.

Opening Dance to be Without a Cotillion—Dinners Before Event.

To-night at the first Junior Cotillion, at which the buds will be out in force, there is to be an innovation, for there will be no cotillion. The younger element has been so enthusiastically in favor of general dancing that Mrs. Dodge and the committee assisting her decided to give up the cotillion for this opening dance. There will, however, be simple souvenirs for the girls and young men.

It will be the largest first Junior Cotillion ever taking place, and many dinners will precede it. Among the hostesses and hosts will be Mrs. Fletcher H. Sibley, who will give a large dinner at Sherry's for Miss Urlig Sibley. Erskine Hewitt and Phoenix Ingraham will have a large dinner at the same place for the Misses Marjorie and Florence Blair. Mrs. William Church Osborn will also have a large dinner for buds, and Mrs. William A. Armstrong will give a large dinner for Miss Elizabeth Stillman Kendall.

Others who are giving dinners at their residences for their débutante daughters or relatives are Mrs. Eric Dahlgren, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Joel E. Fisher, Mrs. L. Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Robert A. Sands, Mrs. John I. Kane, Mrs. B. Ogden Chisholm, and Mrs. Albert Symington.

Luncheon for Miss Julia Gilbert.

Mrs. Cass Gilbert gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Julia Swift Gilbert. The guests, numbering between fifty and sixty, were seated at small tables decorated with pink roses, each girl receiving a cluster of them. Among the girls asked were the Misses Dorothy Porter, Katharine Sands, Doris Porter, Louisa Johnson, Dorothy Manice, Hazen Symington, Elizabeth Kendall, Gertrude Pardee, Claire Van Lannep, Polly Libbey of Princeton, Eleanor Russell of New Haven, Marjorie Cleveland, and Diantha Fitch.

Miss Gilbert had a coming-out tea on Saturday, at which the Misses Mary Woodin, Marjorie Cleveland, Eleanor Russell, Dolly Libbey, and Diantha Fitch were in the receiving party.

Miss Lucy Dahlgren a Debutante.

Mrs. Eric B. Dahlgren gave a coming-out reception yesterday afternoon for her daughter, Miss Lucy Dahlgren. Mrs. Dahlgren, in a yellow satin gown, and Miss Dahlgren, in white satin, had in their receiving party the Misses Elizabeth Thompson, Elizabeth Turnure, Hope Warren, Louisa Johnson, Cornelia Chapin, Gwendolyn Frost, Alice Ely, and Miss Elizabeth Amory of Philadelphia. A dinner for the receiving party followed.

Mrs. Dahlgren will have a small dinner this evening for her daughter, the guests going on to the Junior Cotillion.

Miss Betty Carson Introduced.

Mrs. William Moore Carson gave at her home, 149 East Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday, a tea to introduce her daughter, Miss Betty Carson. Mrs. Carson, in black velvet, and Miss Carson in a simple white frock, had among those helping them receive the Misses Noel Johnston, Helen Gourd, Elizabeth Russell, Helen Seton, Sybil Davis, Sarah Manice, Marjorie Blair, Dorothy Manice, and Natalie Slocum.

Rubenstein Club's Silver Anniversary.

Mme. Nordica will sing at the silver anniversary of the Rubenstein Club, which begins on Saturday afternoon next at the Waldorf-Astoria. A second concert will be given on Dec. 12, and a testimonial reception and banquet to Mr. and Mrs. William R. Chapman on the evening of Dec. 15. Mrs. Chapman is President of the club, and Mr. Chapman has conducted every concert for the last twenty-five years.

Miss Hough to Wed V. C. Arguimbau.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mariette Starr Hough, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Benezet A. Hough of Danbury, Conn., to Vincent Charles Arguimbau of this city, formerly of Sydney, Australia. Mr. Arguimbau is the son of the late Capt. Narcissus George Arguimbau, Royal Navy, K. L. H., and is a nephew of Joseph L. Arguimbau of Hackensack, N. J.

Rich-Vaughan Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Helen Louise Vaughan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Latimer Clark Vaughan, to Everett Rich will take place to-morrow afternoon in St. Saviour's Chapel, at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The couple will spend their honeymoon in the South, after which they will reside at the Nathan Hale, 181st Street and Washington Avenue, this city.

OFFENBACH—HIRSCHHORN.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Offenbach of 102 West Eighty-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise Offenbach, to Paul Hirschhorn. A reception will be held on Sunday, Dec. 10. The wedding will take place some time in February.

ROSENBERG—SANGER.

The engagement is announced of Miss Katharine Maud Rosenberg, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Rosenberg, late of London, and Herbert Sanger of this city.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradish G. Johnson are being congratulated on the birth of a son on Nov. 27. Mrs. Johnson was Miss Emma Grima of New Orleans, La.

Mrs. John Livermore and family are at the Devon, 70 West Fifty-fifth Street, for the Winter.

Mrs. William Allen has returned after a two weeks' visit in Boston, and is at her home, 51 East Sixty-fifth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin and Miss Beatrice Claflin are at the Ritz-Carlton for the Winter.

Returning on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, which arrived at Quarantine last night, are Mrs. Vnderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. William Goddard.

Mrs. Rowland Ames Robbins and Miss Gladys Robbins will be at home at 955 Madison Avenue on Mondays, Dec. 11 and 18. Their first at home was yesterday.

Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri has returned from Washington, D. C., and is at the Hotel Gotham until she sails on Saturday for Florence, Italy, to spend the Winter.

Mrs. Schuyler Warren will give a coming-out reception this afternoon at her residence, 311 Lexington Avenue, to introduce her daughter, Miss Hope Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. Cass Gilbert will give a dinner at their residence, 45 East Seventy-eighth Street, on Thursday for George B. Post.

Mrs. John E. Milholland and Miss Inez Milholland will be at home at the Hotel Manhattan on Tuesday, Dec. 12, at 4 o'clock. Miss Sara Allgood of the Irish Players will give a recital of Irish folksongs.

Miss Mary L. Woodin, who came out Friday at a dinner given by her mother, Mrs. William H. Woodin of 127 East Sixty-ninth Street, returned Saturday to Bryn Mawr to resume her studies, but will be here for the holidays.

The wedding of Miss Natalie de Castro to R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont will take place to-day at the home of the bride's uncle, Harold Godwin, at Roslyn, L. I. On account of mourning it will be a quiet wedding.

Miss Anne Hardon, who has returned to Bryn Mawr, will come to town Saturday, and her mother, Mrs. Henry Winthrop Hardon, will give another luncheon for her later.

The coming out tea Mrs. Robert A. Sands will give for her daughter, Miss Katharine Sands, will take place on Saturday, Dec. 16, at 101 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Very many well-known society women will this morning attend the debate at the Hudson Theatre at 11 o'clock between Miss Jane Addams of Chicago and Miss Agnes Repplier of Philadelphia on "Child Labor on the Stage."

Mrs. J. Woodward Haven gave a small dance, preceded by a dinner, at her house in Seventy-ninth Street last night for her niece, Miss Charlotte Cram, a granddaughter of Egerton L. Winthrop.

Mrs. Charles Addison Miller also gave a small dinner dance at Sherry's last evening for her niece, Miss Alice Ely, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Ely, who came out at a tea last week.

Mrs. L. Cass Ledyard also gave an informal tea yesterday to introduce her youngest daughter, Miss Jean Morris. Mrs. Ledyard and Miss Morris had in their receiving party Miss Cora Hennen Morris, who is making her début this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney gave a large dinner last night at their residence, 871 Fifth Avenue, followed by dancing. Dinner was served at 8:30 o'clock to more than a hundred guests, and additional guests came in afterward from the opera.

Miss Natalie Kelley's Luncheon.

Miss Natalie Kelley, daughter of Mrs. J. D. Jerrold Kelley, and a débutante last year, entertained a number of this year's buds at a luncheon at Sherry's yesterday. The guests included the Misses Virginia Townsend, Ursula Brown, Gwendolin Condon, Ruth Moller, Urling Sibley, Marjorie Weeks, Elizabeth Thompson, Genevieve Sanford, Vieva Fisher, Mildred Johnson, Polly Jacon, and Eugenie Philbin.

IDA FULLER'S NEW DANCE.

Her Water Nymphs Shown at the Colonial—"The Ninety and Nine."

Two vaudeville novelties were offered at the Colonial Theatre yesterday—one a single-act version of a one-time popular melodrama and the other a new dancing number in three scenes. The dancing feature was presented by Ida Fuller and company, and consisted of a modification of the "butterfly dance," a water nymph number, and an elaboration of Miss Fuller's "fire dance." The latter, which seemed to please the audience most, was set to represent the nether regions, and the dance concluded with the fiery destruction of a party of imps. Special features of the dances were the lighting and color effects, made with a lavish use of the stereopticon and spot lights.

"The Ninety and Nine" was the abbreviated melodrama presented. Enough of the story was told in the first scene to give excuse for the spectacular scene of the locomotive passing through the forest fire that was the principal feature of the original play.

Other acts on the Colonial bill included William Courtleigh and company, Belle Blanche, the Temple Quartet, the Kitamura Japs, Hoey and Lee, the Harvey De Vora Trio, and the Fred St. Onge Troupe.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

LAWRENCE J. FEUERBACH, died Nov. 16 at Saranac Lake; left $5,500 realty and $150 personalty to his sister, Louise L. Albert.

ANNIE C. YOUNG, died Nov. 29, 1910, at Chicago; left $1,500 personalty, principally to her adopted daughter, Carolyn W. Young, and to her niece, Florence T. Humphrey, and $25 to her niece, Maria T. Williamson.

ELIZABETH ACKERT, died Nov. 27; left $400 realty and $3,000 personalty to her daughter, Lillian Ackert.

EMMA LOUISE TODD, died Nov. 16; left more than $10,000 personalty; $2,000 each to Percy, Hope, and Roosevelt Todd; $1,000 each to Margaret, Eloise, and Harriet Todd, and Juliet B. Maxfield and Marietta Austin; $500 each to Eliza and Ella Sniffer and Hattie Seaman, $3,000 to Charlotte E. Ludlam, $500 to Josephine Washer, $20 each to Theodore and W. Wallace Todd.

ANNA A. BOYLE, died Nov. 18; left more than $1,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; $1,500 to Charles C. Boyle, $6,500 to Ella L. Boyle, $4,500 to Florence B. Rogers, $100 to Beatrice Boyle, and silver soup ladle to Stacey Boyle.

CARL BERTSCHI, died Nov. 16; left more than $10,000 realty and almost $1,000 personalty; $50 a month and one-fourth of his residuary estate to his wife, Lena; one-fourth of his residuary estate each to Emma Coulter, Louise Shoos, and Clara Fisher; $500 additional to Clara Fisher, $1,500 to Otto Bertschi, and $2,000 to John Walhstedt.

HAENSEL UND GRETEL AT METROPOLITAN

Splendid Performance Given of Humperdinck's Charming Fairy Opera.

MME. ALTEN AT HER BEST

Mrs. Mattfeld Inimitable as Haensel—Otto Goritz Excellent as Peter—Fine Stage Management.

Hansel ..... Marie Mattfeld
Gretel ..... Bella Alten
Die Hexe ..... Albert Reiss
Gertrude ..... Florence Wickham
Sandmannchen ..... Henrietta Wakefield
Taumannchen ..... Anna Case
Peter ..... Otto Goritz
Conductor, Albert Hertz.

"Hänsel und Gretel" was offered to a Monday night subscription audience last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, being performed on this occasion for the first time this season. There is nothing new that can be written about Humperdinck's charming opera, nor about the performers who give it so well here, as they have all been heard in their parts an infinite number of times.

Last evening the performance, under Mr. Hertz's direction, was up to the best level. Mme. Alten is at her best as Gretel, and Gretel is at her best in Mme. Alten's hands. Mrs. Mattfeld plays and sings Hänsel in a quite inimitable way. Otto Goritz's characterization of the father has lost none of its rough flavor; Mme. Wickham, it should be observed, is singing better this season than she has ever sung before, and therefore her Gertrude has gained in stature; Mrs. Wakefield sang the Sandman's song with great expressiveness, and Miss Case was a pretty Dewman

Last season, following the example of certain German theatres, the Opera House entrusted the part of the Witch to Mr. Reiss. The rôle is written for a contralto, and many of them have played it here with humor. It is only necessary to recall the pungent performances of Mmes. Meitschik and Schumann-Heink, and Mrs. Homer. However, the part calls for no little gutturing action. On the other hand it demands a great deal of vocal distortion. It is certain that it loses nothing in Mr. Reiss's hands.

The stage management and the lighting last evening were excellent, and the blowing up of the Witch's oven elicited applause, as it always does. It should be suggested to Mr. Reiss that when he performs the part of the Witch at the Christmas matinée, when the audience will be largely composed of children, that he refrain from appearing before the curtain at the end. It is much more satisfying to the juvenile mind to believe that the weird old woman has become substantially gingerbread, after she has been baked in the oven.

Humperdinck's opera was followed by a repetition of "Pagliacci," in which Mme. Gluck sang Nedda for the first time this season. Vocally she gave a great improvement over her performance of last season. She is not very satisfying dramatically in the part, however. The cast also included Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Bada, and Gilly. Mr. Sturani conducted with more energy than effect.

Mme. Eames to Reappear at Concert.

Mme. Emma Eames, who has not sung in New York for a long time, will make her reappearance with her husband, Emilio de Gogorza, at a costume concert at the Plaza on Dec. 28. This series of concerts, known as "Chanson en Crinoline," is given in the costume of the period of the songs to be sung. The period chosen for this occasion is that of the First Empire, and Mme. Eames will, of course, wear a "Tosca" costumé and sing "Vissi d'Arte." Mr. de Gogorza will wear the uniform of a French Hussar.

On Thursday evening of this week Mme. Eames will make a single appearance as Tosca at the Boston Opera. Antonio Scotti goes to Boston to sing Scarpia on this occasion.

BAGBY'S MUSICAL MORNING.

Series Begins at the Waldorf with Franz Liszt Compositions.

The first of Mr. Bagby's musical mornings for this season was given yesterday morning at 11:15 in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria before a large and fashionable assembly. It marked the 189th musical morning which Mr. Bagby has given, and the programme was made up of compositions of Franz Liszt, in commemoration of the centenary of his birth.

Mme. Gadski, Arthur Friedheim, and Victor Herbert and his orchestra were those who were heard in the Liszt compositions.

The second musical morning will be given on Dec. 11, the third on Dec. 18, and the fourth on Dec. 28. Among the artists who will appear at these musical mornings are Mme. Tetrazzini, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Pasquale Amato, Efrem Zimbalist, and Boris Hambourg.

The programme yesterday was as follows:

(a) Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2; (b) Liebestraum, No. 3, orchestra; Die Lorelei, Mme. Gadski; Concerto in E flat, Mr. Friedheim; (a) Oh, Quand Je Dors, (b) Es Muss Ein Wunderbares Sein, (c) Jugendglueck, Mme. Gadski; symphonic poem, "Les Preludes," orchestra.

Arthur Rosenstein was at the piano.

Among those present were Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. John T. Atterbury, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, Miss Annie Leary, Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, Mrs. William C. Brown, Mrs. Eric B. Dahlgren, Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Mrs. Edgar L. Marston, Mrs. J. Henry Dick, Mrs. Ernest Flagg, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly, Mrs. James Stokes, Mrs. Charles Isham, and the Misses Constance Warren, Alice Drexel, Louise Iselin, Hilda Holmes, Elise Ladew, Viola and Adeline Townsend, Dorothy McAlpin, and Dorothy Jean Morris.

AMETHYST JEWELRY

AN important feature of our stock is the large assortment of low-priced jewelry. We show amethyst jewelry in great variety.

FOR THE LADY		FOR THE GENTLEMAN	
Ring	$ 2.25	Scarf Pin	$ 2.25
Hat Pin	3.50	Studs (3)	4.00
Brooch	5.50	Sleeve Buttons	5.50
La Valliere	6.00	Flat Pencil	10.00
Chain Bracelet	6.75	Charm Fob	14.00
Bar Pin (5 Amethysts)	8.25	Waistcoat Buttons (4)	16.75
Necklace (5 Amethysts)	11.25	Watch Chain	18.50
Earrings	12.00	Glove Ring	22.00
Bangle Bracelet (3 Am.)	16.50	Scarf Pin (with Diamond)	28.00
Guard Chain (5 Am.)	18.50	Sleeve Links	45.00
Sautoir	30.00	Dress Fob	75.00
Grape Brooch	60.00	Bail Charm	150.00

Amethyst Necklace, 30 Gem Stones, $350.00

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JEWELLERS 321 Fifth Avenue
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ELEVATOR MEN DEFEAT ROAD

Supreme Court Rules Against Union Pacific's Discrimination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Independent grain elevator operators along the Missouri River to-day won a victory over the railroads when the Supreme Court of the United States decided that elevator companies, such as the Updike Grain Company with plants not alongside the tracks of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, but located in the Missouri River cities reached by the railroad, were entitled to compensation for the elevation of grain in transit.

The railroad had been paying compensation only to the Peavey Elevators and others located directly on the tracks.

The court held that the railroad could not discriminate against the elevator companies not located on its line merely because the cars in which the grain was shipped were not returned to the railroad within forty-eight hours.

WEEK'S BILLS AT THE THEATRES

The stock company at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon put on Edward Sheldon's drama, "The Nigger," as the week's attraction.

Mrs. Fiske and her company in "Mrs. Bumstead-Leigh" began a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House last night.

"The Kiss Waltz," coming directly from the Casino Theatre, opened at the Manhattan Opera House last night for the week.

The attraction at the West End Theatre this week is Henry W. Savage's production of the Rupert Hughes farce, "Excuse Me."

La Blanca, a dancer from London, made her first American appearance at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday, and the rest of the programme included Laura Guerite, Edmund Hayes, the Great Lester, Harry Fox and the Millership sisters, Frank Stafford and company, Dolores Vallecita, Swor and Mack, and Sprague and McNeece.

The bill at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre was headed by the Four Mortons, in a new comedy sketch, and others who were on the programme were John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, the Four Norrins, R. A. Goldberg, Martinetti and Sylvester, "Venus on Wheels," Yvette, Carlton, the Paroffs, Marshall and King, the Three Mallards, Bush and Galvin, Crawford and Seaman, and Quinn and Dale.

Eva Tanguay returned to vaudeville yesterday at the Alhambra Theatre in a new repertoire of songs. Among the others on the list of entertainers were Laddie Cliff, Homer Lind and company, Arthur Deagon, Spissell brothers and Mack, Paul La Croix, Barnes and Crawford, Lind, and the Kaufman sisters.

At the Bronx Theatre the headliners were Nora Bayes and Jack Norworth and their company in their musical comedy offering. Others who appeared were McMahon and Chappelle, the Charles Ahearn troupe, the Amoros sisters, Edwards, Ryan and Tierney, El Cota, and Wentworth, Vesta, and Teddy.

The attraction for the week at the Columbia Theatre is Rose Sydell and her "London Belles" in a two-act burlesque called "Wanted—a Girl."

"The Merry Maidens" company is at Miner's Eighth Avenue; "The Honeymoon Girls," at the Olympic; "The Cozy Corner Girls," at Miner's in the Bronx; "The Bowery Burlesquers," at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall; "The Daffydill Girls," at Miner's Bowery, and "The Bon Ton Burlesquers," at the Murray Hill.

Gus Hill's production of the new musical comedy, "Mutt and Jeff," is the attraction at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, this week.

Robert Edeson in Edgar Selwyn's Oriental play, "The Arab," began a week's engagement at the Broadway Theatre, Brooklyn, last night.

"Over Night" is the week's attraction at the Shubert Theatre, Brooklyn, with a company including Madge Kennedy, Sam B. Hardy, and Tom Emery.

The bill at the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, included the Princess Rajah, Joseph Howard and Mabel McCane, Walter C. Kelly, Willard Simms and company, Wynn and Russon, Linto and Lawrence, Welch, Mealy and Montross, the Three Keatons, and the Field brothers.

Alden M. Young.

Alden M. Young, senior member of Young & Warner, 30 Church Street, President and Director of the Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company and the New England Engineering Company, died in his apartments in Bretton Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway, Sunday night, shortly after having returned with his wife from a visit to Boston. He was 58 years old, and was a manufacturer of supplies for railroads. Mr. Young was connected with the administration of the Albany Southern Railway, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, the American Mail Steamship Company, the American Gas and Electric Company, and other electric and railway companies. Mr. Young was a member of the Union League, the Recess, and the Railroad Clubs of New York; the Quinnipiac Club in New Haven, and the Waterbury Club in Waterbury, Conn. He is survived by his wife and four daughters.

Dr. John W. Draper.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 4.—Dr. John W. Draper, 65 years of age, for thirty years secretary to the various Police Chiefs of this city and in his youth the organizer of the "Live Oaks," a baseball club which later became known as the famous Red Stockings of 1869, is dead at his home in this city. As a boy Draper organized the Live Oaks in 1860. In 1866 the organization became known as the Red Stockings, and later, when a baseball league was formed, the first west of the Alleghanies, thus club won the first and only pennant won by a major league team of Cincinnati. "Doc" Draper, as he was known throughout the country, was the first man to umpire a game of baseball in this section of the country. He was also the first delegate ever sent from this city to attend a meeting of a National Baseball League. As a police official he was favorably known in all parts of the country.

Mrs. Lewis Hamilton Babcock.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Mrs. Lewis Hamilton Babcock, mother of Mrs. James S. Sherman, wife of Vice President Sherman, died in this city to-day. Mrs. Babcock was 72 years old, and was a descendant of one of the old families in this section of the State.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Just before Vice President Sherman took up his gavel to call the Senate to order a telegram was handed to him announcing the death of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Babcock, in Utica, N. Y. The Vice President returned to Utica this afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM JONES, a writer of Welsh verse, died Sunday night at his home, 35 West 126th Street. He was stricken with apoplexy in the Welsh Presbyterian Church on Thanksgiving night. Mr. Jones was 77 years old. He was born in Wales, and came to this country in 1850. During the civil war he took part in stopping the draft riots in this city. Mr. Jones was well known as a contributor of poetry to magazines. For many years he endeavored to better conditions for immigrants coming here, and he was spoken of as "The Grand Old Man of Wales." Mr. Jones was for many years connected with the firm of Lord & Taylor, and he was in the financial department of that firm when he died.

JAMES E. REAMER, a wholesale flower dealer, died on Saturday at his home, 406 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. He was born in this city and was 63 years old. For many years he was a prominent member of the Produce Exchange. He leaves a widow.

FRANKLIN CORT, who until his retirement from business five years ago was head of the Cort Hardware Company, of Newark, died on Sunday night at 284 South Seventh Street, Newark. He was born in that city, and was 58 years old. Mr. Cort was a charter member of the West End Club, and one of the organizers of the West End Building and Loan Association.

JOSEPH P. LYDIG died Thursday at 429 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn. He was born in this borough seventy-three years ago, and served through four years of the civil war, as a member of the Third New York Volunteer Regiment.

BERTHOLD W. HENKEL, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, died Thursday at his home, 1,047 East Ninety-third Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Germany and was 39 years old. A widow and two children survive him.

FREDERICK W. SEILER, a retired real estate dealer, died on Saturday at his home, 1,943 East Seventh Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Seiler was 78 years old. He was born in Germany. Two daughters survive him.

BENJAMIN A. MASON died Saturday at 239 President Street, Brooklyn. He was a retired lawyer who had practiced here. He was 91 years old. A widow survives him.

Miss LUCY ABBOTT STEVENS, prominent in library work in the United States and the first librarian in Iowa, died Sunday night at her home in Toledo, Ohio. She was 74 years old.

THEODORE H. LEE, connected with the Frank Presbrey Advertising Company, died suddenly on Sunday in his room at the New York Athletic Club, 58 West Fifty-ninth Street. Mr. Lee was 68 year old and was in early life educated for the Presbyteian ministry.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MEAD, President of the First National Bank of Albany, N. Y., died in Albany yesterday. He was born in Milford, Otsego County, Dec. 12, 1856. He was identified with a number of Albany's financial institutions.

THE FLONZALEY QUARTET.

Works by Haydn, Ravel, and Boccherini at Its First Concert.

The Flonzaley Quartet gave the first of three concerts last evening in Carnegie Lyceum, which was filled with friends of this admirable organization. It has developed and perfected an individual style of its own in chamber music, a style of delicacy, polish, and subtlety, which is not lacking in strength and a certain concentration and vitality; and it likewise has much beauty of tone and rhythmic feeling. These qualities were most conspicuously displayed in the quartet by Maurice Ravel, which had been heard before in New York; a work of extraordinary difficulty of ensemble, written in a style of which the novel effects must be mastered with the utmost precision and delicacy to give it its true value. It was played with such a mastery, and with truly remarkable brilliancy and dexterity.

The performance was, in fact, a veritable tour de force. This music, which was once heard with doubt and misgiving, seems clear and intelligible enough now; the first movement, indeed, almost conventional in its formal structure its relationship with the school of Debussy seems obvious, and equally plain is its difference from Debussy, at least the Debussy of the string quartet. With all the ingenuities of its effects of instrumental color the unique pizzicati of the second movement, the aerial flights of the slow movement, it seems still music without much inner warmth; music in which ingenuity and skill have had more of a place than inspiration; music that is "cerebral." Whether or not it touched deeply the listeners' hearts it gave delight, and the performance of it caused great admiration, which was expressed in demonstrative applause.

Before it on the programme came an excellent and characteristic specimen of Haydn's string quartet writing, in G, Op. 17, No. 5, and after it a quartet by Boccherini, Op. 33, No. 6.

ATTACK SHERMAN ACT.

Criminal Section Unconstitutional, Packers Plead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The beef packers' case reached the Supreme Court of the United States in a different way to-day when John S. Miller and Levy Mayer, of counsel for the indicted officials, moved for a stay of proceedings against the defendants and for their release on bail pending the appeal to the Supreme Court from the final order of the Circuit Court of the Northern District of Illinois quashing a writ of habeas corpus.

The defendants are Louis F. Swift, Charles H. Swift, Francis A. Fowler, Edward Tilden, Arthur Meeker, Thomas J. Connors, Edward Morris, and Louis H. Heyman. The civil suit against the Beef Trust was dropped by the Government in order to prosecute the individual defendants criminally. To-day when the defendants' brief was filed Assistant Attorney General Harr informed the court that the Government's objection to the motion was already on file.

The appeal to the Supreme Court is a direct attack upon the constitutionality of the criminal sections of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, and the need for settling that question once and for all is urged by counsel in the briefs asking for delay of the criminal suits brought under that act. The brief sugests that it is specially important that on the day Congress convenes steps should be taken to advise the legislative branch of the Government as to the exact status of the law.

Stole the Cream Off the Milk.

Frederick Borneman, a driver for the Slawson-Decker Sheffield Farms Dairy Company, was sentenced to thirty days in the Tombs Prison by the Justices of Special Sessions yesterday for taking cream off the top of bottles of milk before selling the milk. Many complaints had been received by the Slawson-Decker Company prior to Borneman's arrest, and they had him watched. He pleaded guilty.

Mrs. Belmont's Concert To-night.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is giving a concert this evening at 15 East Forty-first Street for equal suffrage women. Francis Rogers is to sing two groups of songs.

POOR—PRESTON.

Miss Elsie Preston was married to Samuel Poor of Philadelphia last evening at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wesley Preston, 912 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by a cousin of the bride, the Rev. E. A. Burns of Bridgeport, Conn. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Mary Preston, and four bridesmaids, the Misses Helen Preston, Alice Decker, Gwendolin Gillen, and Helen Morris. The best man was William Coglan and the ushers were Charles W. Preston, Jr., Howard Amelie of Brooklyn, Charles Gilbert of this city, and E. H. Johansen of Washington, D. C.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance of Grace La Rue in "Betsy," at the Herald Square Theatre, has been postponed from to-morrow night until Monday, Dec. 11, because of some changes in the company.

About fifty of the professors and teachers of music who are here as delegates to the Eastern Educational Musical Conference were guests of Victor Herbert at the performance of Kitty Gordon in "The Enchantress" at the New York Theatre last night.

A special matinee of "Bunty Pulls the Strings" will be given for the benefit of the Polyclinic Hospital at Collier's Comedy Theatre to-morrow afternoon.

A delegation from local Scotch societies attended the performance of "Little Boy Blue" at the Lyric Theatre last night. Several of the societies will attend the performance on Dec. 19, dressed in Highland costume.

MUSIC NOTES.

The New York Plectrum Orchestra, Valentine Abt director, will give a concert at Carnegie Lyceum this evening. The soloists will be Miss Lucy Marsh and Herbert Drucfield.

Lorenzo Perosi's "Birth of the Redeemer" and Stabat Mater will be sung under the direction of Cherubino Raffaelli at Synod Hall, Cathedral Grounds, Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street, on Thursday evening, Dec. 14. The soloists will be Cesare Alessandroni, A. Amadi, Carlottina Pertuccelli, and Madeline Borschneck. The choir is the Chaminade Choral Club

APPLE ORCHARDS
ON THE
HUDSON RIVER
FOR 39 MEN AND WOMEN.

Thirty-nine men and women (incorporated) will employ an expert horticulturist and establish a commercial apple orchard under the same scientific methods that are making Oregon orchards pay $1,200 per acre per year. 12,000 trees will be planted, and each 5-acre interest should pay a net income of at least $1,000 to $2,000 a year.

Berries and other interplanted crops will pay a good yearly income while the trees are coming into bearing.

Cost of 5-acre interest, including all planting and care, $1,170; $370 cash, balance quarterly. Send for particulars. H. R. 46 Times.

Swift & Company's Sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 2, averaged 8.91 cents per pound. —Adv.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

JOHNSON.—Nov. 27, to Mr. and Mrs. Bradish G. Johnson, a son.

Married.

ROESLER—LEWIS.—On Saturday, Dec. 2, 1911, at Stratford, Conn., by the Rev. Joel S. Ives, Margery, daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. Lewis, to Walter Roesler of New York.

Long Island.

CLANCY—CORRIGAN.—Nov. 29, Blissville, Elizabeth Corrigan to William Clancy.
COULTER—BEDELL.—Nov. 30, Rockaway Beach, Ethel Bedell to Douglas Coulter.
OLM—PAUL.—Nov. 29, Artona, Alice Paul to Albert M. Olm.
SCHWENK—GENTHER.—Dec. 4, Southampton, Ethel Genther to William Schwenk.
VANDEWATER—BAILEY.—Nov. 30, Far Rockaway, Mary E. Bailey to Percy C. Vandewater.

TIFFANY & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET
THE STOCK IS SO INCLUSIVE AS TO ANTICIPATE EVERY INDIVIDUAL TASTE

Married.

New Jersey.

BEATTY—MUNDY.—Nov. 30, Merchantville, Elsie Mundy to Harry W. Beatty.
GILL—WHELAN.—Nov. 29, Elizabeth, Margaret Whelan to George Gill.
GOTZ—WETZEL.—Nov. 29, Passaic, Matilda Wetzel to Jacob Gotz, Jr.
HUTCHINSON—CAVANNAUGH.—Nov. 29, Trenton, Catherine Cavannaugh to Allen E. Hutchinson.
KIERNAN—KEEFE.—Nov. 29, Elizabeth, Mary E. Keefe to Peter J. Kiernan.
PRESS—SCRAGG.—Nov. 29, Paterson, Annie Scragg to Edwin Press.
RICHTER—THATCHER.—Dec. 2, Flemington, Christina C. Thatcher to Theodore C. Richter.
RISER—PHILLIPS.—Nov. 29, Paterson, Ida M. Phillips to William Riser.
SACKEMAN—McCARTHNEY.—Nov. 30, Paterson, Ellen McCarthney to James Sackeman.
VAN HOUZEN—HARTMAN.—Nov. 29, Paterson, Cornelia Hartman to Cornelius Van Houzen.

Died.

BARDSLEY.—Joseph, on Monday, Dec. 4, 1911, after a long illness. Funeral from his late residence, 345 Park St., Upper Montclair, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 4 P. M. Carriages in waiting at Park St. station to meet train leaving New York 2:45, Greenwood Lake Branch of Erie Railroad.

BURKE.—Monday, Dec. 4, at her residence, 244 Elm St., West New Brighton, Staten Island, Ellen Burke, (nee Hoban,) beloved mother of the Rev. T. V. Burke, Mary, Harry, Katherine, Daniel, and Rose Burke. Requiem mass Thursday morning at Sacred Heart Church, 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

BURROWS.—On Sunday, Dec. 3, at 2:15 P. M., Allan Doremus Burrows, son of Alfred and Annie S. Burrows, in his 20th year, after a lingering illness. Funeral services from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. H. P. Doremus, 102 West Fifth St., Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 5 P. M. Interment Cedar Lawn. Passaic papers please copy.

CALLAN.—Dec.

OLYMPIC MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED

American Committee Will Meet Thursday Night at New York Athletic Club.

Complete details in regard to American interests in the Olympic games to be held next year at Stockholm will be discussed on Thursday night at a special session in the New York Athletic Club, and at which it is expected the complete American Olympic Committee will be present.

Following the business in hand Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the New York Athletic Club, as well as President of the American Olympic Committee, will entertain his fellow-workers at a banquet.

Invitations have been sent to the members of the committee, most of whom have signified their intention of being present to take part in the deliberations of this most important function in the matter of athletics of this country. The committee is as follows:

George B. Morrison, Boston, Mass.; the Hon. Victor J. Dowling, New York; Everett C. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Henry G. Penniman, Baltimore, Md.; S. R. Guggenheim, New York; Rodman Wanamaker, New York; George B. Billings, Boston, Mass.; Col. Robert M. Thompson, New York; Charles H. Carter, Boston, Mass.; the Hon. Joseph B. Maccabe, Boston; A. L. Shapleigh, St. Louis, Mo.; Egerton L. Winthrop, New York; Gen. George W. Wingate, New York; Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, New York; Alonzo A. Stagg, Chicago University; Julian W. Curtiss, New York; Bartow S. Weeks, New York; Gustavus T. Kirby, New York; Major John J. Dixon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. J. V. Skiff, Chicago, Ill.; J. Walter Spalding, New York; Evert Jansen Wendell, New York; Frederick W. Rubien, New York; Darwin R. James, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George D. Pratt, New York; W. F. Humphries, San Francisco, Cal.; W. P. Murray, Cleveland, Ohio; George A. Schneider, Cleveland, Ohio; James A. Pilkington, New York; Edward C. Racey, Chicago, Ill.; H. L. Geyelin, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. T. Mahoney, New York; R. F. Kelsey, New York; Dr. George K. Herman, Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Curtis, New York; Charles A. Dean, Chicago, Ill.; Sidney S. Peixotto, San Francisco, Cal.; John J. O'Connor, St. Louis, Mo.; W. C. Johnston, St. Louis, Mo.; Prof. George W. Patterson, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Thomas F. Riley, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. E. O'Neill, Berkeley, Cal.; Prof. Frank Angell, Stanford University, Cal.; B. P. Sullivan, New Orleans, La.; W. Scott O'Connor, New York; Thornton Gerrish, New York; M. F. Winston, Lynn, Mass.; Walter H. Liginger, Milwaukee, Mass.; John Elliott, San Francisco, Cal.; H. R. Holmes, Denver, Col.; George F. Pawling, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. S. Goldsmith, Seattle, Wash.; Major W. M. Inglis, Seattle Wash.; T. Morris Dunne, Portland, Ore.; C. B. Stubt, Spokane, Wash.; Harry W. Fitzpatrick, New Orleans, La.; L. Di Benedetto, New Orleans, La.; Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, Baltimore, Md.; J. B. Franklin, Los Angeles, Cal.; George W. Braden, Los Angeles, Cal.; Prof. W. L. Phelps, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Charles J. McDermott Brooklyn, N. Y.; Francis M. Wilson, Atlantic Yacht Club; Charles C. Hughes, New York; W. Roper, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; W. P. Garcon, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Romeyn Berry, New York; the Hon. Arthur S. Somers, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frank B. Ellis, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.; Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.; P. J. Conway, New York; Dr. J. A. Babbitt, Haverford, Penn.; A. J. Lill, Boston, Mass.; Hugh H. Baxter, New York; Terence Farley, New York; Nathan P. Stauffer; W. L. Dudley, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; Norman L. Wymard, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; E. K. Hall, Boston, Mass.; W. A. Lambeth, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.; Lee F. Hanmer, New York; J. Frank Facey, Cambridge, Mass.; Paul J. Dashiel, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; C. W. Savage, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; Walter Camp, New Haven, Conn.; P. J. Walsh, New York; Lieut. J. W. Stillwell, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; Dr. H. L. Williams, University of Minnesota; W. W. Damon, Syracuse University; H. M. McDavitt, Dartmouth College; Charles A. Painter, Pittsburgh; W. Osterburg, Swedish-American A. C.; Gustave Moe, Swedish Gymnastic Socie; Dr. R. H. Sayre, New York; Col. N. G. Thurston, New York, and E. T. Hart, New York.

Among those who will address the meeting will be Prof. William M. Sloane, the American member of the International Olympic Committee, who had many conferences abroad in the interests of the United States, and who is said to have much information to impart to the members of the general American committee.

It has almost been definitely decided that the scene of the try-outs, the tests for places on the team, will be held in the Cambridge Stadium, Chicago, on University Field, and at San Francisco.

It is hoped that arrangements can be made at Cambridge for the holding of the sports for the athletes of the New England, Metropolitan, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, Southern, and Texas Associations, as it is concededly the fastest foot-racing ground in America, as attested by the results attained at this year's intercollegiate sports. Then there is an abundance of athletic enthusiasm in and about the Hub, which would tend to make it the deal place of the East for the games.

Chicago will attract the competitors from Pittsburgh to Kansas City, while the games at the Golden Gate will call out the competitive forces from that city to the coast.

The tentative date set for the holding of the sports in each section is June 6, the week following the intercollegiate games in the East, and the conference sports of the Western colleges in Chicago on the same date.

In all likelihood the Boston marathon, which is held annually on Patriots' Day, will be designated as the medium whereby contestants for the classic long-distance amateur race may be selected.

With the recent receipt of the rules which are to govern the sports it is the consensus of opinion that the representatives of the Stars and Stripes will not have the apparent easy victories as in previous Olympics. The rules in relation to the starting of the sprint races are foreign to those which are in vogue here, and contrary to American custom seem to put a premium on expertness in beating the "gun," which is illegal in this country. Then again, in the hammer throwing, the implements to be used are to be furnished by the Swedish Olympic Committee, with which, of course, it might be argued all of the competitors would be put on a par.

Possibly the only other game in which the rules seem to be diametrically opposed to general custom is that of the standing broad jump, in which the competitors are to be allowed to make a shuffle before making the leap. In the high jumping and pole jumping events no man is to be permitted to pass a height, but must try at every height nominated by the officials in charge, all of whom are to be designated by the Swedish Olympic Committee, and from whose decision there is to be no appeal.

Aside from the matters of athletic import, the appointment of the manager of the team and the trainer will be disposed of at Thursday's session. The question of finances, which always cuts an important figure in Olympic affairs, will be a subject to call out much discussion as to ways and means, and altogether the function promises to be quite the most important of the year's legislative athletics.

HONORS FOR ATHLETES.

Irish-American A. C. Winners to Get Special Trophies at Annual Dinner.

Irish-American Athletic Club athletes—that is, the champions—will come into their own at the club's annual dinner to-night.

The club has arranged to especially honor the big fellows, and it has been arranged to present six cups to six of probably the greatest athletes in the world for meritorious performances during the year.

Jim Rosenberger leads the lot with 145 points earned in competition against the cracks of this and other countries on the cinder path.

Pat McDonald will get one of the coveted trophies for scoring the most points in senior championship events. His tally is 26 points.

Jack Eller and Mel Sheppard each scored 20 points in senior championships on the track, but Eller made one more point in a field competition, so that puts him third on the list with 21 points. Sheppard, however, will nose out ahead on the mug-hunting expedition, for he is to get the cup Lon Myers won twenty years ago when he made his famous 1,000-yard run in record time. Sheppard bettered this time during the past Summer, which probably makes him the logical holder of this honored trophy.

Alvah Myer, who only competed for the club for the first time this year scored 30 points in junior and senior championships events, so he will get one of the cups. This young athlete enjoys the distinction of never finishing worse than third in any of the events he has competed in under the Winged Fist banner.

Abel Kiviat, who will also be one of the cup bearers, is on the honor roll because he has captured the three classics of American track and field sports. He won the "Baxter Mile" at the Columbia University games, the "Hunter Mile" at the annual indoor meet of the Boston Athletic Association, and the "Mayo Mile" at Celtic Park during the past Summer. He has two legs each on the Baxter and Hunter prizes, and if he wins next year the trophies become his personal property.

COACH FOR ST. BARTHOLOMEW

Claude Allen, Formerly of Syracuse, to Train Track and Field Men.

The St. Bartholomew Athletic Club will again be a factor in amateur track and field competitions. For several years this organization has taken no active part in track and field championships owing to the lack of an efficient coach. The club has recently been fortunate in engaging the services of Claude Allen, the former Syracuse University star athlete and holder of the intercollegiate, metropolitan, and Canadian pole-vaulting championships, and also a member of two of the American Olympic teams which invaded foreign lands and came home victorious. While Allen's specialty has been pole-vaulting, he has also been an all-around athlete.

It is the intention of the officers of the St. Bartholomew Club to put a strong team in the field this Winter, and they have extended to Coach Allen full power to develop the "talent" along his own ideas from the material which this club possesses in both the boys' and men's clubs.

CHRISTMAS FUND GAMES.

Athletic Stars to Compete To-night at Madison Square Garden.

Jim Rosenberger, Jim McEntee, and Leroy Dorland are out to break the 300-yard indoor record at Madison Square Garden to-night in the monster athletic carnival for the Christmas fund for the poor. All have trained for this event in the hope of setting up a new figure for the distance.

Another feature of the carnival is the fifteen-mile run, which will be held over a twelve-lap track, laid outside the regular course. This event will be started early, and will be contested while other events are in progress. Sammy Mellor, winner of many long-distance events, is the favorite in this event, but James Cleary of Worcester, it is said, is capable of giving the Yonkers champion a hard run. Harry Smith of the Pastimes and Frank Masterson are other noted long-distancers who will compete.

In the three-legged race McNally and Houser, the indoor champions, will be against Raleigh and Lovell, the Irish-American A. C. stars. The West Side relay team, made up of McEntee, Schnable, Webber, and Bailey, is the favorite in the relay race. Among the high jumpers entered are Erickson, Fleming, Grumpelt, and Jennings. Besides the events mentioned there will be a special race for Irish-American A. C. runners, a one-mile novice, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, shot-put, two-mile walk, and three-mile bicycle race.

Fogel May Trade Dooln.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Horace S. Fogel, after his re-election as President of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club to-day, said that the question of who will manage the team next year is unsettled. Mr. Fogel said that Charlie Dooln, who was manager last season, had expressed a desire to retire from the managership, but that no decision would be made in the matter until after the National League meeting in New York next week. Mr. Fogel said that if Dooln declined to continue as manager a man would be engaged who would be satisfactory, and if the new manager desired a change in the catching department a trade for Dooln probably would be made.

Raicevich's Opponents Selected.

George Sentell, the Greek heavyweight, and Karl Delevuk, the Austrian giant, have been selected to compete against Giovanni Raicevich in Madison Square Garden to-morrow night. These two, with Fritz Mohl, Yankee Rogers, John Lehner, and Paul Schmidt, complete the six men to go against the Italian. Each of the men must be thrown within twenty minutes or the Italian must forfeit $1,000 to every man that succeeds in staying the time limit.

Bennett Is Dartmouth's Captain.

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 4.—Ray L. Bennett of Artesian, S. D., a member of the class of 1913, was to-night elected captain of the Dartmouth football team for 1912. Bennett played at right guard on the football team last year.

Speaking of Xmas presents—

Here's a Sale of Silk Socks—1443 pairs—most all solid blacks.

All silk—pure silk by our own test.

Regular $1.50 value—as much richer than the average silk sock of to-day as an Xmas gift should be richer than everyday things.

Moderately heavy, and very fine.

$1.05 a pair.

It's an ill blizzard that blows a clothier no good.

Every good sort of warm Winter overcoat, commencing with substantial friezes at $18.

Novelties for Merry Xmas.

A great many, and mostly only two or three of a kind, picked up by our buyers in the markets of Europe.

Unique, useful things, moderately priced, that would please any member of the family.

Smokers' articles, desk fittings, travelling requisites, work baskets, Parisian bags, toilet articles.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores

at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

COLLEGE BASKET BALL STARTS ON DEC. 16

Six Teams Evenly Matched for Season—Changes in the Organization.

Plans for what should be the most successful season of college basket ball the East has ever seen were announced yesterday when the season's schedule of games was made public by the Intercollegiate League. There are six teams in the league for this season, Dartmouth having been added to the original five—Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, Yale, and Pennsylvania. Each one of these teams plays a home and an abroad game with each other team, and an exciting series of matches is in promise. Never have six teams seemed so evenly matched at the start of a season as do the entrants for this year's college honors. No team has a decided advantage. Columbia, for instance, champion last year in a tight race, starts this season with only two veterans—Capt. Alexander at centre and guard Benson, and it is probable that Alexander will not play. Coach Harry Fisher of the Columbia team has consistently turned out a winning combination, and his supporters look for another strong team on Morningside Heights when the big games with Pennsylvania and Yale come adound.

Pennsylvania starts out with the best prospects on paper, having four men left out of a five that finished a creditable second to Columbia, being the only team to win a game from the New Yorkers. But the Pennsylvania team is under a big handicap of a change in the rules. Pennsylvania has ever been the leading exponent of the dribbling game, and last year's team was no exception. The dribble rule is so changed now as to nullify the Quakers' style of attack, and it is up to the Red and Blue coaches to develop a new style of play. Pennsylvania is coached by Keinath, Kiefaber, and Fitzpatrick, all old Quaker stars, and they have been hard at work with the squad for the past month. Capt. Walton and Jourdet, guards, centre Pierce, and forward Turner are the regulars left to Pennsylvania.

Yale faces a big basket-ball revival. Professional coaching has been abolished, and, like at Pennsylvania, amateur coaching with old-star players in charge, is the vogue. The Hyatt Brothers—R. B. Hyatt of the 1901, 1902, and 1903 teams and W. C. Hyatt, Captain of the 1905 team—will be in charge at New Haven. R. B. Hyatt has done more for college basket ball than any one man, having been Chairman of the Rules Committee for years until pressure of business forced him to relinquish it. He is now President of the Intercollegiate League and his presence at New Haven will mean a great boom to the sport. Yale will play the old-style passing game that brought winning teams to New Haven in the days when the Hyatts were players. Jim Reilly, the football and baseball star, is Captain of the Yale team. The Elis, unlike the other teams, will play only games scheduled in the Intercollegiate League.

Another team facing a new era in basket ball is Princeton. The Tigers have finished low in the race, year after year, but this season they are out after a championship. For the first time in the history of the game Princeton had Spring basket ball practice. The squad is now hard at work under the direction of Harry Hough, the famous professional. Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, formerly of the University of Chicago, and for several years Chairman of the Collegiate Basket Ball Rules Committee, is now physical director at Princeton and will assist in the coaching. Dr. Raycroft knows the game thoroughly and has a splendid record as a coach, having coached the University of Chicago team for the past six years, during which time his team won the Western Conference championship five times. Dr. Raycroft should help the Tigers become a real factor in this year's race.

Cornell last year, under the coaching of Paul Sternburg, the old Syracuse University player, proved to be the dark horse in the race. This year the Ithacans have Sternburg again in charge and they expect a winner.

Dartmouth, the newcomer in intercollegiate ranks, faces the first season with excellent prospects. The New Hampshire boys are coached by Frank Brady, a famous Green and White player of a few years ago, and he is in charge of some splendid material. During the past few years they have made rapid strides in basket ball, and their advent to the league is sure to mean an increased interest in the race.

The schedule:

Dec. 16—Columbia vs. Dartmouth at Hanover, Pennsylvania vs. Princeton at Princeton; 21, Princeton vs. Cornell at Ithaca.

Jan. 6—Columbia vs. Cornell at Ithaca, Dartmouth vs. Yale at Hanover; 10, Dartmouth vs. Princeton at Princeton; 12, Princeton vs. Columbia at New York; 13, Yale vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Dartmouth vs. Cornell at Ithaca; 17, Columbia vs. Princeton at Princeton; 19, Cornell vs. Yale at New Haven; 20, Cornell vs. Columbia at New York, Princeton vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 23, Princeton vs. Yale at New Haven.

February 2—Pennsylvania vs. Yale at New Haven; 3, Pennsylvania vs. Dartmouth at Hanover; 7, Dartmouth vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 8, Dartmouth vs. Columbia at New York; 10, Yale vs. Cornell at Ithaca; 12, Pennsylvania vs. Columbia at New York; 16, Yale vs. Columbia at New York, Cornell vs. Princeton at Princeton; 17, Cornell vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 19, Princeton vs. Dartmouth at New York; 20, Dartmouth vs. Yale at New Haven; 22, Yale vs. Princeton at Princeton; 23, Pennsylvania vs. Cornell at Ithaca; 27, Columbia vs. Yale at New Haven. March 2—Columbia vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Cornell vs. Dartmouth at Hanover.

New England Athletes Coming.

Charles H. Carter, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Boston Athletic Association, has taken great interest in the team that will represent Boston in the indoor championships of the Amateur Athletic Union on Dec. 26 and 27 at Madison Square Garden, and with other New England officials he is working hard to get the men in the best of condition. The followers of athletics in Boston hope to send a team that will give a good account of itself. The athletes of New England have had no indoor track or board floor on which to train, but a board floor has recently been installed at Irvington Oval and the men now have an opportunity to train indoors. This will give them an even chance with the New York men who do their training on board floors, and the team that comes on from Boston will be one of the strongest New England has ever turned out.

Nonpareil R. C. Officers.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club held its annual meeting at the club house Sunday and elected the following officers for the coming year: President, J. David Dux; Vice President, John J. Kraft; Treasurer, W. E. Spiegel; Secretary, H. H. Michaels; Financial Secretary, J. T. Coughlin, Jr.; Trustee for three years, C. Arendt; Captain, A. B. Pacini; Lieutenants, H. E. Uttley and R. H. Pearce; Chairman of House Committee, A. J. Wohlhagen.

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It's ALL Scotch and ALL 10 years old.

Gilbey's

POULTRY SHOW OPENING.

Judging Will Begin at Grand Central Palace This Morning.

With over 1,400 classes to judge, the annual exhibition of the Empire Poultry Association will open at 10 o'clock this morning at the New Grand Central Palace, and continue until Saturday night. During the five days of the show over 3,500 birds and fowls will be judged, and thirty experts will make the awards. Row after row of cages have been placed on benches in the new hall, with each breed separated. The exhibits will range from the diminutive bantam, weighing a few ounces, to the big Orpington, many of which tip the scales at twenty pounds.

The popular breeds of Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, Brahmins, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Cochins, and Barred Rocks will make a record showing, while the Buckeyes, Javas, Duckwings, Langshans, Minorcas, and many other breeds of chickens will be well represented.

The pigeon display will be unusually attractive this year. A special section of the Palace will be set apart for this exhibit, and among the different breeds entered are Jacobins, Carriers, Dragoons, Mufflers, Tumblers, Homers, Fantails, Pouters, Tipplers, Helmets, Frills, Polish Nuns, Owls, and Mondaines. These birds have been sent for exhibition from such distant points as Boston, Cincinnati, and Laurel, N. H., to compete with pigeons owned in the metropolitan district.

The list of other birds includes turkeys, guineas, pheasants, and water fowl of different species. Rabbits and cavies will form no inconspicuous part of the exhibition, while the cat show, held in conjunction with the poultry exhibition under the auspices of the Cat Fanciers' Association, will bring together many high-priced, aristocratic felines.

KEENE SELLS SIX HORSES.

Disposal of American's Racing Stable Begins at Newmarket.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The dispersal of James R. Keene's race horses began at Newmarket to-day. Runnymere, Cataract, Outram, Simulium, Junina, and Matushka sold for an aggregate of $45,250. Of this total Runnymede accounted for $18,375 and Cataract for $14,175.

Yale Elects Football Manager.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 4.—At a college meeting to-night Harold A. Scragg, 1913, was elected manager of the Yale football team for the coming year. Scragg's home is in Scranton, Penn.

YALE-HARVARD HOCKEY.

Games Will Be Played in New Haven and Boston Rinks.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 4.—Yale and Harvard have arranged their annual hockey games for the season and made a new departure in scheduling all the games away from New York City. The Yale Faculty did not like the stories published of rough play in the series last year, and it was decided to have all the games this season played on college grounds. Three have been arranged, two in Boston, one in this city.

Not until this season has it been possible to play important games here because of lack of facilities for seating the crowds. A new rink is being constructed near Yale Field, which will be surrounded with seats for 4,000 people. Natural ice will be used. The rink will be ready for the team when it returns from its Christmas trip to the West.

The Yale-Harvard series arranged is as follows: Feb. 17, at Boston; Feb. 21, at Yale Field; Feb. 24, (if necessary to break the tie,) in Boston.

The Yale team, which is captained by Archer Harman of New York, has begun daily gymnasium work and is practicing twice a week in St. Nicholas Rink, New York City. Its first scheduled game will be played Dec. 20 in St. Nicholas Rink with the St. Paul School team from Concord, N. H.

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Both Races Making a Total Speed Strain Test of Over 700 Miles

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY

Detroit, Mich. December 1, 1911.

Abbott Detroit Motor Co.,
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Same two Abbott Detroits that finished Vanderbilt Cup Race finished Grand Prize Race in sixth and seventh places, defeating two Marmons, two Buick Hundred, two Benz, one Fiat, one Mercedes, and one Lozier, the winner of Vanderbilt Cup, averaging sixty-four and two-tenths miles per hour, running steady, consistent race for entire distance without once lifting bonnet of either car or making mechanical adjustment of any kind in field of sixteen starters. Abbott and one other were only American cars to finish. Abbotts were only complete team to finish both races intact. Cylinder capacity of Abbotts but 350 cubic inches, against 900 and 800 respectively for the Big Benz and Fiat Racers. Maximum speed of Abbott Limberg driving on stretch, ninety-one miles per hour. Both cars absolutely stock chasses, same as would be delivered to customers, except as to gearing. Abbott Motor Company.

These race cars arrived in New York from Savannah this morning, and will be on exhibition at address below.

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FOOTBALL COACHES UNDER CRITICISM

They Have Failed to Teach Teams Proper Use of Forward Pass.

The controversy which is now being waged among the football men over the rules of the game is already bringing out a number of defenders of the present code as well as harsh criticism of the rules as they stand. That there will be a loud demand for a change which will permit of a more effective offense is certain, and numerous suggestions are being put forth which are calculated to add strength to the attack. The suggestions, of course, are very numerous, and many are, perhaps, too radical to be given a serious hearing, although others, according to responsible students of the game, have enough merit to warrant careful consideration.

Among others which have been suggested is a rule to give the offense four chances to gain 10 yards instead of 3. This rule, it is argued, should at least be tried when a team gets the ball down inside the 25-yard line. Under the old rules, it was a hard enough task in a game between evenly matched teams to gain the required five downs with all the offensive advantages of the old code, but it is now so difficult to gain the required 10 yards in three downs that the scoring possibilities of the offense have almost entirely been taken away.

The free criticism of the present rules has led those who stand by the code to anticipate the danger of so much tinkering that the game will be spoiled. Caspar Whitney stated yesterday in a discussion of the present rules that the game was all right as it now stands, but that the trouble is that the teams are not properly coached in the use of the new rules.

Mr. Whitney says:

The truth is, many coaches are trained in old football and either will not or can not make the most of the many opportunities afforded by the new game. As a result, we have teams coached to play as much old football as they can under the new rules and are grossly ignorant of the strategic possibilities of the forward pass. Indeed, the forward pass in point of development stands just about where it did three or four years ago. Generally speaking, it has been lniped Brown to make a 50 per cent. better showing than its team otherwise warranted. It made of little Trinity one of the most consistent playing elevens in the East, and it was largely responsible for Pennsylvania's overwhelming defeat of Cornell. Moreover, the forward pass was instrumental in giving Harvard her touchdown against Princeton. But miserable execution of the forward pass was a conspicuous feature of the season. Harvard tried six forward passes against Yale, and one succeeded. Yale tried four, and every one of them failed.

No; the trouble is not with the football rules; the trouble is with the coaching. What the game needs is not cutting out the forward pass or increasing the number of downs from three to four, but coaching that will realize the opportunity under the new rules and make intelligent use of it. Fundamentally, the present playing rules are all right, though, of course, some minor changes may be made to advantage. Yet while the intent of the present rules is, broadly speaking, above criticism, the form in which the code is expressed is execrable. A more cumbersome, complicated mess of verbiage than this collection of annual additions and subtractions could scarce be manufactured. It should be burned with appropriate ceremony, after which some member of the Rules Committee should sit down and interpret the present rules governing the game into an intelligible code.

Every year at the end of the season the new rules are made the scapegoat for shattered hopes and mediocre play. Just now the wail is over the scoreless games, which are attributed to the "stifling rules," and not as they should be, to slovenly performance. The coaches would have us believe that the Harvard-Yale record game of missed opportunities, for example, was because of the circumscriptive rules and not because the teams lacked intelligent directing and skillful execution.

Is the muffing and the misjudging in the Harvard and Yale backfields to be laid at the door of the new rules? Were the rules at fault because Avery, with a clear field, dropped Camp's beautiful pass, or because no one was at hand to receive Potter's pass when Harvard had Yale inside her ten-yard line? Is it the fault of the rules that Harvard failed both against Yale and Princeton to kick a goal with a man especially reserved and sent into the game for that particular purpose?

Harvard had three and Yale had two chances to score in their game at Cambridge, and every one of them should have been converted into points. Against Princeton, Yale had seven chances to score and realized on only one. Harvard was five times within striking distance of Princeton's goal and scored but once. The Army had three chances to score against the Navy and failed.

Are the rules to blame for Harvard's failure to get away with the block kick in a clear field at Princeton, or for Harvard's blunders which gave Princeton a safety?

Princeton had only two chances against Harvard and one against Yale and scored on both; and the Navy realized on its one opportunity against the Army. In a word, Princeton and the Navy had the ability to take advantage of their chance when it came—as Yale and Harvard did not. Are the rules at fault because all these chances of Harvard and Yale against one another and against Princeton failed for no other reason than miserable execution? Are we to blame the rules of football because players are unable to take advantage of their opportunities? Can we ask more of any playing code in any game than that a team shall have in one match an opportunity to score seven times? It would be as pertinent for all the foozling golfers to demand revision of the rules because of their bungling play.

The football of 1911 was mediocre or worse; clean handling of the ball being the exception and skillful execution of the forward pass even rarer. For that reason Princeton, Dartmouth, Annapolis, Carlisle, Trinity, and Chicago are entitled to special mention; because clean handling of the ball and good defense were the chief strength of Princeton, Dartmouth, and Navy play, while Carlisle and Trinity and Brown showed most advance in the open game.

KNOCKED OUT IN SECOND.

Jake Froelich Lands "Sleep" Blow on Young Killion at East Avenue A. C.

Less than two rounds of Jake Froelich's bombardment was required to dispose of Young Killion in the star bout of the East Avenue A. C. last night, as the latter took the count shortly after the opening of the second round. Both men were light heavyweights, weighing in at 168 pounds, but it was seen at the start of the bout that Froelich was the master of Killion.

Froelich carried the work to his opponent from the first clang of the bell, and pounded the body hard with both hands when the pair came to close quarters, causing his opponent to cover up in order to avoid punishment.

In the second and final session Froelich started off with a left jab that landed several times on Killion's jaw and jarred him considerably. After breaking from a clinch Froelich shot over a stiff left jab to the jaw, which dropped his opponent to the mat for the count of nine. After regaining hi sfeet Killion was too weak to defend himself, and a hard right to the stomach put him down and out.

In the semi-final Walter Brooks outpointed Joe Lester in an interesting set-to

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POWERS AND WHITE DRAW.

Twelve Knockdowns in First Two Rounds at Brooklyn.

Eddie Powers of Brooklyn and Pat White, the New York newsboy, both bantams, fought one of the fastest and most grueling contests ever staged between small boxers at the Brooklyn Beach Athletic Club last night without either boy being able to gain the decision.

Both boys set out from the first round to mix matters at a fast clip, and it was thought that a knockout would surely end the contest. Gloves began to fly at a furious clip as soon as the initial bell sounded, and the boys hammered away with all their might. During the period White was flocred six times with right and left hand smashes to the body, and was in bad shape when he went to his corner. His seconds worked hard over him and managed to get his back in shape as the bell opened the second round. To the surprise of the crowd, the work of Powers in the opening round showed as much ill-effect on him as it did on White and then White took the upper hand and carried all the work to his opponent.

The battle changed in favor of White, who was nearly knocked out in the opening round, and with a great exhibition of gameness he came back and floored Powers six times during the second chapter. The terrific pace at which both fought, in the hope of ending the bout, told on both boys, and, although they fought toe to toe during the remaining eight rounds and exchanged some hard blows, neither was able to gain a lead over the other.

They went through the last eight rounds in whirlwind fashion and exhibited plenty of cleverness, but were both cautions of the other's ability to hit and devoted most of the time to cleverness rather than to mix matters and chance a knockout.

The contest kept the crowd on its feet in every round, especially in the eighth, ninth, and tenth rounds, which resulted in slambang affairs of the hardest kind. Both boys were badly cut about the face, and their bodies showed the marks of the hard blows landed at close range, but when the final bell sounded they had to be parted by the referee.

WOLGAST PASSES CRISIS.

Champion Boxer Is Expected to Leave Hospital in a Week.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 4.—Ad Wolgast, champion lightweight pugilist, who was operated on for appendicitis Nov. 29, to-day passed the crisis of his illness, and from now on his recovery is expected to be rapid. Wolgast, it was predicted, will be out of the hospital within a week.

Manager Jones said that as soon as Wolgast left the hospital he would be taken to the sea shore to stay until Spring. If his condition then warranted, he would go into the mountains for two or three months, and later resume his pugilistic activities.

"Freddie Welsh will be our first match," concluded the manager.

KNOCKOUTS AT CARLYLE A. C.

Hickey Finishes Campbell in Fourth Round and McPhee Lasts Five Rounds.

Danny Hickey knocked out Joe Campbell in the fourth round of the main bout at the Carlyle A. C., Brooklyn, last night. Campbell got a hard beating and was floored for the count in the third round. Early in the fourth a terrific right swing to the jaw sent him to dreamland.

In the second round Hickey bounded several hard punches off Campbell's nose, bringing a flow of arterial fluid which spattered both fighters from head to foot.

Paddy McGee is a red-headed bantamweight and very game, but he didn't know as much about scrapping as Mike Wegner. In the fifth round McPhee was dizzy and was looking around for a soft place to fall. Wagner landed the slumber rap in the sixth and Paddy McPhee was led away gently while he was still fast asleep.

Dutch Brandt and Jack Daly indulged in a red-hot ten-round scrap, Brandt winning on points. He worked a quick left jab on Daly's face and body wit hmuch success. Daly tried to rally in the eighth and ninth rounds with a well-directed right uppercut, but he was too tired then to get much steam behind it.

Johnny Keyes outpointed Twni Bobby Collins in a fast ten-round bout, and in a whirlwind finish had the Twin wobbling against the ropes. Collins's face was badly bruised and his eye was cut, but he fought a game fight right up to the last punch.

Gibbons vs. Coffey To-night.

Mike Gibbons, the sensational St. Paul welterweight, whose great work against Willie Lewis last week is still the absorbing topic among New York boxing enthusiasts, will have another chance to show his skill to-night when he hooks up with Walter Coffey of California at the Fairmont A. C. Coffey has been successful in his few bouts since coming to New York and has shown that he possesses a terrific punch. But he will have to travel faster than in his other bouts if he hopes to get the verdict over the clever Gibbons. Coffey will have the advantage of a few pounds over his opponent, but Gibbons is confident that this will make no difference. Coffey's best chance against the St. Paul boy is to shoot over one of his knockout punches. Gibbons has already defeated both Clabby and Willie Lewis, and a victory over Coffey will give him a clear title to the welterweight crown.

BOXING AND WRESTLING.

Pal Moore, the Philadelphia lightweight, will be seen in action again to-night, his opponent being Willie Howard of Brooklyn, at the Royale Athletic Club, in the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. Moore is conceded to be Howard's superior in cleverness, but the latter is an aggressive fighter and is likely to give the Philadelphian a hard battle.

A great array of fistic talent, consisting of champions, ex-champions, and near-champions, will appear in the monster benefit show for the Christmas fund for the poor at the Fairmont Athletic Club Friday night. The list includes Al Kaufman, Jack McFarland, Knockout Brown, One-Round Hogan, Leach Cross, Willie Beecher, Terry McGovern, Young Corbett, Harry Thomas, Mike Glover, Willie Lewis, Bob Fitzsimmons, Jack Denning, Tom Kennedy, Joe Jeannette, Jim Smith, Johnny Dundee, Ty Cobb, Billy Herman, Frankie Burns, Jack Dorman, Bert Keyes, Joe Bedell, Frankie Burns of California, Young O'Leary, Young Wagner, Joe Wagner, Al Palzer, Young Anearn, Pal Moore, Abe Attell, Tom Sharkey, Patsy Kline, Joe Coster, and others.

Sailor Burke believes in keeping busy. The Brooklyn lad signed yesterday for a ten-round bout with Young Herman, the up-State middleweight, before the Gowanus Athletic Club, South Brooklyn, next Saturday night.

Sammy Kelly, manager of Jack Goodman, announces that the west side lightweight is about ready to return to the ring, and will endeavor to make matches with Knockout Brown, One-Round Hogan, Leach Cross, or Frankie Burns, the California lightweight. Goodman has been doing light training in one of the local gymnasiums for some time, and his work indicates that he has lost nothing by his absence from the ring.

PAL MOORE WINS ON POINTS AT OLYMPIC

Philadelphia Boxer Not Inclined to Work Hard Against Jack Dorman.

Jack Dorman, the Bronx lightweight, stood toe to toe with Pal Moore and exchanged hard punches in the closing rounds of the feature bout at the Olympic A. C. last night at a clip which completely surprised the clever Philadelphian, but he could not do enough damage to Moore to wipe out the latter's early lead. Moore won on points, but he got far more punishment from the Bronxite than he bargained for when he signed up for this bout just twenty-four hours before the clash with Willie Howard of Brooklyn. That Pal could go in and completely outpoint the Bronxite was evident whenever he cut loose, but Pal yas inclined to take things easy after piling up an early lead and it worked to his advantage.

Dorman scaled above the 140 mark, and had from five to ten pounds advantage over his opponent. Moore was not far from 135 pounds. In the early rounds Pal jabbed Dorman at will, drove hard left swings to Jack's head, and whenever he felt inclined to do any foot work he made Dorman looke like a novice. Dorman was plainly worried at the beginning of the bout and he tied himself up in knots when Pal feinted and danced in front of him. Dorman was continually backing away from his opponent and Moore had a chance to do some effective punching, while Dorman was backed into a corner. He also sent in some terrific left swings to the stomach, which took considerable fight out of Dorman. At the end of the fourth round Moore had piled up a big lead and it looked like a walkover for him.

Thoughts of the battle with Willie Howard to-night must have flitted through Pal's brain about this stage and he began to slow up. At first he managed to protect himself well enough, and even though he did not exert himself in aggressiveness he saw to it that Dorman did not get in many damaging punches. The crowd yelled to Dorman to make Pal fight and Moore began to joke with Dorman's seconds.

For three rounds this programme was continued, and during this time Dorman began to gain the confidence which had been sadly lacking in the early part of the bout. He handed Pal some hard wallops to the stomach and head with both hands and raised a small bruise under Moore's left eye. Pal was evidently unable to hit the stride which he had shown in the early rounds. In the ninth round Dorman showed his best work of the bout and he won the honors of the three minutes with plenty to spare. Jimmy De Forest, in Moore's corner, was exhorting Pal to cut loose and show something, and Moore was evidently trying to follow instructions. But the tide was going against him and Dorman continued to pound away, getting in some terrific punches and getting little in return. Moore appeared as much at sea in this one round as his opponent had appeared in the early chapters.

The tenth round was a slugging affair from bell to bell. Dorman had come to the conclusion that he was not completely outclassed and he handed out some wallops that stung Moore badly. But Pal rallied and showing some of his cleverness as a boxer he jabbed and pounded Dorman enough to gain the honors of the round and show his superiority for the fight.

Moore had a decided advantage in the first three rounds, and in the fourth did well enough to get an even break, the round being slow as compared with those that had gone before. In the fifth, sixth, and seventh rounds Pal showed little inclination to work hard, but he managed to keep ahead of Dorman. The latter was pounding at Pal's body, but could do little effective landing at long range. In the eighth Moore again carried off the honors, but he got a hard beating in the ninth, and in the tenth he got plenty of punishment, even though he won the round on points.

The semi-final was a fast six-round bout between Joe Allen and Frankie Maher. The former gave a great exhibition of cleverness and won on points. Maher had a harder punch, but was less effective in landing.

Welterweights In a Draw.

George Fox of Brooklyn and Bob Massay of Canada, both welterweights, fought a fast and interesting ten-round draw last night in the principal bout of the Malvern A. C. The Brooklynite started off like a winner in the early part of the contest by using a left jab effectively, and in the fourth round floored his man with a right cross to the stomach. The blow dazed the Canadian for the remainder of the round, but after the rest between rounds he gained his full strength and fought back hard in the remaining sessions, and evened the score. Both men fought hard toward the close of the bout and landed many hard blows on each other's body with teling effect, but were unable to score a knockout. The ninth and tenth rounds were whirlwind affairs, with both men slugging from the tap of the bell, the final gong showing them both in a fast mixup.

In the semi-final of six rounds the "Fighting" Parson, who knelt in prayer before engaging with Young Hosco, also fought the limit to a draw.

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H. B. KIRK & CO. New York N. Y.

YOUNG SAMMY SMITH WINS.

Clever Quaker City Lightweight Defeats Burns at Fordon A. C.

Young Sammy Smith of Philadelphia defeated Kid Burns, the west side lightweight, in a hard fought ten-round bout at the Fordon A. C. last night. Burns took all kinds of punishment without flinching, and was always ready for more, but strength had to bow to superior cleverness. At no time during the bout did Smith have Burns in distress. The Philadelphian finished up with a burst of speed in the closing rounds which completely smothered the west sider and dispelled al doubts regarding superiorty.

The pair indulged in the usual "feelingout" in the opening round, and the session closed with honors even. In the second Smith forged to the front with his continual jabbing, and he also held the upper hand throughout the third round. In the fourth Burns came back and forced the fighting. He bore in with head down and forced the Philadelphian to back up, carrying the fight to him all the way, and breaking down his guard repeatedly. The fifth round was a repetition of the fourth, Burns again showing to advantage over the Quaker.

For the next three rounds honors were about even. Both did some effective jabbing and Burns worked hard to repeat his fine work of the two preceding chapters, but Smith was able to give as much as he received. In the eighth round Burns went through the ropes, but it was due more to pushing than a hard punch, and he was up in an instant, none the worse for his fall. In the last two rounds Smith smothered Burns with his jabs, pounded the west sider at will, and showed marked superiority over the local boy. Smith went through the ropes in the ninth round, but, again, it was a push instead of a punch which did the trick.

Battling Reddy and Young Lustig figured in a fast six-round semi-final, which ended with honors even. A crowded house witnessed the bouts.

Other Winners with Cue.

Two games were decided last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion-carrom billiard tournament at the Washington Heights Billiard Academy, 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Both contests were won by J. O'Leary. In the first game he defeated C. Bliss by the score of 15 to 13, in thirty-nine innings. O'Leary was playing at the fifteen-point mark, while Bliss was at scratch and had to make twenty points in order to win the game. The high run of three points was mdae by Bliss. In the second game O'Leary defeated R. C. English by the scor eof 15 to 10, in forty-five innings. The winner was playing at fifteen points and English was playing at twelve points.

In the continuation of the Class B 18.2 billiard tournament at Daly's Academy, J. M. Millette led all the way in the match last night with C. Lewis, and finally won by a score of 300 to 103. The winner had a high run of 31, and an average of 4 36-66. The best run of Lewis netted him 17, and his average was 2 61-66. In the afternoon game G. P. B. Clark defeated Walter Leonard by a score of 300 to 297, after sixty-eight innings, with their respective averages 4 28-68 and 4 25-68.

MOTORISTS TO URGE BETTER HIGHWAYS

Annual Convention of A. A. A. To-day at Hotel Astor Will Seek Federal Aid.

Federal aid for better highways will be the keynote of the annual convention of the American Automobile Association which will be held to-day at the Hotel Astor. The attendance will probably exceed that of any previous meeting of the association, as the spread of the good roads propaganda has interested motorists throughout the country. A campaign will be advocated to include the betterment of both the State and National system of highways.

The gathering will occupy a good part of its session with the consideration of a definite plan for bringing about Federal aid, the sentiment for which has made such vast strides within the past year. All road users with few exceptions are believers in governmental participation in highways construction and maintenance, and the decision of the American Automobile Association to hold a Federal Aid Convention in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 16 and 17 has struck a popular chord throughout the entire country.

Recently President Hooper sent a circular letter to all members of Congress inviting them to participate in the Washington Convention, and the replies indicate the necessity of holding evening sessions in order that all who desire to talk on the subject may be heard. The question is now up for the adoption of some plan that will amalgamate the many ideas expressed, though it is generally recognized that a measure satisfactory to all is going to be something quite difficult to plan. The principal thing, however, is to obtain inter-State highways, and the motorists themselves have no prejudices on the subject as to favoring any one of the thirty-odd measures that have been introduced and referred to committees.

The membership of the American Automobile Association is growing every week. This is due in a large measure to the activity of the association in the good-roads movement. Among the latest clubs to join are the Montana State Automobile Association, with clubs in Butte, Anaconda, and Helena; the Yuma County Automobile Association, Yuma, Ariz., and the Extra Automobile Club of Extra, Iowa. From El Paso, Texas; Beresford, S. D., and Indianapolis, Ind., has come correspondence which indicates formal applications from those cities in the near future.

Surface indications point to a continuation in office of the principal officials of the association. President Robert P. Hooper of Pennsylvania is practically assured of re-election, and many of the visiting motorists who reached New York last night spoke in high terms of President Hooper's work during the past year. Col. Frank M. Joyce of Minnesota, the First Vice President, is another official who will be requested to retain his office, along with others who have been factors in the success of President Hooper's administration.

The annual banquet of the association will be held at the Hotel Astor this evening, in which many automobilists of National reputation will be included. Among the guests of honor will be ex-Presidents Winthrop E. Scarritt, William H. Hotchkiss, and Lewis R. Speare.

DANKELMAN LOSES MATCH.

Mayer of Philadelphia Defeats New Yorker in Three-Cushion League.

The Philadelphia team of the National Three Cushion Carrom Billiard League won the opening game of the series with Manhattan at Doyle's Forty-second Street Billiard Academy last night. Philadelphia was represented by Joseph Mayer, who recently finished a successful trip in Boston, where he defeated the team of that city in three straight games. John Dankelman represented this city. Mayer won by the score of 50 to 46. The contest required 76 innings, and was one of the closest ever witnessed in Doyle's Academy since the league was organized. Both players displayed excellent form and made some difficult shots.

Dankelman set the pace until the fourth frame. At this stage of the game the score was 25 to 24 in favor of Dankelman. The next three innings saw some close and exciting playing on the part of both contestants, and at the end of the forty-seventh inning the Philadelphia player was ahead of his opponent by 2 points. Mayer maintained a slight advantage up to the sixty-eighth inning, when the score was 43 to 42 in favor of the Philadelphian. From this period until the finish tho lead alternated, and toward the end of the game Mayer made some clever shots, which enabled him to finish 4 points ahead of his opponent. Mayer made a high run of 4 points and Dankelman's best effort netted him 3 points.

Leon Magnus will play for Manhattan in the second game of the series this evening, and Mayor will again take up his cue for Philadelphia.

Chicago Billiardist Wins.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Stanley Kandul of Chicago to-night defeated Dr. William Campbell of St. Louis, 50 to 45, in ninety innings, at three cushions in the tournament of the National Billiard League. Each man had a high run of 4.

Daly Leads at Three Cushions.

John Daly led George Moore in the first block of their 150-point three-cushion match at the Union Academy last night, the string at the end of the session showing: Daly, 50; Moore, 37. The winner had high runs of five twice, while Moore succeeded in tallying five and four as his best individual efforts. The loser led up to the two-thirds period. Play will be continued to-night.

It required a day like yesterday to make men appreciate the real value of our $16.50 Convertible Collar Overcoats.

When the wind blew and the snow fell, those who wore them buttoned the collar high at the throat, military fashion—and laughed at the storm. Later in the day, when the sun came out, down went the collar in regulation style. They're big, long overcoats—these $16.50 convertibles—in smart greys, browns, and tans—not only the most practical of overcoats, but the best of values as well.

We Give Double "S. & H." Green Stamps until noon—Single Stamps in the afternoon.

VOGEL BROTHERS

42 St. at 8 Ave.

ALCO Motor Trucks

Did the Snow Stop Your Horses?

It Didn't Stop Alco Trucks

NEW YORK'S first snow storm yesterday again demonstrated the superiority of motor trucks over horses.

Horse deliveries were delayed, business was lost on account of the delay, promises broken—transportation by horse for many hours was at a standstill.

Alco Motor Trucks ran along as usual with a remarkable record.

Not a single Alco Truck in New York City was reported in trouble on account of the storm. A 100 per cent efficiency record.

The American Express Company operates 34 Alco Trucks in New York City. None of them was delayed by snow. A transportation official of this company stated that "in weather like this there is no comparison between motor trucks and horses."

Gimbel Brothers operates 8 Alco Trucks here. "All in service," said a transportation official at the Gimbel garage.

The Long Island Express Company, which operates 10 Alco Trucks in addition to its horses, stated through a transportation official that its horse service in many parts of the city was severely impaired.

Anyone who observed conditions saw with his own eyes the scarcity of horses in the streets, saw horses stuck in the snow and traffic delayed.

Between 11.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. there passed at Broadway and Sixty-second Street, in one hour, 63 motor trucks, 29 two-horse teams and 1 four-horse team.

This is evidence which no horse owner can overlook. No one can dodge the issue of the motor truck versus the horse on a day like this.

And then go back in your mind to last July when 1200 horses succumbed to the heat in one week in New York City.

Thus you see Alco Trucks, summer or winter, are superior to any horse service.

Better prepare yourself now for the next snow storm—it may be a blizzard. And there are some coming.

You can see the Alco Truck by phoning for an appointment—Columbus 5300.

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TRIANGLE WAIST MEN PUT ON TRIAL

Six Jurors Chosen the First Day to Hear Evidence in Fire Disaster Case.

JUDGE CRAIN WARNS THEM

Tells Them They Must Take No Notice of Weeping in the Corridors of the Court.

Six talesmen were selected before Judge C. T. C. Crain in General Sessions yesterday as jurors in the case of Isaac Harris and Max Blanck, owners of the Triangle Waist Company, where 147 persons lost their lives in a fire last March 25. They are now on trial on one of the seven indictments against them charging manslaughter in the first degree. The entire day was consumed in the selection of the six jurors and was marked by tilts between Assistant District Attorney Charles F. Bostwick and Max D. Steuer, the counsel for the defendants.

Long before court opened the corridors about Judge Crain's part of General Sessions were thronged with those anxious to witness the trial, but on account of the smallness of the courtroom only a few were allowed to enter.

When court opened Assistant District Attorney Rubin, who is appearing for the prosecution with Mr. Bostwick, gave a short recital of the case and read a long list of names of witnesses and insurance companies. He then said that the District Attorney would try the defendants on an indictment charging them with manslaughter in the first degree for causing the death of Margaret Schwartz of 745 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, one of the fire victims.

Shortly afterward Julius Mucke, a plumber of 300 East 123d Street, was chosen foreman of the jury. Among the questions put to the talesmen were these two:

Would you take the law from the Court if his Honor should charge you that the deceased met her death in a fire and that her death was not due to any intention upon the part of the defendants, but was due to act committed by them which was a misdemeanor?

Would you give the defendants as fair a trial as you would in any other case if many of the witnesses called by the prosecution should weep while testifying?

Mr. Steuer confined himself to the usual form of testing the credibility of talesmen and asked each if he would give the defendants the benefit of every reasonable doubt. In the afternoon session he asked the talesmen this question: "Would you give the defendants the benefit of any doubt?"

"I protest, your Honor," said Mr. Bostwick. "There is a doubt in everything. That is no way to test the credibility of a talesmen."

"I protest against the District Attorney's inference that I am not conducting myself in a proper manner," retorted Mr. Steuer.

"Perhaps I can explain this," said Judge Crain. "Mr. Bostwick means that while there is a doubt in most things, the juror must have a reasonable doubt or bring in a verdict of guilty."

Mr. Bostwick agreed with Judge Crain and then Mucke arose and said that he knew Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss and was excused by Mr. Steuer.

When Judge Crain adjourned court at 5 o'clock these jurors had been selected: Leo Abraham, 164 West 147th Street; Anton Scheuermann, 223 West 115th Street; William E. Ryan, 547 West 142d Street; Harry R. Roder, 82 West Nineteenth Streeet; Charles Vetter, 3,485 Broadway, and F. Weslet Parker, 320 West Eleventh Street.

Judge Crain in adjourning the case until 11:30 o'clock this morning, admonished the jurors not to read of the case in the newspapers and to keep away from any one they might meet in the corridor, adding:

"Do not be affected by any mourning or any weeping in the corridors and refrain from talking about the case in any manner among yourselves or with any one else. Be sure not to listen to any one else talking about the case, and don't form any opinion or listen to any opinion which might be formed by others."

Harris kept his heavy overcoat on throughout the session. Blanck did not remove his in the morning, but took it off in the afternoon. He wore a big diamond in the lape lof his undercoat.

Leaves $100,000 to Williams College.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 4.—Williams College received approximately $100,000 by the will of Miss Sarah H. Pattison of Ossining, N. Y., filed in the Westchester (N. Y.) County Probate Court to-day. President Harry A. Garfield of the college, who attended Miss Pattison's funeral last week, made an announcement to that effect to-day.

GOVERNMENT SUES CASH REGISTER CO.

Does Not Seek to Destroy Corporation, but to Prevent the Stifling of Competition.

HAS 95 PER CENT. OF TRADE

Sold Below Cost at Times to Crush Rivals, It Is Charged—Twenty-eight Officers and Agents Defendants.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 4.—Suit was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day against the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, charging that the company is in a conspiracy in restraint of trade, and asking that it be enjoined from further carrying on illegal practices set forth in the petition.

The Government does not seek to destroy the company as a corporation, nor to interfere with its legal and legitimate business, but asks that it be prohibited from selling cash registers and other registering devices in a manner that would prevent competition.

The suit was filed by United States District Attorney Sherman T. McPherson, who was assisted by Attorney O. E. Harrison, representing the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The defendants are the National Cash Register Company and twenty-eight individuals, officers and Directors of the company, and the district sales agent.

The Government in its petition complains that the individual defendants, acting through the instrumentality of the corporation, are seeking by illegal acts to eliminate, stifle, and suppress other manufacturers and dealers engaged in the business of making and in selling and shippin, in inter-State commerce, cash registers and other registering devices.

It is charged that the defendants have waged vicious, wrongful, and unlawful wars of extermination against competitors and have driven them out of business, securing thereby about 95 per cent. of the cash register business. One of the main charges is that the company sold cash registers below the cost of production in various instances where competition was rife.

The individuals named as defendants are:

John W. Patterson, President; E. A. Deeds, W. S. Dippus, Robert Patterson, F. S. Oswald, S. W. Davis, E. A. Bunstein, A. A. Thomas, T. J. Watson, Joseph Rogers, Alexander Harned, F. S. High, W. M. Cummings, George E. Morgan, W. C. Howell, C. H. Snyder, Walter Cool, E. A. Epperson, G. C. Edgerton, George G. Shaw, H. G. Carnell, M. J. Keefe, J. G. Laird, Pliny Ebes, A. A. Wentz, C. T. Wormsley, M. N. Jacobs, and M. G. Lafley.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Attorney General Wickersham gave out to-night the following statement in regard to the equity suit against the National Cash Register Company:

The United States to-day filed its bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, at Cincinnati, against the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, and twenty-eight of its principal officers and agents, alleging and charging that about the year 1890 the defendant, John H. Patterson, and his then associates, as the officers and agents of the then existing National Cash Register Company, entered into a conspiracy to create and maintain a monopoly in the manufacture and in the sale and shipment in inter-State and foreign commerce of cash registers and other registering devices; that by means of the various wrongful and illegal acts set out in the bill, the defendant Patterson and his associates have succeeded in ruining and destroying more than 150 cash register companies, and as a result to-day control more than 95 per cent. of the trade and commerce in such commodities.

The bill charges that this conspiracy and attempt to monopolize is still being carried out, and that if the illegal acts of the defendants are not restrained, they will continue to carry out their conspiracy and perhaps ultimately obtain a complete monopoly of the cash register industry.

The prayer is that the defendants be restrained from the further commission of such wrongful and illegal acts, and from further carrying out their conspiracy.

The bill does not ask for the dissolution of the company, for the reason that there is hardly a vestigt left of any of the ruined companies outside of the "graveyard" of the defendant company at Dayton, and, therefore, it is impossible to restore existing conditions. The object of the bill is to compel fair competition, and to restrain the acts of savagery heretofore employed and now being directed against the few remaining competitors.

The "graveyard" is described as a room at the company's factory at Dayton, where, it is said, the registers of competing companies, said to have been forced out of business, were displayed.

THREATENS TO CLOSE SCHOOL

Agent of Building Rented by the City Demands Higher Rent.

Six hundred school children will be locked out of Annex School 16, located in the old Grinnell mansion, near Jackson Avenue, Corona, L. I., this morning if Thomas Koch, reputed owner of the building, carries out a threat made before Justice Aspinall, in the Queens County Supreme Court, Long Island City, yesterday. Accompanied by his attorney, William J. Creamer, Koch was in court in answer to a temporary injunction obtained by the Board of Education restraining him from interfering with the annex school.

The quarrel is over a renewal of the lease. The city is willing to pay $1,500 a year, and Koch wants $600 a year added for janitor services and himself designated as janitor. Last week he threatened to turn the children out and was only prevented from taking this action by the mandamus which was set for a hearing yesterday. Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward S. Malone appeared for the Board of Education, and asked that the injunction be continued so that the school could be kept open until the board could come to terms with Koch.

On behalf of Koch, Attorney Creamer stated that Koch is not the owner of the building, having transferred it to his wife in 1906, and in the second place nine stoves are kept burning in the building, and Koch wants to be named as janitor so that he can protect his property. Mr. Malone replied that in the past three years Koch has taken rentals to the amount of $3,500 from the city, and if he is not the owner of the building the attention of the District Attorney should be called to the matter.

Justice Aspinall reserved decision, and Koch and his attorney left the court declaring they would close the building this morning unless an agreement was reached at once with the Board of Education.

It is estimated that it will take two years to provide school accommodations for the children in Corona and in the meantime the Grinnell mansion is the only building available for school purposes.

Recovers Watch Through The Times.

Miss M. W. Whiteside of 76 West 105th Street lost a watch and chain on Monday evening, Nov. 27, and promptly put an advertisement in the Lost column of THE TIMES. On Thanksgiving Day a young Japanese student who is studying at Columbia University found the lost articles in the vicinity of Columbus Avenue and 105th Street. He had read the advertisement in THE TIMES, and called at Miss Whiteside's house and restored the watch and chain.

AUTO IMPORTS INCREASE.

1,212 Foreign Cars Landed Here Since Last January 1.

The report of Francis W. Bird, Appraiser of the Port, for November shows that, whereas there was a falling off in the imports of diamonds and other precious stones last month, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1910, entries of automobiles show an increase. The precious stone entries last month aggregated $3,083,984, compared with $3,482,372 in November, 1910. The same month of 1909 the gems were entered to a value of $3,626,891.

One hundred and thirty-six automobiles, of the total appraised value of $363,990, were imported in November, 1911, in comparison with 93 cars, valued at $256,671, in November, 1910, and 167 cars, valued at $423,578, in November, 1909.

Twelve hundred and twelve cars have been imported at this port since last Jan. 1, valued at $3,346,413, compared with 1,871 cars, valued at $3,551,040, and 1,881 cars, valued at $4,486,968, during the same period in 1910 and 1909, respectively.

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The size of your Gift? It cannot be measured—the blessing you confer. In these twenty-five volumes the titles show only the paper and type dimensions of your gift:

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Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc. Vol. I.
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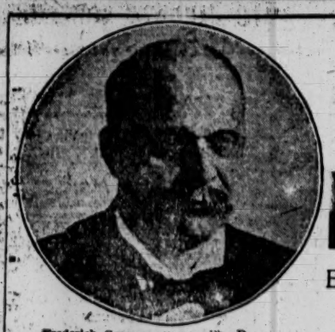

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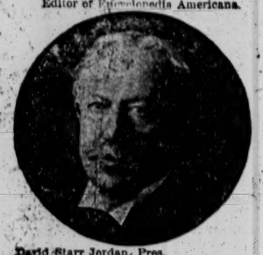

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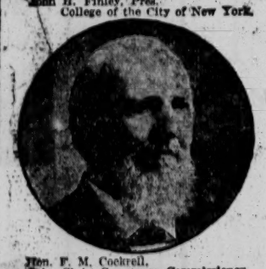

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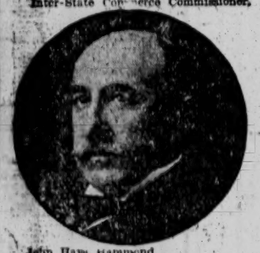

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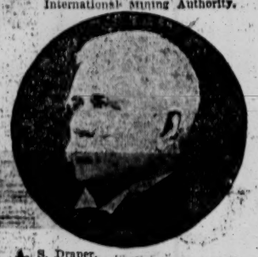

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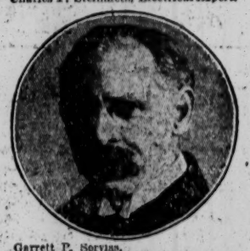

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Few Show Net Changes of More Than Fractions.

WABASH ISSUES ACTIVE

Many Commercial Failures in November—Possible Cause of Banks' Heavy Cash Loss Last Week.

Price movements so far as net results were concerned, except in a few stocks mostly included in the large group of usually inactive stocks, were practically in suspense yesterday. Reading at the end of the day was up ⅛, Union Pacific and Steel each lost ⅛, and as small a fraction compassed the changes, some up and some down, in a good many more issues. The bond department supplied a larger relative volume of transactions, and presented a more varied record than the stock market itself. One of the conspicuous features was the heavy trading in Wabash refunding 4s, and this group of issues was also prominent in the stock division so far at least as the volume of transactions in them went, although neither of the Wabash stocks, after a fluctuation of over 2 points in the preferred, showed any net change at the close of the session. The Wheeling & Lake Erie issues were strong on a small volume of dealings, the whole of these movements being connected with reports of an early settlement of the financial entanglements of the Pittsburgh extension of the Wabash system. The activity in these attracted all the more attention because of the inanimation of the stock market as a whole. The course of prices within their narrow limits was irregular, the sum total of the session's operations denoting nothing more apparently than the desire on the part of nearly all those in any way engaged in the market to await some more definite motive for fresh undertakings in the market than was at hand yesterday.

The opening of Congress brought nothing to supply the financial community with special subject for consideration, and perhaps for lack of a better reason the dullness of the market was said to reflect a disposition to wait on to-day's publication of the President's message to Congress. It has come to be pretty definitely expected that this message will deal practically only with the trust question. This is a question which the President has discussed so much within a very recent period that it is hardly to be assumed that what he may have to say to Congress on the subject will present any very new aspect of the matter, or bring to light any departure from the President's well-known attitude on the question of the great corporations. The petition of the independent tobacco interests for permission to file a petition for a review by the Supreme Court of the American Tobacco reorganization was filed with the court yesterday. Should the court decide to make an exception to the usual rule in such matters, and after granting this preliminary petition finally undertake a review of the decree of the Circuit Court it would reopen an important situation, which has been recorded as definitely closed ever since the Attorney General made it known that he would not appeal on behalf of the Government from the Circuit Court's decree. So far, however, the disposition in the financial district is to consider it likely that the Government's protest against the petition presented to the court yesterday will prevail.

The renewal rate on call loans was 5 per cent., and that proved also to be the highest rate of the day. The next few days should determine whether or not the unusually heavy loss in cash reported by the banks last Saturday will prove to have been a passing incident of the special demands to which the New York banks have been submitted during the past two weeks, but more particularly in connection with the Dec. 1 requirements. Canada drew heavily on this market for gold during the past fortnight, and it appears that in addition to the gold actually shipped to the Dominion a considerable amount of reserve money was withdrawn from the banks here and set aside for the use of the Canadian institutions, "ear-marked," in other words, for an end of the month strengthening of the reserves of some of the Canadian banks. This process of setting gold aside abroad is a familiar feature of the operation of the India gold reserve, which is carried in part in the shape of gold in the Bank of England, specifically set aside for the account of India. It is not a general practice of the Canadian banks to convert on occasion part of their New York balances into reserve money by the simple expedient of having gold set aside for their account here in New York, but it appears to have been done on this occasion by some of the Canadian institutions. If money was withdrawn for this use on any considerable scale the present week is likely to see a sharp change in the cash showing made last week, for the Canadian banks would naturally be disposed to release this reserve money and again increase their credits in this market as quickly as possible in order to profit by the relatively high call money rates presently prevailing.

According to figures compiled by Bradstreet's, issued yesterday, commercial insolvencies were greater in number in November than in any preceding month of the year since March, and greater, too, than in any November since 1907, when the number was only a little larger than that reported for last month. The liabilities involved in these failures exceeded those of the failures for the month of November in all but four of the last eighteen years, being greater than the November liabilities, according to these statistics, in any year since 1896, with the single exception of the panic year of 1907. A fuller analysis of these failure returns than is yet available would be necessary to determine the causes underlying them, but on the surface the record suggests that the commercial markets are feeling the effect of the prolonged period of hand-to-mouth buying with which trade in many lines has had to contend for many months. This is a condition which guards against overexpansion, but it also decreases profits, and in this way may have added to the commercial casualties of the past month.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co. for dividend on preferred.
Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co. for dividend on common and preferred.
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. for dividend.
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. for dividend on common.
Standard Oil Co. of New York for dividend.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston compares as follows:

	Dec. 2. '11.	Decrease for Week.	Dec. 3. '10.
Loans	$232,570,000	$1,581,000	$199,744,000
Circulation	7,450,000	*210,000	7,940,000
Deposits	200,567,000	2,919,000	164,513,000
Due banks	78,328,000	1,686,000	78,763,000
U. S. depos.	3,162,000	*11,000	3,049,000
Res. agents	32,271,000	3,646,000	30,293,000
Ex. clearing	18,009,000	*3,280,000	16,015,000
Due fm. b'ks.	24,548,000	882,000	23,260,000
5 p. c. fund	355,250	17,000	400,500
Legal tender	4,271,000	373,000	3,936,000
Specie	26,444,000	1,514,000	22,479,000
Surplus	1,765,571	1,418,715	2,687,857
Surplus, N.Y.	3,823,571	3,177,715	7,145,857

*Increase.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday.

Total sales Dec. 4, 1911..... 231,070
From Jan. 1, 1911..... 118,160,793
Same period last year..... 156,378,052

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
2½	3	100	Allis-Chalmers	3	3	3	3	...
10½	12¼	100	Allis-Chalmers pf	11	11	11	11	—1
62¾	62⅞	3,300	Amalgamated Copper	63⅛	63¼	62⅝	62⅞	—¼
55	56	800	Am. Agricul. Chem	55	55	55	55	...
11¾	11⅞	750	Am. Can	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	...
92	92½	2,750	Am. Can pf	92⅜	92¾	91½	92¼	—⅛
115½	116½	10	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
44½	44¾	100	Am. Cotton Oil	44½	44½	44¼	44½	...
9	9½	400	Am. Linseed	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
72¾	73	2,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	72⅝	73⅛	72⅝	72¾	+⅛
103½	103½	210	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+¼
139½	139⅞	1,110	Am. Tel. & Tel	139⅝	139⅝	139¼	139⅝	—⅛
101¼	102¼	5,600	Am. Tobacco pf	100⅞	101⅝	100⅝	101¼	+⅝
101⅛	101¼	1,400	Am. Tobacco pf. tr. r	101	101⅝	101	101⅝	+⅞
26	27¼	10	Am. Woolen	27½	27½	27¼	27½	...
86¼	87½	300	Am. Woolen pf	88	88	87	87	—1
27½	28	30	Am. Writing Paper pf	27½	27½	27¼	27½	—⅛
37½	38	200	Anaconda Copper pf	38	38	38	38	—⅛
106¼	106½	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	106⅛	106⅝	106¼	106⅝	...
137	137¾	2,000	Atlantic Coast Line	136¾	138¼	136¼	137¼	+½
101⅞	102	400	Baltimore & Ohio	102	102	101¾	102	—⅛
58	60	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	...
77¼	77⅝	700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	77½	78¼	77¼	77½	—⅛
240½	240¾	3,600	Canadian Pacific	241	241½	240½	240⅞	—1⅝
74⅝	74⅞	120	Chesapeake & Ohio	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	...
20½	20½	100	Chicago Gt. Western	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
110⅜	110⅞	2,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	110¼	110⅞	110¼	110⅞	...
5¼	5½	100	Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. sta	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...
23¼	23⅝	100	Chino Copper	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	...
...	...	100	Comstock Tunnel	•20	20	20	20	...
75⅝	76	100	Corn Products Ref.pf	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+⅜
8	10	15	Duluth, S. S. & A	9	9	9	9	...
31⅝	31⅞	600	Erie	31¾	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	—⅛
52	52½	100	Erie 1st pf	52	52	52	52	...
42½	43	100	Erie 2 dpf	43	43	43	43	—1
46½	46¾	100	Federal M. & S. pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	—¾
152¼	153	100	General Electric	152¼	152¼	152¼	152¼	—¾
4⅞	4½	3,900	Goldfield Consol	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	...
127	127¼	500	Great Northern pf	127¾	127¾	127½	127½	+¾
42¼	42¾	100	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	42	42	42	42	—¾
15½	15½	100	Inter-Met. v. tr. cfs	15¼	'15¼	15¼	15¼	—¼
47½	48	400	Inter.-Met. pf	47½	48	47½	48	—¼
...	45	100	Int.-Met. pf. v. tr. cfs	45	45	45	45	+¼
32¾	33	200	Int. Steam Pump	33	33	33	33	...
29½	29½	100	Kansas City South	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
65½	67	100	Kan. City South. pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	+⅛
102⅞	104½	300	Laclede Gas	103	103⅜	102⅜	105	+1
177⅞	178	6,900	Lehigh Valley	178	178⅜	177⅞	177⅞	—⅛
157⅜	158½	5,000	Louisville & Nash	156¼	158⅜	156⅜	158	+2⅜
4¼	4½	300	Mercantile Marine	...	4¼	4¼	4¼	—⅛
17	17½	200	Mercantile Marine pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
21⅞	22¼	710	Miami Copper	22	22	21⅞	22	...
134	134½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼	—¼
30⅞	31⅛	100	Mo., Kansas & Texas	31	31	31	31	...
66	66⅜	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	...
40	40½	800	Missouri Pacific	40¼	40½	40⅛	40⅛	—⅜
49⅞	50¼	200	Nat. Lead Co	50¼	50¼	50	50	—⅛
34	34¼	100	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	34	34	34	34	...
18½	18⅝	200	Nev. Consol. Copper	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	...
106	106¼	300	New York Central	106¼	106⅜	106	106	—⅛
139¼	140¼	200	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	140	140	140	140	...
40¼	40⅝	150	N. Y., Ont. & West	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	...
108½	108⅝	1,425	Norfolk & Western	109	109	108⅝	108⅞	+⅛
73¼	73½	120	North American	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	+⅛
118	118¼	3,600	Northern Pacific	118⅛	118⅜	117½	118¼	+⅛
31½	32	100	Pacific Mail	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	+⅛
122¼	122⅜	620	Pennsylvania R. R	122¼	122⅜	122¼	122⅜	—⅛
104½	104¾	1,100	People's Gas, Chi	105	105	104½	104⅝	—⅛
...	...	100	Philadelphia Co	106½	106½	106½	106½	—1½
18	18¼	200	Pittsburgh Coal	18	18	18	18	—⅛
83	84½	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	83	83	83	83	—¾
33	34	10	Pressed Steel Car	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	...
98	100	10	Pressed Steel Car pf	99	99	99	99	...
14⅜	15	400	Ray Consol. Copper	15	15	14¾	14¾	—⅛
100	103½	100	R'way Steel Spring pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+⅜
150½	150⅝	36,900	Reading	150⅝	151	150½	150⅝	+⅛
23	23¼	200	Rep. Iron & Steel	23½	23¼	23¼	23¼	+¼
83	83½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	83½	83¾	83½	83½	...
26½	26¾	700	Rock Island Co	26¼	26¾	25¾	26¾	+¼
24	25	100	St. Louis & San Fran	25	25	25	25	...
42¾	43¼	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	42	42¾	42	42¾	+1
141¼	142½	300	Sears, Roebuck & Co	142	142	142	142	...
121	...	300	Sears, Roebuck pf	121¼	121½	121¾	121½	+⅛
112	112¼	4,100	Southern Pacific	111¼	112⅛	110⅝	112	+⅛
30	30½	3,300	Southern R'way ext	29⅞	30⅜	29⅝	30	+⅛
71	71¼	800	South. R'way pf., ext	71¼	71⅝	71¼	71½	...
50½	51	200	Standard Milling pf	51	51	51	51	+1
86½	87	1,500	Texas Co	81	87½	81	87½	+6½
90	...	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr	89	89	89	89	...
5¼	5⅝	1,100	Third Avenue	6	6	5½	5½	—⅜
36½	36⅝	2,300	Third Avenue, w. i	37⅝	37⅝	36½	36½	—1⅛
5¼	5⅞	500	Tol. R'way & Light	5¼	5	5	5¼	+⅛
16	18	300	Tol., St. L. & West	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞	—⅜
41	42	250	Tol. St. L. & W. pf	42½	42¼	42¼	42¼	+⅛
109¼	109⅝	3,150	Underw'd Typewriter	106	109¾	106	109¼	+4⅜
5¼	5½	200	Union Bag & Paper	5½	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
174⅝	174½	25,000	Union Pacific	174⅜	174⅞	173⅝	174½	—⅛
92½	93¼	100	Union Pacific pf	93	93	93	93	...
33	33½	100	United Rys. Inv	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	—¼
60¾	61½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	61	61	61	61	...
14¾	15	400	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+¼
92	95	10	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	...
46	46½	300	U. S. Rubber	46	46½	46	46¼	+⅛
108¾	109⅜	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	109⅜	109⅜	109¼	109¼	+⅛
63⅝	63¾	30,900	U. S. Steel	63⅜	64	63⅜	63⅜	—⅛
109⅝	109¾	800	U. S. Steel pf	109⅝	109⅞	109½	109⅝	+⅜
51¼	51¾	3,350	Utah Copper	51⅝	51⅞	50⅝	51¼	+⅛
118½	122	110	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	+⅞
62	68	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	61	61	61	61	+1
10	10¼	31,900	Wabash	10	10⅜	9¾	10	...
22⅜	22⅞	7,700	Wabash pf	22¾	24¾	22¼	22¾	...
61½	62¼	400	Western Maryland	61½	62	61½	62	+½
64½	66	50	Westinghouse E. & M	63	65	65	65	...
5	5½	500	Wheel. & Lake Erie	4½	5¼	4½	5¼	+1¼
11	12	600	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	11	12½	11	11¾	+1⅜
6¼	6¼	700	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
55½	57½	100	Wisconsin Central	55½	55½	55½	55½	—⅝

•Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¼	100½
2s, c., 1930	100¼	100⅝
3s, r., 1918	101⅝	102½
3s, c., 1918	101⅝	
4s, r., 1925	113⅝	114½
4s, c., 1925	113⅝	114½
Pan. 2s, r. 1936	100¼	..
Pan. 2s, r. 1938	100¼	100½
Panama 3s, 1961	102	102⅛
D. C. 3-65s	105	..
Adams Exp.	195	205
Alb. & S.	270	..
Am. Ag. C. pf.	103	104
Am. B. S. pf.	97	99½
A. B. S. & Fdy.	87½	90
A. B. S. & Fdy. pf.	127	131½
A. C. & F.	54½	55
Am. Cal.	75	95
Am. Cot. O. pf.	92	95
Am. Exp.	210	215
A. H. & L.	3¾	4
A. H. & L. pf.	21	23½
Am. L. Sec.	19¼	20½
Am. L. Co. pf.	28	28½
Am. Locom.	35	37
Am. Locom. pf.	102½	104½
Am. Malt.	4	5
Am. M. pf.	41	43
Am. S. pf., B.	84	85¾
Am. Snuff.	250	300
Am. Snuff pf.	101	104
Am. St. Fd.	32¾	34
Am. S. P.	116¼	117⅛
Am. S. Ref. pf.	114¾	117½
A. T. & C.	..	81
Ann Arbor	20	40
Ann Arbor pf.	60	80
A. T. & S. F. pf.	103¾	103⅞
B. & O. pf.	88½	89½
Batopilas M.	1⅝	1¾
Beth. Steel.	29½	30¾
B. Un. G.	142	145
Bruns. Ter.	7½	9
B., R. & P.	100	105
B., R. & P. pf.	129	150
But'k Co.	28¾	30¼
Canada So.	64	72¼
Cent. Leath.	21	21¾
Cent. Leath. pf.	93¼	94
C. R. R. of N. J.	298	320
C. & S. A. Tel.	114	116
Chi. & Alt.	24	28
Chi. & Alt. pf.	35	45
C. & E. Ill. pf.	103	130
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	38¼	39
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	147	147½
C. & N. W.	143	144
C. & N. W. pf.	190	195
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	137	141
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	150	160
Chi. Un. T. cfs. stk.	2	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	61	63
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92	110
Cleve. & P.	161⅜	27¼
Col. F. & I.	26	
Col. R. & I. pf.	103	112
Col. & So.	45	49
Col. & So. 1st pf.	76	78
Col. & So. 2d pf.	65	75
Cons. Coal	..	100½
Cons. Gas.	139¼	140
Corn P. R.	10¾	11½
Crex Carpet	68	80
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	95	97
Del. & H.	167	168
D., L. & W.	510	570
D. & R. G.	22½ pf.	23½
D. & R. G. pf.	47	48½
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	11½
Det. & M.	100	..
Det. & M. pf.	..	..
Det. U. R.	65	80
Dist. Secur.	31½	32
D., S. S. & A. pf.	18¼	19
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.	80	95
Ev. & T. H. pf.	..	105
F. M. & S.	15	15½
Fed. Sugar.	62¾	64
Gen. C. Co.	131	135
Gen. C. Co. pf.	105	107¾
Gen. Motors	37	37½
Gen. Motors pf.	76½	79
Granby Con.	28	60
H. B. Claf. pf.	..	90
Hav. E. R.	9¾	..
Hock. Val.	125	128
Homestake	85	87½
Ill. Cent.	142¾	143¾
Ill. C. I. L.	90¾	..
Inger.-Rand	105	..
Inger.-Rand pf.	100	..
Int. Harv.	105	107
Int. Harv. pf.	115	119½
Int. Paper.	9¾	10¾
Int. Pa. pf.	45¾	46
Int. St. P.	8⅛	83
pf.	81¾	83
Iowa Cent.	16½	17½
Iowa C. pf.	31	33
Kan. C. Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	79	80
K. & D. M.	5¾	8
K. & D. M. pf.	35	50
Kn. I., Chi., pf.	..	76½
Lack. Steel.	29	31
L. E. & W.	12	16
L. E. & W. pf.	30	33
Lake Shore.	325	450
Long Island	45	52
Mackay Cos.	83	87½
Mackay Cos. pf.	72½	73
Man. Elev.	134	137
Man. Dept. Stores	72	74
May Dept. Stores pf.	111	112
Mich. Cent.	..	180
M. & St. L.	32	35
M. & St. L. pf.	56½	59½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	147	148½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	87½	89½
N., C. & St. L.	150	..
Nat. Bis.	140	140½
Nat. B. pf.	124	127
Nat. Enam.	14	16½
Nat. Enam. pf.	93	97
Nat. Lead pf.	103	109
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	66½	70
N. Cent. C.	50	60
N. Y. A. B.	54	58
N. Y., C. & St. L.	53½	55
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	93½	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	75	85
N. Y. D. Co.	..	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	..	64½
Norf. So.	46½	54
Norf. & W. pf.	90¼	91½
N. O. T. & Light	55	..
Ont. Mining	1¼	1⅝
Pac. Coast.	90	105
Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	105
Pac. C. 2d pf.	90	105
Pac. Tel. & Tel.	47½	48
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	97	..
Peo. & E.	13	20
Pere Marq.	..	30
Pere M. 2d pf.	..	88
Phelps-D'ge.	175	..
P., C. & St. L.	95¼	95⅞
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	115½
P., Ft. W. & C.	163½	..
Pitts. St. pf.	101	105
Pub. S. C.	108	113
Pullman Co.	138½	139
Quicksilver.	3½	4
Q'kSil'r pf.	4⅝	5½
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	..	89¾
Ry. St. Sp.	31	31½
Rdg. 1st pf.	88½	91
Rdg. 2d pf.	94	97
Rens. & S.	180	..
Rock I. pf.	49¾	50
R., W. & O.	117	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	67½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new ctfs.	55	60
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	105	125
St. L. S. W.	31	32
St. L. S. W. pf.	70	72
S.-S. S. & I.	41½	42
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	..	110
So. P. R. S.	81	88
So. P. R. S. pf.	108	110
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	80	89
Stand. Mill.	14	16
Tenn. Cop.	37	37½
Texas Pac.	23¾	24½
T., P. & W.	16	..
T. C. R. T.	104½	105¼
T. C. R. T. pf.	132½	145
Und. Typew. pf.	111⅛	112
U. S. B. & F. pf.	50	55
Un. Cig. M. pf.	100¼	110
Un. Dry G.	97½	100
Un. Dry G. pf.	104	106
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	24	29
U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	92	95
U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	48	50
U. S. Exp.	84	88
U. S. R. & Impt.	68	70
U. S. R. & Ref.	2	3½
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	..	12½
U. S. Rub.	74	75½
Va. R. & P.	42¼	..
Va. R. & P. pf.	80½	..
Vand. R. R.	..	86
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	53¾	54
W. F. Exp.	147	180
West. Md. pf.	81	83½
West. U. T.	77½	78½
Westingh'se 1st pf.	115	118

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 4@5 per cent., with the last loan at 4½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5 per cent.

Time money rates, 4 per cent. for forty-five to ninety days and 3¾@4 per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four to six months' maturities.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 3 9-16 per cent., unchanged; Paris, 3¼ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 4¾ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $228,738,028; balances, $9,289,940; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $448,186.

The local banks have lost $4,053,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8660; demand, $4.8615.
Paris, Cable, 5.18⅛; check, 5.18¾ plus 1-64.
Berlin—Cable, 95¼ plus 1-64; check, 95 1-16 less 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.19⅜ less 1-16; check, 5.20 less 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.32; check, 40.29.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20 less 1-32; check, 5.20⅜.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8280; 90 days, $4.8135.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.82⅝; 90 days, $4.81¼.
Paris—Bankers,' 60 days, $5.21¼; ninety days, $5.22⅜.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21⅞; 90 days, 5.23⅛ less 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94 9-16; 90 days, 94¼.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 3-16; 90 days, 93 13-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 5c discount; St. Paul, 25c premium; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTAT

$2,500 Invested To yield 5½%

Example "A"

	Present cost.	Income annually.
$500 At., T. & S. Fe Adjustments 4½s	$460	$22
$500 Karpen Bldg. 1st Mortgage 5s	495	25
$500 So. Bell Tel. & Tel. 1st Mortgage 5s	490	25
$500 Am. Typefinders Debenture 6s	505	30
5 McCrum-Howell 7% Preferred	465	35
	$2415	$137

Safety of Principal, Marketability, Satisfactory Yield and Possibilities of Appreciation in above selection. Special diversified Investment Lists prepared for the Individual Investor, Trustee or Institution suitable to the requirements of each inquiry.

Detailed Information regarding Example "A" sent upon request.

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Chicago—Boston—Philadelphia
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$ 100 }
$ 500 } Denominations
$1000 }

Special Circular T. I.

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We are offering an issue of First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds secured by first lien on one of the finest, safest and best located stands of commercial timber (including land) on the American Continent.

The bonds carry with them a participation feature which should give the investor a net return considerably in excess of the 6% interest on the bonds.

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COMMON STOCK

who desire full details as to the plan of distribution may obtain such information by applying at our office. We shall be prepared to deal in all fractional lots which the holders will receive under such distribution.

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HAS JUST REDUCED ITS DIVIDEND

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Columbus & 9th Ave. 1st 5s, 1993
Lex. Av. & Pav. Ferry 1st 5s, 1993
Broadway & 7th Av. cons. 5s, 1943
Second Av. cons. 5s, 1948 ctfs.

Paterson & Company
Tel. 1985 Rector. 20 Broad St., N.Y.

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15 Asceptic Products Common
10 Colo. Yule Marble 2d Pfd.
2 Flushing National Bank
5 International L. & D.
117 Pinelawn Cemetery
100 Sanitol Chemical
200 Standard Motor Const.

HARVEY A. WILLIS & CO.
(Established 1901.)
32 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phones 4270-1 Broad.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Eighty-Ton Freight Cars.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has decided to anticipate the development of several years in the size of freight cars by constructing coke cars with a capacity more than 50 per cent. in excess of that of the largest cars now in use. The new cars are to be of the gondola and hopper type, built to carry eighty tons of material, although owing to the great bulk of coke, they will hold only 93,000 pounds of that product. The new gondolas and hoppers are to be 52 feet long overall, whereas the largest cars now in use, which are on the lines of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, are 46 feet long. The great increase in the carrying capacity will necessitate the strengthening of all the material entering into the steel car's construction, with the displacement of the old cast-iron wheels and the substitution of solid steel wheels. To withstand the strain which will be put upon them by these enormous cars, many bridges will have to be reinforced, while if the use of the new cars becomes general it will be necessary also to use a heavier rail, possibly one weighing 125 pounds to the yard, laid on steel ties. The car itself will weigh twenty-five tons.

***

In Northern Pacific Territory.

The Northern Pacific had a bad earnings record last year, with a loss of nearly $10,000,000 in gross, and it started out in the new fiscal year with no apparent improvement in conditions. A change for the better has since set in, however, and at the end of the fourth month the company's decrease by comparison with the corresponding period of last year was not so large but that a fairly good season in November would have extinguished it. In October the road's gross revenues showed a gain of $236,000, while operating expenses reflected total reductions of $316,000, leaving a gain of $552,000 in the month's net. For the four months gross earnings have declined $2,122,000 and net $622,000.

***

Financing Currency Reform.

Some of the workers in the National Citizens' League movement are extremely skeptical of the success of any efforts to raise a half million dollars for promoting the cause of currency reform, although they say that amount could be properly used in the next two years. Up to date the league's treasury has never been strained to hold the cash which has been turned in, and on many occasions its balance has been down to a few hundred dollars. The principal item of expense is printing, with postage a close second. The New York office occasionally sends educational literature to a list of 6,000 names. Another big source of expense is found in the remuneration and traveling expenses of the lecturers who are being sent through the country to talk currency reform. A representative of the league said that the cost of its campaign would quickly exceed $25,000 a month if it could be financed on that scale.

***

Bonds Active, Stocks Dull.

Activity in the bond department yesterday was in contrast to the extreme dullness in stocks. The total transactions in bonds aggregated $5,114,000, which would be equivalent, at $100 par value, to more than half a million in stocks, which, however, furnished transactions of only 231,070 shares, the dullest day since Oct. 25, when the total was 222,715 shares. Among the most active bonds were Wabash refunding 4s, the American Tobacco, and the local traction issues. Wabash refunding 4s were heavily traded in on the rising scale until just before the close, when they reacted to within a fraction of the opening. After the last stagnant stock market, that of Oct. 25, only two days passed before there developed one of the most active days this year. It was on Oct. 27, the day of the big break, when transactions ran up to 1,365,285 shares.

***

Says Iron Is Below Cost.

The large sales of Southern pig iron reported from Birmingham as having been made at $9.50 and $9.75 a ton were made at a loss, according to the statement of one of the largest Southern producers yesterday. It was not his company, however, that made the sales. Although there is a largely increased demand for iron at those prices, this iron man explained, he calculates the loss on each ton sold at from $1 to $1.50. The Southern iron situation, this authority says, is as unfavorable as at any time since the present long period of dullness and low prices began, and blames the railroads for an additional burden, that of increased rates, which are now a dollar a ton higher than they were before the previous upward movement began, never having been reduced since iron sold at $20 a ton.

***

New Ventures Still Hang Back.

The slackening of new enterprises, as indicated in returns of incorporations from the various States, which has been marked since early in the Summer, has showed no improvement since election, at least in New York State. There were 600 companies incorporated here in November, with a combined capital of $24,540,000, which compares with 632 incorporated in the same month last year, with combined capital of $33,241,000.

FAILURES IN NOVEMBER.

Increase In Number Over October and Almost as Many as in 1907.

According to Bradstreet's the returns of failures in November, which show a large increase over the previous month and over November, 1910, "are among the less satisfactory measures of trade movements now coming to hand." This trade agency reports 1,002 failures, an increase of 12.4 per cent. over October, and of 15.4 per cent. over November, 1909. In fact, the showing, as far as the number of casualties goes, is only 1.4 per cent. better than in 1907, during the panic. The total liabilities, $14,987,386, is 41.5 per cent. larger than in November of last year, but a decrease of 54 per cent. from November, 1907. Bradstreet's says:

One conclusion to be borne in mind, of course, is that failures, like bank clearings, largely represent past, in some instances long past, rather than immediate conditions, and, this year at least, do not reflect the undeniably larger volume of trade and industry reported in November as compared with some past periods.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Thompson-Starrett Company E. L. Marston was elected a Director to succeed W. S. Dinwiddie, and Robert Olyphant to succeed Charles D. Freeman. The other Directors were re-elected.

The Directors of the Federal Utilities Incorporation have elected Russel Armstrong First Vice President and a member of the Executive Committee. For many years he was associated with Harvey Fisk & Sons, and more recently a Vice President of the Electric Bond and Share Company.

Thompson Towle & Co. have opened an unlisted securities department under the management of Carroll H. Dawson, formerly of the firm of Gilbert Elliott & Co.

Speyer & Co. have bought from the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company $2,553,000 general lien 15-20-year 5 per cent. gold bonds, due May 1, 1927. This brings the total issue to Oct. 31 last up to $61,745,730. The bonds are issued for the general purposes of the company. Speyer & Co. offer a limited portion of the bonds at 89 and accrued interest, at which price they return 6½ per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in Stocks Dull on the Curb, Though Bond List Develops Activity.

COPPERS ARE IRREGULAR

Trading in This Department Is Narrow and Price Changes, Whether Up or Down, Are in Small Fractions.

Curb trading was in diminished volume yesterday, and price movements narrow. The bond list, however, showed considerable activity, and most issues were strong. Among the coppers small declines were made from opening prices by Giroux, Inspiration, and Ray Central. Butte Coalition rose from 16¾ to 17 on sales of 700. Yukon Gold, which has been active since the dividend was cut last week, sold 900 from 8⅜ up to 8½. In the bond list Detroit Terminal & Tunnel 4½s sold up to 99¾ from 99¼, the opening, and closed at 99½. Liggett & Myers 5s and P. Lorillard 5s sold up fractionally.

***

Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Bay State Gas	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
70	Lig. & Mey.	185	200	185	200
2,000	*Maya Oil	23	23	23	23
10	R. J. Reynolds	200	200	200	200
1,225	M. Rumely Co., w. i.	98	98½	98	98½
200	Un. Cig. Man.	47½	48	47½	48
230	Un. Cig. Stores	258	260	254	257
25	U. S. L. & H., new	17½	17½	17½	17½

RAILROADS.

2,400	Chi. Subway	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,200	Chi. Sub. ctfs.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	*Beaver Con.	41	41	41	41
800	Braden Cop.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
700	Butte Coalition	16¾	17	16¾	17
2,500	*C. O. D. Con.	16	16	16	16
3,750	Florence	†80	†80	46	48
900	Giroux Min.	4½	4½	4 3-16	4 3-16
2,000	*Greenwater	5	5	5	5
1,500	Greene-Can.	8	8⅛	8	8
2,100	Inspirat'n Cop.	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
600	†Kerr Lake	2⅜	†2⅜	2 9-16	2⅜
300	La Rose Con.	3⅛	3⅛	3 13-16	3 13-16
100	Mason Valley	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
500	McKinley-D.	1 13-16	1⅞	1 13-16	1 13-16
200	N.-U. M. & S.	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
400	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Pac. Smelters.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,800	*Por. Townsite	55	56	55	56
2,500	Preston E. D.	18	19	18	19
500	Ray Central	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	Tonopah Ext.	1 13-16	1 13-16	1¾	1 13-16
700	*Wettlauf. S. M.	86	87	86	87
900	Yukon G. M.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½

BONDS.

$25,000	Det. T. & T. 4½s	99⅜	99⅜	99¼	99¼
60,000	Lig. & M. 5s.	88⅝	88⅝	88¼	88½
60,000	Lig. & M. 7s.	116	116⅛	116	116
1,000	Mason Val. 5s.	107	107	107	107
120,000	Met. new 4s	81½	81¾	81¼	81¼
115,000	Met. new 5s	51½	52	51⅜	51⅝
23,000	Mont. Tram. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
8,000	N. Y. City 4½s	102 15-16	102 15-16	102 15-16	102 15-16
25,000	N. Y. State new 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
37,000	N. Y., W. & Bos. 4½s	98 7-16	98 7-16	98¼	98⅜
75,000	P. Lorillard 5s, when issued	89⅜	89½	89⅜	89
45,000	P. Lorillard 7s, when issued	116½	116⅝	116½	116½

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

***

	Dec. 4. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 1. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Tobacco	490	500	499	500
Am. Writing Paper	1½	2	1½	2
Am. Light & Trac.	292	295	292	295
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	105	107	105	107
A., G. & W. I.	7	8	7	8
A., G. & W. I. pf.	15	16¼	15	16¼
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	122	120	122
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	107½	..	107½	..
Braden Copper	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
British Col. Copper	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Butte Coalition	16½	17¼	16½	17¼
Chicago Subway	..	..	½	½
Con. Rubber Tire	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	22	30	22	30
Davis-Daly Copper	⅛	1	⅛	1
Greene-Cananea	7⅞	8	8	8¼
Guggenheim Explor.	175	190	175	190
Mason Valley	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝
Mason Valley 6s	105	110	102	110
Nipissing	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7½
Int. Rubber ctfs.	17½	21	17½	21
Kerr Lake	2⅜	2 11-16	2⅜	2¾
La Rose Con.	3 13-16	3⅞	3⅞	3 13-16
P. Lorillard pf. w. i.	108	112	108	112
P. Lorillard 5s, w. i.	88¾	89	88¼	89
First Nat. Copper	2	2¼	2	2¼
J. Kayser 1st pf.	101	102	..	..
M. Rumely Co.	98½	90	..	..
Giroux Mining	4 3-16	4¼	4¼	4⅜
Ohio Copper	1¾	1 13-16	1 13-16	1⅞
Ray Central	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1 3-16
Stan. O., (with all rts.)	620	..	620	640
Stan. Oil, (ex subs.)	330	365	325	375
Stan. Oil, (sub only)	300	330	300	400
Studebaker Co.	57	58	57¼	58¼
Studebaker Co. pf.	101½	102½	101½	102½
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7
United Cigars Mfrs.	47⅞	49	45½	48
United Cigars Stores	257	258	254	258
U. S. L. & H., new	17	18	17¼	18
U. S. L. & H., new, pf.	83	86	83	86
Western Pacific 5s	89½	90	89½	90
Yukon Gold Mines	3⅝	3 7-16	3⅝	3 7-16

BANK CLEARINGS INCREASE.

Gain of 3.3 Per Cent. In New York, Notably Better Than Last Month.

Bank clearings in November showed an increase of 3.3 per cent., as compared with the same month of last year, but a loss of 5.2 per cent. from 1909, according to the compilations of R. G. Dun & Co., which take in 112 centres and make an aggregate of $13,942,979,636 in exchanges. Dun's says:

"At New York there is a gain of 3.3 per cent. over last year, which is a notably better showing than was made by the preceding month, and, while the increase is to some extent due to more active stock market operations, it also reflects expansion in regular business operations. Outside cities also make a favorable comparison with a year ago, with a gain of 3 per cent. and several cities that for some time have been reporting losses now make gains. On the other hand, the loss compared with 1900 is not large, and it is accounted for almost entirely by the smaller returns at New York City, the majority of the cities outside that centre reporting more or less expansion."

Copper Range Dividend Cut Again.

Directors of the Copper Range Consolidated Company declared yesterday a dividend for the quarter of 50 cents a share, which is 25 cents less than the dividend paid three months ago. A year ago this time $1 was paid. The dividend is payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 9.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT was heavy all day, closing with a little rally. Trade was small and the interest in the market limited. The news was practically unchanged from the type of news coming for some time past—big receipts, increasing stocks and indifferent foreign markets. The Northwestern movement was less than last week but is still very heavy, and there was an increase of 575,000 bushels in the Minneapolis stocks for two days. The visible supply increased 1,059,000 bushels, bringing the total up in the United States to 69,948,000 bushels, against 42,990,000 bushels last year. The demand for cash wheat continues slow, with export business confined to Manitoba. The very high rates for ocean freights are an important factor against fresh business in any kind of grain, and not only are rates high but room is extremely scarce for nearby loading. The foreign markets were dull, with prices showing some decline at Liverpool and some advance on the Continent, although the Continent is doing practically nothing. The Buenos Aires market opened ¾c. to 1¼c. lower, showing the influence of the improved weather conditions. World's exports were 10,912,000 bushels against 10,080,000 bushels the previous week, and 11,568,000 bushels last year. The amount of wheat afloat for Europe increased 584,000 bushels. Argentine cables, while reporting improved weather, reported disappointment at the result of the harvest in some sections, and the latest estimate for the crop is for an outturn of 208,000,000 bushels, which is 42,000,000 bushels less than the maximum estimates, but owing to the large acreage is still a record crop. Cash wheat was nominal, with No. 2 red quoted at 98¾c. free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.13¾; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.06¾; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.12.

CORN.—The corn market was weak, rallying a little at the close. The decline was owing to the pressure against country offerings and liquidation in the May delivery. Receipts were heavy, amounting to 1,215,000 bushels at interior points, compared with 1,077,000 bushels the previous week, and 825,000 bushels last year. Cash corn was from ¼ to ½c lower at Western points, and the demand for cash corn was reported slow. Exporters reported three loads at the seaboard, with some business at the West on resting orders. The very high ocean freight rates, however, are a serious factor against new business. The visible supply increased 463,000 bushels. World's exports were 2,210,000 bushels. No. 2 corn was quoted at 69¼c, free on board, January to March loading.

OATS.—Trade was quiet, with the market showing a little reaction. Offerings were fairly liberal and demand slow. Western receipts continued liberal, nearly equaling last year. The visible supply showed a small decrease, 366,000 bushels, but the total is still 20,315,000 bushels. Cash oats were quiet, with Standards and No. 3 whites, 54½c; No. 2 white, 55c.

PROVISIONS.—The market was weak and active, selling down on both meats and lard, and closing at the lowest point of the day. Receipts of hogs were liberal, amounting to 113,000, and prices were only about steady. Speculative liquidation and selling by packing interests were reported the features of the decline.

NEW YORK MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat— December	97¼	97¼	97¼	97⅝
May	$1.04⅛	$1.03⅛	$1.03⅝	$1.04⅛
Lard— Cash	..	..	9.25@9.40	9.25
December	..	..	9.25@9.37	9.25
January	..	..	9.25@9.40	9.25
March	..	..	9.30@9.40	9.30

CHICAGO MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat— December	93¼	94⅛	94⅛	95⅝
May	$1.00¼	99⅛	99⅝	$1.00⅝
July	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅞
Corn— December	63¼	62⅝	62⅝	63½
May	64½	63½	63⅝	64⅝
July	64½	63⅝	63⅞	64⅝
Oats— December	47⅝	47⅛	47¼	47⅝
May	49¾	49⅛	49⅜	49⅞
July	46¼	46⅛	46¼	46⅝
Lard— December	9.00	8.90	8.90	9.02½
January	9.17½	9.05	9.05	9.20
May	9.42½	9.25	9.25	9.42½
July	..	..	9.37½	..
Ribs— January	8.80	8.22½	8.22½	8.85
May	8.65	8.47½	8.47½	8.65
July	8.50	8.45	8.45	8.60
Pork— January	15.97½	15.67½	15.70	16.00
May	16.45	16.15	16.17½	16.42½
July	..	..	16.30	16.55

COTTON.

The market experienced its first substantial reaction upward since a period extending over nearly two weeks. On this account there was a disposition in some quarters to attribute the gain in values as being quite natural and the result of a temporary oversold condition. It was evident, however, that the publication of several bearish crop estimates was utilized for the purpose of short covering while there was less pressure from the South and some advices of a slightly steadier situation there. Furthermore, there seemed to be quiet accumulation of the late Summer options, presumably representing semi-investment buying, while a deterring influence toward pressing sales at present is the comparative cheapness of the local future market as compared with Southern spots and the present level of values.

The tenor of Liverpool cables was rather encouraging to holders, with a liberal spot business in that market, the sales for the day being 12,000 bales. The continent continues to buy freely, but these advices were without material influence in the local market at the start, there being only minor changes on both sides of the list. Further cuts were reported in the dry goods market over the week, but little significance was attached to these inasmuch as the raw material was practically at the low levels and the inclination generally is to view trade reports as rather more sanguine, taken collectively.

The Giles estimate was for a crop of 14,945,000 bales, exclusive of linters. Many confusing reports were received relative to the National Ginners, authentic information placing the amount ginned to Dec. 1 at from 12,900,000 to 12,950,000 bales, while the crop promise was placed at 15,400,000 bales, exclusive of linters. President Taylor of the association is credited with a statement that linters can be estimated at about 5 per cent., and also that the actual returns suggested a crop of from 1 to 3 per cent. above the figures issued. The members of the Memphis Cotton Exchange estimated the crop at 15,125,000 bales, including linters.

It was apparent that there was considerable short covering in advance of the census report expected on Friday and the Government crop forecast on the 11th inst. Weather conditions in the South were generally favorable, although it is still abnormally cold in some sections. There were private mail advices in Liverpool emphasizing the unsettled conditions in the Far East and claiming that numerous cancelations had occurred. Port receipts for to-day are estimated at about 100,000 bales, against 101,000 last week, 87,000 last year, and 44,000 in 1909. Local warehouse stocks are 61,000 bales, against 186,000 a year ago. Southern spot markets were irregular and unchanged to 1-16 higher. The local spot market was .05 points higher, with middlings 9.30.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Close.
December	9.12	8.94	9.10@9.12		8.97
January	8.85	8.67	8.84@8.85		8.80
February	..	..	8.84@8.86		8.66
March	8.91	8.72	8.90@8.91		8.74
April	8.77	8.77	8.93@8.95		8.76
May	8.99	8.80	8.97@8.99		8.82
June	..	..	9.01@9.03		8.86
July	9.08	8.90	9.06@9.08		8.91
August	9.12	8.98	9.11@9.13		8.95
September	9.14	9.13	9.14@9.16		9.01
October	9.21	9.07	9.20@9.21		9.05
November	9.12	9.12	9.21@9.25		9.06

COTTONSEED OIL.

The tendency of prices to sag is unabated, with sentiment remaining bearish. The easiness of the pure lard market was a factor in yesterday's decline, while the publication of several large cotton crop estimates appeared to exert some influence. Trade demand is rather limited from all quarters, but in the meantime accumulations at the South are not sufficiently heavy to cause material depression. Crude was steady, quoted at 4.27 to 4.34 generally. Only light tenders on December contracts were reported, the inclement weather probably interfering with deliveries.

	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.44	5.45
December	5.47	5.45	5.45	5.46
January	5.46	5.44	5.44	5.47
February	5.49	5.47	5.47	5.49
March	5.53	5.50	5.50	5.52
April	..	..	5.53	5.55
May	5.60	5.58	5.58	5.60
June	..	..	5.60	5.62
July	5.67	5.67	5.67	5.68

COFFEE.

Coffee met a heavy selling movement in the market, especially in December, and closed weak at a net loss of 26 to 33 points, with sales of 55,250 bags. About 22,000 bags of December were sold, mostly through one house. Havre market, after a fairly steady opening, turned weak, and at the close was 1¼@1½f lower, while Hamburg declined ½@¾ pfennig. Rio was 75 reis higher, but Santos was weak, at 50 reis lower. Receipts at Rio and Santos were 31,000 bags, compared with 35,000 last year, and interior points received 74,000 bags, against 49,500 last year. Warehouse deliveries of Brazilian coffee at United States ports for the week were 63,648 bags, against 101,952 the previous week and 122,382 last year. The visible supply of Brazilian coffee in and afloat for the United States was 2,850,000 bags, compared with 2,973,090 last year and 4,515,690 two years ago. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were quoted as unchanged to slightly lower.

Spot coffee, 14½c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	14.27	14.05	14.03@14.05	14.31
January	..	..	13.63@13.65	13.91
February	..	..	13.48@13.50	13.81
March	13.50	13.35	13.34@13.35	13.61
April	..	..	13.20@13.30	13.55
May	13.39	13.25	13.24@13.25	13.50
June	..	..	13.22@13.24	13.48
July	13.33	13.33	13.18@13.20	13.47
August	..	..	13.17@13.19	13.46
September	13.34	13.18	13.17@13.18	13.46
October	..	..	13.17@13.18	13.45
November	..	..	13.17@13.18	13.45

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, specials, pound, 38c; extras, 37c; firsts, 34@35½c; seconds, 31@33c; thirds, 27@29c; held, specials, 34½@35c; extras, 32½@33½c; held, firsts, 30@31½c; seconds, 28@29c; thirds, 26@27c; State dairy tubs, finest, 34@35c; good to prime, 30@33c; common to fair, 24@29c; process, specials, 26@28½c; extras, 25c; firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22@23c; factory, current make, firsts, 23c; seconds, 22@22½c; thirds, 20@21c; packing stock, June make, 22c; current make, No. 2, 21@21½c; No. 3, 19@20c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, 16c; average fancy, 15¼@15½c; current make, specials, 15¾@15¼c; average fancy, 14¾@15c; undergrades, 13@14½c; daisies, September and earlier, best, 16c; current make, best, 15¼@15½c; State, skims, September and earlier, specials, 13½c; choice, 12@13c; State, skims, current make, specials, 12¾c; choice, 11¼@12c; all makes, good to prime, 10@11c; all makes, common, 8@9c; hard skims, 8@5c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extra, dozen, 42@44c.; extra firsts, 39@40c.; firsts, 35@38c.; seconds, 30@34c.; thirds and poorer, 23@28c.; held fresh, poor to fair, 21@28c.; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 23@24c.; No. 2, 20@22c.; checks, prime, 20c.; poor to fair, 17@19c.; refrigerators, special marks, fancy, local storage charges paid, 24c.; local storage charges paid, 22½@23½c.; seconds, local storage, 21@22c.; thirds and poorer, 17@20½c.; dirties, 14@19c.; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 55@60.; selected whites, fair to good, 45@52c.; badly mixed, 35@40c.; hennery browns, 43@45c.; gathered, browns and mixed colors, 34@41c.; Western, gathered whites, 35@45c.

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York.

LONDON 15 Cockspur St., S. W. 26 Old Broad Street, E. C. — PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator — Guardian

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
Opposite Penna. R. R. Ferry and McAdoo Tunnel Terminals, Jersey City, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits over - $3,000,000.00

All the facilities of a New York City Bank
Interest on deposits
No exchange in New York City for checks drawn on this Company
Special terms for collecting out-of-town checks

JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President.
ROBT S. ROSS, Vice-President. — WM. J. FIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAY S. PERKINS, Assistant Treasurer. — J. RICHARD TENNANT, Assistant Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK
4 Per Cent. Canal Improvement Gold Bonds
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

Dated July 1, 1911 — Due July 1, 1961

AMOUNTING TO
$10,000,000
Issued in Coupon or Registered Form

For the Improvement of the Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals

WILL BE SOLD THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1911
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.
AT THE STATE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, N. Y.

THESE BONDS ARE LEGAL INVESTMENTS FOR TRUST FUNDS

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Canal Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding State bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

WILLIAM SOHMER, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.
Albany, November 30, 1911.

The American Tobacco Company
PREFERRED STOCK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF PREFERRED STOCK OF THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY ISSUED UNDER THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT DATED JULY 28, 1911, AND TO THE HOLDERS OF SAID PREFERRED STOCK:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee have approved and adopted the plan for the readjustment of The American Tobacco Company, its affairs and properties, contained in the decree entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 16th day of November, 1911, in the cause entitled United States of America vs. The American Tobacco Company et al., and that a copy of said decree containing said plan has been filed with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the depositary under the deposit agreement dated July 28, 1911.

Copies of the decree may be obtained from the depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Any stock deposited under the deposit agreement and not withdrawn on or before the 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1911, will be exchanged for the preferred stocks offered under the plan when the same are available for such exchange, and such preferred stocks, when and as received by the Committee, will be delivered upon presentation and surrender of the certificates of deposit without cost or expense to the holders thereof.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the depositary named in said agreement, will on and after DECEMBER 18T, 1911, continue to receive deposits of preferred stock for the purpose of exchanging the same without costor expense to the depositor for the stocks offered under the plan. Certificates issued against any deposits made on and after DECEMBER 18T, 1911, will be stamped so as to show that the depositor availing of this privilege assents to the plan and authorizes the depositary to exchange the deposited stock for the preferred stocks deliverable under the offer contained in the said plan.

Such stamped Certificates of Deposit have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated, November 28th, 1911.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
CHARLES D. NORTON,
HARRY BRONNER,
ERNEST ISELIN,
Committee.

FRANKLIN L. BABCOCK, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.
ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Counsel.

The American Tobacco Company
TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF FORTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY ISSUED UNDER THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT DATED JULY 28, 1911, AND TO THE HOLDERS OF SAID FORTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF SAID THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a plan for the reorganization or readjustment of The American Tobacco Company and of its allied and subsidiary companies, has been

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Local Issues Move Irregularly in Principal Markets of Other Cities.

COPPERS FIRM IN BOSTON

Several of the Local Issues Make Small Gains in That Market—Brewery Bonds Are Weak in Baltimore.

Trading in the principal out-of-town markets yesterday was marked by considerable irregularity among the local issues.

G. B. S. Brewing bonds in Baltimore were extremely weak. The first 4s, which sold down to 33½, showed a loss of 5½ points from the last previous sale last week, and the income bonds, at 2½, were ¾ lower. For some time the margin of earnings in excess of the interest on the first 4s has been small. There were no developments during the day to account for the weakness, except the solicitude of the holders, accentuated by this year's increased cost of the raw material and recent discussions indicating some strengthening of the local option movement in this State.

Business in copper stocks in Boston was mixed in results, partly because of the irregularity of the New York list, but a majority of the favorites displayed satisfactory firmness. North Butte was again under pressure from what was said to be inside sources. Live Oak rose to 85 on merger talk. Hancock touched 29, in response to reports of improvement in the condition of the mine. Outside of the coppers, interest was chiefly centred on the strength in United Fruit, which, selling ex rights, was quoted at a round 170½, against a price of 197 for cash. Eastern Steamship, responding to the terms offered by the consolidated concern, rose to 116.

Booth Fisheries shares occupied the centre of interest on the Chicago Exchange, continuing the upward course for the preferred, while the common continued its decline. Movements, however, were subjected to rather irregular fluctuations. The common, which closed Saturday at 51, sank to 47½, but recovered to 50 by the close. The senior issue, which closed previously at 83½, touched 88 early in the day, and then eased off to 1/64, subsequently recovering to the high point at the close.

Sears-Roebuck was strong, rising to 142, though easing off fractionally at the end. Chicago Railways, Series 2, added a point. Gains were fractional for Chicago Telephone and Commonwealth Edison, and there were like losses for Swift, Match, the Can shares, People's Gas, and McCrum-Howell.

Except for a further decline in the Asphalt stocks, price changes were unimportant in Philadelphia. Traders argued that Saturday's advance in the arbitrage shares resulted from a squeeze of shorts and that the technical position was the weaker because of it. For this reason they were inclined to sell Steel and Reading, but their trades can scarcely have been very profitable. There was talk of a decision in the anthracite case during the course of the day, but no definite news was forthcoming on the subject. The close was dull and firm.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	A. C. L. of Conn.	260	260	260
55	Aug. & Aiken Elec. pf.	77	77	77
20	Cons. Power pf.	99½	99½	99½
50	Cons. Coal, full paid	99½	99½	99½
10	Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	99	99	99
30	Union Bank	135	135	135
5	U. S. Fidelity	168	168	168
100	United Railways	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝

BONDS.

$4,000	Balto. Elec. 5s, sta.	94¾	94¾	94¾
2,000	City & Sub. 5s, Wash.	105	104¾	105
1,000	Cons. Power 4½s	88¼	88¼	88¼
2,000	Cons. Gas 4½s	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Charlottesv'le 5s, 1914	100	100	100
5,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	2½	2½	2½
20,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	35	33½	33½
1,000	United Rys. 4s	97½	97½	97½
8,000	United Rys. inc.	85¾	85¾	85¾
1,000	United Rys. 4s	62¼	62¼	62¼
1,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	87½	87½	87½
3,000	West. Penn. Tract. 5s	97	97	97

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Boston Elevated	130	129¾	130
4	Boston & Albany	220½	220	220½
15	Boston & Maine	100	100	100
12	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	111	111	111
6	Fitchburg pf.	125½	125½	125½
1	Manchester & Law.	225	225	225
50	Mass. Elec.	22¾	22¼	22¼
15	Mass. Elec. pf.	94	93¾	94
25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	140¾	140	140¾
15	Old Colony	189	189	189
10	Union Pacific	174½	174½	174½
10	West End pf.	102½	102½	102½

TELEPHONES.

864	American	139¾	139¼	139½
574	Cumberland	156½	156	156½

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	Amer. Agr. Chem.	55	53	55
145	Amer. Agr. Chem. pf.	104	103½	103½
120	Amoskeag	100⅝	100	100
165	Amoskeag pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾
20	Am. Pneu. Svc. 2d pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾
53	American Sugar	116½	116¼	116½
49	American Sugar pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾
2	Am. Tobacco pf.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
31	Am. Woolen pf.	88	87½	87½
25	A., G. & W. I. S.S. pf.	16½	16½	16½
50	East Boston Land	9¾	9¾	9¾
802	Eastern S. S.	116	112	115
50	G. & H. Electric	75	75	75
227	Mass. Gas	453	453	453
187	Mass. Gas pf.	90	90	90
1	Mergenthaler	95½	95	95½
16	Minn. Gen. Elec.	128	127	127
25	N. E. Cotton Yarn	105	105	105
32	Pulman	159	159	159
90	Reece Buttonhole	13	13	13
92	Swift	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
26	Torrington, class A	101½	101½	101½
65	United Fruit	298	293	293
181	*United Fruit	197	196¾	197
1,267	United Fruit rights	17¾	17	17¼
106	United Shoe Mach.	47¾	47½	47½
65	U. Shoe Mach. pf.	28	28	28
1,758	U. S. Steel	64	63¼	63¾
11	U. S. Steel pf.	109½	109½	109½

MINING.

10	Algomah	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Allouez	34½	34¼	34½
274	Amalgamated	63⅛	62½	62½
160	Am. Zinc	5½	5½	5½
10	Ariz. Coml.	35c.	35c.	35c.
1,125	Boston & Corbin	6¾	6¼	6½
25	Butte Balaklava	4	4	4
15	Butte Coalition	16¾	16½	16¾
300	Calumet & Arizona	56⅞	56	56¾
18	Calumet & Hecla	399	400	399
123	Chino	23¾	23½	23½
975	Copper Range	52	50½	51½
5	Daly-West	5¼	5¼	5¼
895	East Butte	11⅞	11	11¼
325	Franklin	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
120	Giroux	5 5-16	4 5-16	4 5-16
43	Granby Con.	30	30	30
650	Greene Cananea	8	8	8
4,225	Hancock	30	27	30
50	Hedley	14½	14½	14½
50	Helvetia	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Indiana	113	113	113
4,160	Inspiration	9⅝	9 11-16	9 11-16
290	Island Creek	41¾	41	41¼
12	Island Creek pf.	87½	87	87½
760	Isle Royale	20½	20	20
855	Kerr Lake	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
90	Lake	33	33	34
300	Lasalle	5½	5¼	5½
3,392	Live Oak	85	84	85
330	Mason Valley	10	9¾	9¾
25	Mass. Con.	7	7	7
700	Mayflower	11 16	1 11-16	1 11-16
10	Miami	22	22	22
125	Mohawk	45½	45	45½
35	Nevada Consol.	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
3,450	Nipissing	7¾	7¾	7¾
35	North Butte	25¼	23¾	24¾
340	North Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Old Colony	4¼	4	4
63	Old Dominion	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
25	Osceola	45½	45½	45½
21	Quincy	90	90	90
125	Ray Consol.	64	63½	64
125	Shannon	15	14¾	14¾
638	Shattuck & Arizona	9¾	9¼	9¼
25	Superior	16¾	16½	17¼
25	St. Mary's Land	38	38	38
25	Trinity	53	53	53
25	Tuolumne	4½	4½	4½
25	U. S. Smelting	31¾	31¾	31¾
241	U. S. Smelting pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾

50	Utah Apex	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
170	Utah Consol.	16½	16¼	16½
55	Utah Copper	51¼	51	51½
40	Winona	6	5¼	5¼
28	Wolverine	88	87¾	88

BONDS.

$7,000	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s	102½	102	102
35,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	90½	90⅝	90½
1,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	99	99	99
1,000	A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
5,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96⅝	96½	96⅝
1,000	C. & No. Mich. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
4,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	100	99⅞	100
6,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	90¼	99½	99¼
	4s, 1951	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
4,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100	99⅝	100

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
85	American Can pf.	92⅝	92	92⅝
75	American Tel	139¾	139½	139¾
561	Booth Fisheries	51	47¼	50
2,005	Booth Fisheries pf.	88	84	88
318	Chicago Ele. Rys.	30	29	30
866	Chicago Rys., Series 2	34⅝	33¾	34½
90	Chicago Rys., Series 3	11¼	11	11¼
50	Chicago Rys., Series 1	6	6	6
20	Chicago Subway	⅝	⅝	⅝
15	Chicago Telephone	138¾	138¾	138¾
110	Com. Edison	134¾	133½	134
44	Diamond Match	109½	109	109½
35	Illinois Brick	41	41	41
114	People's Gas	105¼	104¾	104¾
25	Quaker Oats	199	199	199
460	Sears-Roebuck	142	141½	141⅝
223	Swift & Co.	101⅝	101¼	101¼
275	U. S. Steel	45	45	45

BONDS.

$6,000	Chi. Pneu. Tool 5s	91	91	91
1,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	103½	103⅜	103⅜
3,000	Com. Edison 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Am. Milling	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
27	Am. Railways	46	46	46
8	Cambria Iron	44½	44½	44½
215	Cambria Steel	44	44	44
100	Con. Trac. N. J.	75½	75½	75½
1	Elec. Co of Am.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
260	Elec. Storage Bat.	54	53¾	53¾
5	Frank. & Southwark Passenger Ry.	380	380	380
770	General Asphalt	30½	30⅜	30⅜
100	Gen. Asphalt pf.	71	71	71
3	H. & B. T. pf.	14	14	14
162	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	21¼	21¼	21¼
405	Lake Sup. Corp.	26⅛	26	26
1	Lehigh Nav.	89½	89½	89½
5	Lehigh Nav. 4 c.	90¼	90¼	90¼
125	Lehigh Valley	89 1-16	88 15-16	89 1-16
100	Lehigh Val. Tr.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
5	Minehill	60½	60½	60½
70	Penn. Steel pf.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
314	Penn. R. R.	61 5-16	61¼	61 3-16
170	Philadelphia Co.	53¾	53	53¾
100	Philadelphia Elec.	16	16	16
110	Philadelphia Trac.	85	85	85
865	Reading	75 7-16	75 3-16	75 5-16
105	Rv. Co. General	11	11	11
310	Tonopah Belmont	8⅛	8¼	8¼
225	Tonopah Mining	7	7	7
119	United Gas Imp. Co.	86¾	86¼	86¾
1,475	U. S. Steel	63⅞	63½	63¾
226	Union Traction	53⅜	52¾	52⅝
10	W. & V. R.	44	44	44

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Crucible Steel	11½	11½	11½
75	Crucible Steel pf.	81	80¾	81
10	Fireproofing	5¼	5¼	5¼
55	Fireproofing pf.	26¼	26¼	26¼
480	Mfrs. Lgt. & Heat	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
250	Ohio Fuel Oil	9	8¾	8⅞
50	Ohio Fuel Supply	44	44	44
75	Oklahoma Gas	67¼	67¼	67¼
240	Pittsburgh Brewing	9⅝	9½	9½
100	Pitts. Brew. pf.	39	39	39
65	Pitts. Plate Glass	105¾	105½	105¾
20	Pure Oil	9	9	9
1,600	Tonopah Ext.	1.20	1.20	1.20
30	Union Switch	85	85	85
90	U. S. Steel	63¾	63⅜	63⅝

BONDS.

$19,500	Pitts. Coal deb. 5s	88	88	88

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.02	Julia	.25
Alpha Con.	.05	Justice	.06
Andes	.11	Kentucky Con.	.06
Belcher	.38	Mexican	4.20
Best & Belcher	.19	Occidental Con.	.50
Bullion	.66	Ophir	1.65
Caledonia	.09	Overman	.13
Challenge Con.	.17	Potosi	.80
Chollar	.11	Savage	.13
Confidence	.55	Sag Belcher	.37
Con. Cal. & Va.	.66	Sierra Nevada	.25
Con. Imperial	.03	Union Con.	.42
Crown Point	.09	Utah Con.	1.40
Gould & Curry	.09	Yellow Jacket	.07
Hale & Norcross	.55		.22

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.10	Florence	.47
Jim Butler	.27	Goldfield Con. M.	4.80
McNamara	.25	Goldfield Merger	.19
Midway	.24	Great Bend	.05
Montana	.89	Jumbo Extension	.13
North Star	.89	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Exten.	1.12½	Red Hills	.01
West End	.70	Sandstorm Kendall	.03
		St. Ives	.35
GOLDFIELD.		Silver Pick	.07
Adams	.01	BULLFROG.	
Atlanta	.16	Bullfrog Mining	.01
Blue Bell	.01	Bullfrog Nat. B.	.01
Combination Frac.	.15	Homestake King	.01
Booth	.06	Montgomery Mtn.	.01
C. O. D.	.14		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	7⅛		Jackpot	6	7
Elkton	72½	72⅝	McKinley	48½	53
El Paso	70	74	Old Gold	3½	4¼
Findlay	5	8	Portland	94	97
Gold Dollar	16½	17½	Vindicator	68	70
Isabella	12⅞	13	Jen. Samp.	6½	7½

FISHERIES CO. STOCK ISSUE.

Booth Interests Recommend $6,000,000 in 7 Per Cent. Preferred.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—It has been decided by the interests in control of the Booth Fisheries Company to recommend an issue of $6,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, of which $2,000,000 is to be exchanged for a like amount of noncumulative preferred stock now outstanding, and the remaining $4,000,000 of new stock held in the Treasury for the future redemption of bonds and other purposes. The exchange of the new for the old stock will be share for share at par.

The stockholders will be asked to authorize the proposed action at their annual meeting, to be held in January. While the new preferred stock will be given a fixed rate of dividends, the shares will be without voting power. The control of the company will then be vested entirely in the $5,000,000 common stock, part of which was trusteed at the time of the financial reorganization last Spring.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was a shade lower. Tin was steady. Spelter was down 10 points in the bid and 15 points in the asking price. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

Stand. Copper—	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Spot	12.75	13.00	12.75	13.07½
December	12.75	13.00	12.75	13.07½
January	12.75	13.05	12.80	13.10
February	12.75	13.10	12.80	13.07½
Lead	4.40	4.50	4.40	4.50
Spelter	6.60	6.75	6.70	6.90
Tin	45.85	46.50	45.75	46.75

On the Metal Exchange in London yesterday the following table of prices obtained for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These final prices compare with Friday's closing figures:

	Monday. £	s	d	Friday. £	s	d
Copper, spot						
Copper, futures						
Pig tin, spot						
Pig tin, futures						

The market ended firm. Spanish pig lead was-up 2s 6d, to £15 17s 6d. Spelter was changed at £27. Cleveland warrants were a shade lower at 47s 10½d.

LOSE CLAIM FOR $62,000,000.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Sought Cash for Lands Not Granted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A $62,000,000 claim of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company against the United States was dismissed to-day when the Court of Claims sustained the Government demurrer to the railwya's petition for reimbursement for every alternate section of land along its lines through the Indian Territory, now part of the State of Oklahoma.

The railroad claim was founded upon the act of July 25, 1866, granting alternate sections of land to the railroad which should first reach the northern boundary of the then Indian Territory, building southward. It is claimed that the Indian title was extinguished, yet the United States failed to carry out this agreement, depriving the railroad of 3,114,368 acres of land, valued at $61,287,800.

The Government contended that the land never became public in the accepted sense, and the court holds that the Indian lands were, in the absence of expressed words of reservation, excepted from the operation of the grant.

TOBACCO MEN WANT TRUST PLAN CHANGED

Ask Supreme Court to Review Reorganization of American Tobacco Company.

SEE TRICK IN DISSOLUTION

By Buying Up Shares, Says the Petition, the Controllers Can Perpetuate the Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day took under consideration the application of the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade of New York to have that tribunal review the reorganization plan of the American Tobacco Company. A decision is expected next Monday. The Government opposed the motion.

The application for the petition was made by Felix H. Levy, representing the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade of New York, which is composed of about seventy-five concerns engaged in the business of selling leaf tobacco to tobacco manufacturers. In the petition it was stated that the Attorneys General of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina joined in the request for a consideration by the Supreme Court of the reorganization plan.

The petition asked that the United States Circuit Court for Southern New York be required to vacate its recent decree approving the reorganization of the American Tobacco Company which had been directed by the Supreme Court, in its opinion last May, to disintegrate.

Another request was that the Circuit Court be directed to send the case to the Supreme Court for review, and to allow the board to intervene as a party to the suit which resulted in the dissolution decree of the Supreme Court last May.

The brief denounces the decree of the Circuit Court as not in accordance with the Supreme Court's mandate, especially because of the retention of their interests by the common stockholders of the American Tobacco Company, and argues the petitioner's right to be heard, although it was not a party to the suit, and despite the fact that Attorney General Wickersham is satisfied with the decree.

"The proposition which we assert," says the brief, "is that where public rights are involved, and those public rights affect the interests, not merely of the State as sovereign, but of the citizens of the State individually and in their pecuniary fortunes, any citizen so affected has the legal right to insist on the entry of a decree in accordance with the mandate, and to compel performance of that duty through the writ of mandamus. In such cases it matters not that he be not a party on the record.

"Above all, those citizens, like the petitioner, who were engaged in the tobacco business, and who had been threatened with ruin by this great monopoly, had an interest which entitled them to demand that the decision be not frittered away by the decree. Whatever their position may have been before this court issued its mandate, the moment that the mandate was issued they acquired certain vested rights, which could not be lost to them, though the Attorney General might be unwilling to continue as their champion.

"The plan which has received the sanction of the Circuit Court has not dissolved the combination, and has not recreated out of the elements previously composing it a new condition which shall be honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to the law. It has not fulfilled the duty which by the opinion of this court was imposed upon the court below of giving complete and efficacious effect to the prohibitions of the statute.' Far from doing this, the decree, if sustained, will perpetuate the illegal monopoly, and will leave the plight of the tobacco industry more helpless and hopeless than it was before.

"The plan attempts to perpetuate a criminal conspiracy. It seeks to cure a great evil and a great wrong by substituting another. The twenty-nine individual defendants, convicted of conspiracy, are making reparation, not by yielding up their collective control, but by taking in their own names the title which for convenience they had vested in the company. They would have violated the law if, with concert of action, they had taken the title in their own names. Then the combination was first formed. They surely do not bring themselves within the law by doing something today which if they had done at the outset would have been denounced as a crime.

"It is not a tenable objection to urge that the common stockholders are deprived of their property without due process of law if they are enjoined in connection with the proposed dissolution from receiving the share of the constituent corporations. We do not ask that the defendants be deprived of anything which they now own. We do not ask that a single share now belonging to them be surrendered. We merely ask that when the tobacco company parts with the shares which it owns it be required to do so in such a way as to prevent the conspiracy from being perpetuated. If the court may compel the chief corporate defendant to break up the combination by ridding itself of its shares, it may compel the individual defendants to break up the combination by refraining from buying these shares.

"The record shows numberless instances of the grossest acts of duplicity, deception, and trickery practiced by these men. In the light of their past conduct, it may well be assumed that no scruples of conscience or moral restraints will withhold them from a repetition of similar acts.

"They are sufficient to show that these men, who are among the principal contrivers of this great combination, are those whose every act must be watched with the closest scrutiny and whose past record is such as to make it likely that they will avail themselves of every loophole or stratagem which may be left open to them, in order to perpetuate the immensely profitable combination which they helped to create and maintain."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
4th week Nov.	$368,500	$465,200	$103,300
Month Nov.	2,001,500	1,564,500	437,000
July 1-Nov. 30	8,508,300	7,791,200	1,712,100

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for October—

Mileage	7,613.08	7,547.05	66.03
Freight rev.	5,465,301	5,462,727	12,573
Passenger rev.	1,893,648	1,925,652	*32,004
Other tran. rev.	560,775	560,237	*13,541
Non-tran. rev.	60,237	66,375	*6,137
Total op. rev.	7,979,963	8,019,072	*39,108
Mt. way & str.	1,222,460	1,150,244	92,215
Mt. of equip.	1,142,281	1,184,419	*42,138
Traffic exp.	150,303	148,967	6,835
Transp. exp.	2,271,413	2,270,778	635
General exp.	156,382	176,203	*19,341
Total op. exp.	4,943,820	4,905,564	38,255
Net op. rev.	3,036,142	3,113,507	*77,364
Taxes	328,290	217,285	111,004
Op. income	2,707,852	2,896,221	*188,369
July 1 to Oct. 31:			
Freight rev.	19,404,498	19,763,930	*359,432
Passenger rev.	7,669,346	7,682,213	*12,866
Other tran. rev.	2,058,279	2,092,542	*34,262
Non-tran. rev.	262,692	248,223	*14,464
Total op. rev.	29,395,017	29,786,914	*391,897
Mt. way & str.	5,006,664	4,278,870	727,794
Mt. of equip.	4,664,301	4,294,426	369,864
Traffic exp.	605,495	559,867	45,627
Transp. exp.	8,380,983	8,359,752	21,207
General exp.	629,254	605,352	23,902
Total op. exp.	19,288,765	18,098,326	1,188,490
Net op. rev.	10,106,251	11,688,645	*1,580,393
Taxes	1,195,172	1,030,732	164,439
Op. income	8,913,079	10,657,912	*1,744,834

ATLANTIC COAST LINE report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for October—

Mileage	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight rev.	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]
Passenger rev.	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Other trans. rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Non-trans. rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total op. rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. way & str.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. of equip.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Traffic exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transp. exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total op. exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net op. rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Op. income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1 to Oct. 31:			
Freight rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Passenger rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other trans. rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Non-trans. rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total op. rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. way & str.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. of equip.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Traffic exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transp. exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total op. exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net op. rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Op. income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ATLANTIC COAST LINE report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for October—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Mileage	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight rev.	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]
Passenger rev.	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Other trans. rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Non-trans. rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total op. rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. way & str.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. of equip.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Traffic exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transp. exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total op. exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net op. rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Op. income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1 to Oct. 31:			
Freight rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Passenger rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other trans. rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Non-trans. rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total op. rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. way & str.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. of equip.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Traffic exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transp. exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total op. exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net op. rev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Op. income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & ALTON report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for October—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Mileage	1,496.22	1,489.22	7.00
Freight rev.	898,468	898,468	
Passenger rev.	259,581	257,403	11,095
Other tran. rev.	79,751	74,285	2,178
Non-tran. rev.	8,384	7,949	5,466
Total oper. rev.	1,252,261	1,232,593	928
Maint way and structure	145,952	146,261	19,667
Maint. of equip.	161,190	177,853	*309
Traffic exp.	45,946	43,382	*16,662
Transp. exp.	460,044	460,998	2,564
General exp.	33,484	37,890	*954
Total oper. exp.	846,617	866,386	*4,405
Net oper. rev.	405,643	366,207	*19,703
Out. op. (debit).	1,942,232	1,961,920	39,439
Total net rev.	11,220	10,164	*328,902
Taxes	1,931,012	1,971,756	*39,688
Op. income	230,222	228,270	*40,744
July 1 to Oct. 31:	1,700,789	1,743,486	1,951
Freight rev.	13,598,075	14,416,150	*42,696
Passenger rev.	7,041,673	7,339,804	*818,075
Other tran. rev.	1,223,323	1,172,996	*298,130
Non-tran. rev.	151,507	147,225	50,327
Total op. rev.	22,015,385	23,076,176	4,582
Mt. way & st.	3,552,627	3,833,354	*1,060,791
Mt. of equip.	2,960,838	3,150,109	*280,727
Traffic exp.	626,958	630,778	*189,262
Trans. exp.	8,154,711	8,175,242	*3,820
General exp.	556,214	565,278	*20,537
Total op. exp.	15,850,349	16,554,755	*10,064
Net op. rev.	6,165,035	6,521,420	*504,406
Out. op. (debit).	41,420	36,756	*556,385
Total net rev.	6,123,614	6,684,663	*4,663
Taxes	850,427	942,193	*561,048
Op. income	5,273,187	5,742,470	*91,768

*Decrease.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA report, as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for October:

	1911.	1910.	Decrease.
Mileage	1,743.82	1,743.82	
Freight rev.	969,326	1,145,871	176,544
Pass. trans. rev.	323,230	418,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Important Deal on West Thirty-ninth Street—Henry S. Harper Buys Gramercy Park Dwelling—Tenenment House Sales—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

A sale in Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, the second big deal in that block within a week, for another loft structure and the purchase of a dwelling adjoining his residence on the north side of Gramercy Park, by Henry Sleeper Harper, were among the leading transactions in the realty market yesterday.

The Thirty-ninth Street deal involves the property at 35 and 37 West Thirty-ninth Street, separated by a ten-foot open space from the Engineering Societies' Building. The frontage is 40 feet. The plot was sold last Spring by Gen. Howard Carroll to Judson S. Todd, and the latter has now resold the property to the Brunswick Realty Company, of which Robert P. Zobel is President. Mr. Zobel is preparing to erect at once a twelve-story commercial and office building. Only last week the properties at 3, 7, 9, and 11 West Thirty-ninth Street, just west of the Wendel House on the Fifth Avenue corner, were bought by Lee Holstein, and he has made plans to erect a twelve-story business structure over the portion at 7, 9, and 11, at present covered by old dwellings.

The Gramercy Park deal includes the residence at 133 East Twenty-first Street, overlooking the Park on the north, purchased by Henry Sleeper Harper. The Douglas, Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, and the J. P. Whiton-Stuart Company were the brokers. Mr. Harper's home is at 131, and he has a frontage on Twenty-first Street of 55 feet. He also owns the property in the rear, fronting on Twenty-second Street, at 136 and 138, and with the adjoining stable, which he purchased from Henry W. Poor, he has a frontage there of 50 feet. On the corner adjoining the Harper property, at 1 Lexington Avenue, is the new twelve-story apartment recently erected on the site of the Poor house. The plot just bought by Mr. Harper was acquired from the Morrison estate.

11th Street Hotels Leased.

A lease of fifteen years has been made by F. C. Safford from the Prudential Trading Company of the Alabama and Van Rensselaer Hotels at 13 to 19 East Eleventh Street at an aggregate rental of about $550,000. The former is a nine-story building and the latter seven stories, covering a plot 94 by 103 feet. The deal was negotiated by Mrs. Lillian Johnson. The hotels will undergo extensive alterations.

Investors Buying Tenements.

The five-story flat, with stores, at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and 141st Street, on a lot 24.11 by 100, has been sold by Jacob Kortlang to Edward B. Teichman. William Otten was the broker in the transaction.

A quick resale of east side property at a substantial profit was announced yesterday by the Rudolph Wallach Company, which has resold 70 to 72 Avenue B, two four-story tenements, on plot 31.10 by 73.9, to Jacob Fish, who bought the adjoining parcel, 16.7 by 73.9, at the southwest corner of Fifth Street, for $37,300 at the recent partition sale of the Leaird estate. The Wallach Company also purchased 70 and 72 at the same sale for $40,600.

Operators Buy Heights Dwelling.

The four-story dwelling 552 West 165th Street, on a lot 16 by 106.5, occupied by the Washington Heights Hospital, has been sold by W. S. Platt to Ennis & Sinnott for speculation.

Bronx.

Benjamin Benenson has purchased from Louis Lese 410 and 412 East 162d Street, two one-family dwellings, on plot 34.6 by 100. Mr. Benenson proposes to build a five-story flat on the plot. Kurz & Uren negotiated the sale.

Charles M. Rosenthal has sold through B. H. Weisker the three-story building, with stores, on a lot, 20 by 80, on the north side of Burnside Avenue, 80 feet west of Morris Avenue. The same broker has also sold for William Cooper a plot, 42 by 100, on the south side of 183d Street, 46 feet west of Park Avenue, to the Lombardy Realty Company, of which Edgar A. Landauer is President.

Jamaica Bay Property Sold.

S. E. Hoerig has purchased from the Springdale Realty Company a plot of seventeen acres bordering on the proposed Jamaica Bay Improvement. The property is located on Railroad and Jamaica Avenues, Springdale, L. I.

The buyer several months ago purchased a tract of 7 acres adjoining from the estate of Norman Van Nostrand.

The property is near that part of the bay improvement known as the Spring Creek Basin, and it is believed it will be taken for terminal purposes by the railroad that will connect with various docks to be built around the bay.

Long Island.

Elizabeth Bustard has sold to Archie O. Van Ness of Manhattan a parcel having a frontage of 25 feet on the south side of Avenue C, 246 feet north of Thirteenth Street, College Point; also 280 feet on the east side of Thirteenth Street and 722 feet on Avenue C, College Point.

William H. Moffitt has sold to Emily G. Coulston of Manhattan a parcel having a frontage of 100 feet on the south side of Avenue G and 50 feet on the west side of Twentieth Street, College Point.

Dennis J. Monagnan has sold to Edward J. Foley of Manhattan a parcel having a frontage of 40 feet on the east side of Gardiner Street, 225 feet south of Lamartine Avenue, Bayside.

Denneman & Friedman have sold for James Delaney of Rock Island, Ill., ten lots, 25 by 95 each, situated at Jamaica.

New Williamsburg Flats.

George G. Segal is preparing to build from plans by Shampan & Shampan three six-story apartment houses in the Williamsburg Bridge plaza section on the southeast corner of Keap and South Third Street, covering a plot 125 by 95 feet. Accommodations are to be provided for 100 families. The cost of the operation will be about $200,000.

Recent Buyers.

J. Henry Heitmann is the buyer of 510 West 171st Street, sold recently by I. Moll.

Loft for Hardware and Paper Trade.

A building to meet the demands of the hardware and paper trade will be erected on the property at 117 and 119 Leonard Street, recently purchased by Theodore Hart Sayre. Plans for the building have been prepared by Frederick Putnam Platt. It will be a two-story and basement structure with walls, foundations, and steel of sufficient strength so that four additional stories can be added at any time without interfering with the occupants of the building. The Charles F. Noyes Company will handle the building.

$2,000,000 in Mortgage Loans.

Mortgage loans aggregating over $2,000,000 have been placed recently by the McVickar Gaillard Realty Company. Among the largest loans made was $345,000 for the Central Realty Company on its new building at the southeast corner of Sixteenth Street and Irving Place; $275,000 for the Elkin Holding Company on the new eight-story apartment house at 40-46 East Sixty-second Street; $240,000 building loan for the Weekes-Lugar Company on a building of twelve stories to be erected on a plot at 51-55 Lexington Avenue; building will cover a plot 59 by 94, with "L" of 22 feet in Twenty-fifth Street; $190,000 for S. C. Solomon on plot at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, improved with five four-story buildings, covering a plot 100 feet on the avenue by 95 feet on the street; $200,000 for the Waunegan Realty Company on apartment house at the southwest corner of Broadway and 164th Street; $150,000 for the same owners on property at the southwest corner of 162d Street and Broadway; $150,000 for the Helene Realty Company on its new six-story apartment at the northwest corner of 177th Street and Pinehurst Avenue.

Estates at Auction To-Day.

Joseph P. Day will offer to-day, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, 8 Riverside Drive, 12 Union Square East, 226 West Seventy-first Street, north side of East 133d Street, 29 West Fifty-second Street, 44 West Fifty-sixth Street, 48 Elm Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; west side of Second Avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, Brooklyn, block front; 68 West Eighty-ninth Street, 209 West 139th Street, 376 West Eighty-first Street, 318 East 110th Street, and 166 West Twenty-second Street.

Mr. Day will sell at foreclosure sale on Dec. 27 the six-story apartment house on the northwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue and 180th Street, the first co-operative structure erected on Washington Heights, on a plot 119.6 by 90 feet.

Dwellings Leased.

The Henry B. Anderson house at 58 East Fifty-seventh Street has been leased by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company to Frank Wlborg of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pease & Elliman have made the following leases: 200 Madison Avenue, for Augustus Jay to Edward L. Coster; 47 West Fifty-eighth Street, for Mrs. John B. Clews to R. H. Williams, Jr.; 70 East Ninety-first Street, for Mrs. Frederic Bronson to H. H. Benkard.

The J. P. Whiton-Stuart Company has leased 38 East Thirty-first Street to Mrs. M. L. Cottenet for Dr. Charles McBurney; 47 East Fifty-third Street to George E. Dadman for Mrs. Ida R. Larkin, and 14 East Seventy-fourth Street to Myles Standish for the Rev. W. W. Rutherford.

Washington Heights Convent.

Plans have been filed for the construction of a five-story convent for the Sisters of St. Ursula of the Blessed Virgin, of which the Rev. Mother Superior Helen Marie is the head. It will be located on the north side of 142d Street, 180 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, having a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 70.9 feet. It will be known as the Convent of Our Lady of Lourdes. The architect, N. Serracine, has placed the cost at $40,000.

Thompson-Starrett Co. Directors.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Thompson-Starrett Company was held at the company's office, 51 Wall Street, yesterday. The following Directors were elected: Frank Bailey, E. T. Bedford, A. B. Boardman, Preston Davie, J. H. Dinwiddie, Joseph A. Flynn, L. J. Horowitz, C. H. Kelsey, Edward L. Marston, V. C. Mulford, Robert Olyphant, E. O. Stanley, W. A. Starrett, H. K. Williams, and R. B. Woodward. The new Directors are Edward L. Marston and Robert Olyphant, all of the others having served before.

Notes.

Park Commissioner Eliot of Queens has awarded the contract for the erection of the office building for his department, in Forest Park, L. I., to Contractor Charles Wille of Flushing. The contract price was $6 200.

The six-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue and 180th Street, the first co-operative structure erected on Washington Heights, is scheduled to be sold in foreclosure on Dec. 27.

The Frontenac Realty Company has obtained a building loan of $200,000 from the City Real Estate Company on the new apartment being erected at 122 to 128 East Eighty-second Street.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the recent sale of the building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, occupied by the Touring Club of America, to Amos R. E. Pinchot.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

At 14 Vesey St.
By Joseph P. Day.

5th Av, n w corner of 138th St, (as widened,) 50x11ix irregular, vacant; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, A. S. Havemeyer, $32,925.

At 8,156 Third Av.
By Joseph P. Day.

Forest Av, 801, n w corner of 153th St, 100x87.6, six-story apartment and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, V. E. Chebert, $110,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

111TH ST, s s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, for a five-story apartment, 100x59.10; S. Roseff, 11 Park Av, owner; Grenenberg & Leuchtag, architects; cost, $65,000.

142d St, n s, 180 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for a five-story convent, 40x70.0; Sisters of St. Ursula of the Blessed Virgin, 523 West 142d St, owners; N. Serracino, architect; cost, $40,000.

Kingsbridge Terrace, w s, 175 ft s of 230th St, for four two-story brick dwellings, 20x60; Edmundson Construction Company, 175th St and Walton Av, owner; George Hof, Jr., architect; cost, $32,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

7th Av, s w corner of 122d St, to an eight-story tenement; estate of Ross C. Browning, West Orange, N. J., owner; Hill & Stout, architects; cost, $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, s w corner of Hester St, 50x100; Charles H. Shulman to Charles H. Shulman, 145 East 111th St, 37½ p. c.; Aaron Shulman, 471 Marion St, 37½ p. c., and Moses Shulman, 563 West 163d St, 25 p. c., (mtg $110,000,) Dec. 1; attorneys, Cohn & Levy, 132 Nassau St.....$1

DOWNING ST, 57, n s, 18.11x99; Downing St, 59, n s, 19.4x90; Downing St, 61, n s, 20.2x20; Domenico Rovegno to Joseph Rovegno, 1,838 79th St, Brooklyn, ½ part, all liens, May 9, 1911; attorney, Michael A. Rofrano, 198 Broadway.....$1

HENRY ST, 313 and 235, n s, 40x57.6; Joseph S. Diamon to Sarah Konwitz, Elm Park, S. I., Aug. 9; attorney, B. E. Siegelstein, 99 Nassau St.....$1

JONES ST, 5, n s, 20x100; Domenico Rovegno to Joseph Rovegno, 1,838 79th St, Brooklyn, ½ part, all liens, May 9, 1911; attorney, Michael A. Rofrano, 98 Broadway.....$1

MARKET ST, 69, w s, 37.7x59.7; Mortimer Lanzit to Agnes R. Brown, at Rutherford, N. J., Dec. 2; attorney, Edward M. Brown, 50 Church St.....$1

SHERMAN AV, 1, w s, 100 ft w of Academy St, 250x310 to n s of Post Av, (foreclosure Nov. 27, 1911;) Samson Lochman, referee, to Henry Corn, Nov. 29, mtg $76,000; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 135 Broadway.....$5,000

WEST END AV, 42 to 52, e s, 150x—; William G. Wallden and others to Wildhart Realty Co., 95 William St, Nov. 23; attorney, Miller & Hartcorn, 28 Nassau St.....$1

2D AV, 1,881, 24.11x100; Max Gleckman to Minnie Rubenstein and another, 182 Sackman St, Brooklyn, Nov. 25, (mtg $26,000;) attorney, Henry Bergman, 132 Nassau St. $100

2D AV, 2,132, e s, 25x75; Vito Di Lucia to Antoinetta Di Lucia, 453 East 117th St, Oct. 27; address, 453 East 117th St.....$1,000

3D AV, 1,240 to 1,248, 102.2x90; Samuel Bookman and others, Trustees, to Harcourt Realty Co., 9 East 62d St, Dec. 2, (mtg $60,000;) attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St..$150,000

11TH ST, 418 East, s w s, 25x half block, (foreclosure Oct. 24, 1911;) Richard B. Tillinghast, referee, to Emma Keller, 203 Himrod St, Brooklyn, (mtg $32,000 on this and on 416 East 11th St,) Dec. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $3,500

11TH ST, 416 East, s w s, 25x half block, (foreclosure Oct. 24, 1911;) Joseph M. Herzberg, referee, to Emma Keller, 203 Himrod St, Brooklyn, (mtg $32,000 on this and on 418 East 11th St,) Dec. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $3,500

11TH ST., 416 and 418 East, 25x half block, (foreclosure Oct. 24, 1911;) Emma Keller to Francesco Genovese, 416 East 11th St, Dec. 1, (mtg $32,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

11TH ST, 640 East, 25x94.5; Manfredi Cohn and others to Mollie Strauss, 324 East 4th St, Dec. 1, (mtg $21,500;) attorney, Hugo Cohn, 19 Avenue A.....$1

14TH ST, 612 East, 25x103.3; Italian Union Realty and Security Co. to Julius Mendelson and another, 167 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, Nov. 14, (mtg $25,500;) attorney, Joseph Sapinsky, 35 Nassau St.....$1

16TH ST, 114 and 116 East, 56.6x103.3; Seth S. Sterry to 16th St. Realty Co., 66 Broadway, mtg $267,000, Nov. 29; attorney, S. S. Terry 66 Broadway.....$1

30TH ST, 543 West, 16x31.6; Annie Tarz to Thomas O'Brien, 236 West 144th St, Dec. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

33D ST, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 75x98.9; Emily A. Thorn and others, executors, &c., of Leonard M. Thorn, to Rudolph-Wallach Co., 68 William St, mtg $39,200, Nov. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$56,000

70TH ST, 203 West, 15.6x100.5; George F. Johnson to Robert F. Wadhams, 60 West 81st St, Nov. 29, (mtg $16,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

118TH ST, 4 West, 25x100.11; Sarah Jaretsky to Elias Ellerstein, 107 Broadway, Dec. 4, (mtg $25,000;) attorney, S. S. Thell, 752 Broadway.....$1

120TH ST, n s, 226.5 ft e of Pleasant Av, 65.8x100.11, (foreclosure Nov. 15, 1911;) Ely Rosenberg, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, 34 Nassau St., Nov. 28.. $9,000

163D ST, s s, 85 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 40x—; West Farms Realty Co. to Josephine B. King, at Fort Edward, N. Y., Nov. 23, (mtg $32,500;) attorney, H. D. Byrnes, 309 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,470, e s, 21x87.6; James B. Nicholson to Antonio Cimillo, 2,438 Hoffman St, quitclaim, Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BRIGGS AV, n s, 50 ft s of 179th St, 50.5x100; Alonzo Fogal and others to Mount Vernon Mortgage Co., 45 Broadway, mtg $2,650, Nov. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BURNSIDE AV, n s, 60.7 ft e of Morris Av, 20.2x—; Charles Rosenthal to Sarah M. Ferris, corner Pelham Parkway and Eastchester Road, Nov. 29, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, Fletcher, McC. & B., 76 William St.....$1

CARROLL ST, s s, 50 ft w of land of Hy. Welbrock, 50 to land of McClennon x100, City Island; Julia M. Waterhouse to Frederick W. Wilkens, 98 West Fordham St, City Island, Dec. 4; attorney, Addrian Gardner, 160 Broadway.....$1

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of 168th St, 200x100; John F. Kaiser to West Bronx Realty Co., 26 Ferry St, Nov. 29, (mtg $16,500;) attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 90 West Broadway.. $100

DALY AV, s e corner of 179th St, 27.5x100.3; Obark Realty Co. to Fred K. Flechtner, 43 Carmine St, mtg $22,000, Dec. 2; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,009 East 180th St....$100

ELIZABETH AV, n s, 300 ft w of City Island Av, 100x254; Minnie T. Sayers to H. S. Sayers, 2 Rochelle St, City Island, Nov. 17, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, Sayers Brothers, 31 Nassau St.....$100

HOME ST, n s, 86.5 ft e of Longfellow Av, 50x100; Minnie Stahl to Morris Halporn, 169 West 112th St, Nov. 21, (mtg $33,500;) attorney, Max Monfried, 150 Nassau St.....$100

INTERVALE AV, w s, 266.11 ft s of 167th St, 75x88; Lavelle Real Estate Co. to Joseph Gardina, 916 East 176th St, Nov. 16; attorney, E. L. Barnard, 271 Broadway.....$1

LOT 22, map of William H. Wallace, on Fort Schuyler Road; Emilie Goldman to Andrea Caccavo, 1,101 Sedden St, Nov. 9, (mtg $2,200;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 12 TO 58, Section 113, Map of Woodlawn Cemetery; Woodlawn Cemetery Corporation to William G. Gilmore, 18 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn; attorney, H. B. Gilmore, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$7,500

LOTS 107 to 109; map of Duchess Land Co., Benson estate; Wheeler Corporation to Helen Ayres, — Koppock St, Nov. 10; address, — Koppock St.....$100

LOTS 123 AND 124, Map 869, Lots of Hunts Point Realty Co.; George Costar to Frank W. Davis, 1,220 Leland Av, Nov. 29, (mtg $12,000; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St.....$100

LOTS 218 and 219, Map of part of Trask estate; Catherine Burns to Trask Building Co., 1,718 Southern Boulevard, Dec. 2, (mtg $7,800; attorneys, Uterhart & Graham, 10 Wall St.....$100

MILL POND, e s, part of Lot 1A; Major Elijah Valentine, Westchester, (mtg $1,250;) road from Westchester to Pelham Bridge adjoining land of William Palmer, 200x—, (mtg $5,750;) Bronxdale Realty Co. to Wheeler Corporation, 1,123 Broadway, Dec. 1; attorney, Walter & B., 1,123 Broadway...$100

ROAD from Fordham to West Farms, s w s, Lots 99 and 100, map (325) of South Belmont, 100x127.7x100x126, n w s, except part for Grote St. Prospect Boulevard Realty Co. to Mall Malnick, 336 Rockaway Av, Brooklyn, mtg $9,000, and all liens, Dec. 4; attorney, Samuel Rosenfeld, 691 Cauldwell Av. $250

SUMMIT AV, w s, 222.9 ft s of Cross St, 24.3 x—; Plymon E. Garrety to Crown Holding Co., June 14, 1909, 5 Beekman St; attorneys, Bloomberg & B., 5 Beekman St.....$100

UNION AV, w s, 133.4 ft n of 156th St, 16.8x54.4; Anna Wienecke and Clara Malm, 771 Union Av, Dec. 4, (mtg $3,800; address, 771 Union Av.....$100

VALENTINE AV, 2,118, e s, 25.4x110.9; Malkus E. Soderstrom to James J. Quirk, 107 East 53d St, Dec. 1, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, L. S. Quackenbush, 75 East 96th St.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 176th St, 104x46.10; Sarah Weinstein to Charles Mayer, 41 East 72d St, Dec. 4, (mtg $12,000;) attorney, J. E. Heller, 35 Nassau St.....$100

156TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of Eagle Av, 87.6x100; Patrick H. Cluns to John J. Giblin and another, 2,838 Decatur Av, Nov. 2, 1905, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Edgar W. Martin, 309 Broadway.....$1

160TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Forest Av, 50x145.2; Annie Leahy to City of New York, Dec. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$14,000

162D ST, 409 to 413 East, n s, 50x100; Mary C. Clifford to Joseph E. Donohue, 413 East 162d St, quitclaim, Nov. 22; attorney, J. C. Robinson, 31 Nassau St.....$1

167TH ST, 821 East, n s, 40x125; Sophie Busath to Carl H. Busath, 885 East 200th St, Nov. 29, (mtg $39,000;) attorney, F. C. Hirleman, 391 East 149th St.....$1

175TH ST, 107 East, n s, 17.1x100, (mtg $4,000;) Nelson Av, w s, 150 ft n of Boscobel Av, 16.8x79.7, (mtg $8,500;) Christopher O'Toole to Edwin F. J. Carpenter, 1,411 Nelson Av, Dec. 1; attorneys, Wells & S., 34 Nassau St.....$100

175TH ST, s e corner of Washington Av, 46.9 x103.11; Mary E. Clark to Sarah Weinstein, 249 Stanton St, Dec. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

180TH ST, 585 East, n s, 25.8x120.6; John J. O'Flaherty to James Doris, 552 1st Av, (mtg $5,100,) Dec. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

180TH ST, 611 East, n s, 25x118.2; Peer Realty Co. to Louise Roffo, 104 Centennial Av, Cranford, N. J., mtg $5,000, Dec. 2; attorney, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$100

229TH ST, 848 East, s s, 80x114.6, Wakefield; Louis Brody to William A. Burckhardt, 1,437 Vyse Av, (mtg $3,750,) Dec. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BURTON, John J., to Thomas Diamond, 20 West 73d St; Vestry St, s w corner of Hudson St, 100x33, Dec. 4, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, De Forest & Brothers, 30 Broad St.....$7,000

DAGES, Christian, to Jacob Manheimer, 723 St. Nicholas Av, 12ad St, s s, 186.1 ft w of 8d Av, 68.11x irregular, Dec. 2, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,000

FEDERMAN, Ross, to Lena Frank, 36 Keap St, Brooklyn; Orchard St, w s, 150.4 ft n of Stanton St, 25.2x87.6, Dec. 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,000

FORESTER, Henry, to Jacob Cane, 2,028 7th Av; Lexington Av, 1,515, Dec. 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strauss & S., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

GENOVESE, Francesco, to Emma Keller, 201 Himrod St, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 11th St, 416x418 East, s w s, 2 lots each, 25x—, block, 2 mtgs, each $2,750, Dec. 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 19 Avenue A.....$5,500

GROSNER, Samuel, to Dennis G. Brussel and another, trustees, 28 West 45th St, 123d St, 151 and 153 West, 50x100.11, Dec. 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$51,000

HERRMANN, Maurice, to Winfield S. Hoyt and another, executors, 54 West 56th St; Bank St, 46, s s, 20x91.3, 5 years, Nov. 1; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway..$20,000

HINTON, Thomas, to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 17th St, 242 West, 17.6x84, Dec. 4, due, &c., as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$8,500

HOLMES, Frederick E., to Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av; 125th St, n s, 228.9 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11, Dec. 1, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Strong & C., 40 Wall St. $5,000

MAZE REALTY COMPANY to Walter H. Watson, 224 East 52d St; 49th St, 152 to 154 East, 50x100, Dec. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 277 Broadway..$10,000

METROPOLIS SECURITIES CO. to Emil W. Oppenheimer, 131 Riverside Drive, and another; 7th Av, n w corner of 123d St, 60x105, Nov. 29, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Rosansky & G., 41 Park Row.....$10,000

NAETHING, Sarah J., to Jefferson Bank, 122 Bowery; Broome St, 436, n s, 20x117, Aug. 5, due as per note, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strassbroher, E. & S., 74 Broadway.....$3,800

PECORARO, Nicola, to Salvatore Sorace, 327 East 113th St, and another; 114th St, 306 East, s s, 20x100, prior mtg $7,500, Dec. 1, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jacob L. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$1,500

ROVEGNO, Joseph, to Natalie Mangini, 90 Oliver St; Downing St, 57 and 55, n s, 39.1 x99, Dec. 1, due July 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Michael A. Pofrano, 198 Broadway.$5,000

ROVEGNO, Joseph, to Natalie Mangini, 90 Oliver St; Jones St, n s, 44.10 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100, Dec. 1, prior mtg $19,000, due July 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Michael A. Rofrano, 198 Broadway.....$5,000

RUDOLPH WALLACH CO. to Leonard M. Thorn, Jr., and others, 1,047 Broadway; 33d St, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 5 lots, 75x98.9, Nov. 24, 5 mortgages, each $7,840, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$39,200

RUPERTI, Justus, to Eliza C. Nicoll, 571 Park Av; Lexington Av, w corner of 71st St, 80x80.5; Lexington Av, w s, 80.5 ft s of 71st St, —x—, Nov. 23, (prior mtg $20,000,) 5 yrs., 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Duer, S. & W., 43 Exchange Place.....$20,000

SCHENKEIEN, Martin, executor, to Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av; Canal St, s w corner of Elizabeth St, 47x—, Dec. 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$48,000

SHULMAN, Charles S., to Rachel Shulman, 145 East 111th St; Hester St, s w corner of Bowery, 100x50, Dec. 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Eugene Cohn, 132 Nassau St.$20,000

STONE, Morris, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East; Scammel St, 32, e s, 27x95, Dec. 4, 1 year; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$1,000

WADHAMS, Robert F., to George F. Johnson, Hanover Township, N. J.; 70th St, 203 West, 15.6x100.5, prior mtg $16,000, Nov. 29, 3 years; attorneys, Ferriss, R. & S., 165 Broadway.....$6,500

Bronx.

AMSTER, J. Lewis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; Bathgate Av, 2,092 e e corner of 180th St, 81.5x89.9, Dec. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$9,000

BOFF, Louise, to Edward M. Uller, 811 East 180th St; 180th St, 811 East, n s, 25x118.2, prior mtg $5,000, Dec. 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nasau St....$2,000

CALWAY, John, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; Findlay Av, 1,326, e s, 25.3x100, Dec. 4, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$5,000

DAVIS, Frank W., to George Costar, 1,922 East 177th St; Lot 123, map of 329 lots of Hunt's Point Realty Co., Nov. 29, prior mtg $6,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St.....$1,500

SAME to same; Lot 124, same map, Nov. 29, prior mtg $6,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,500

DECKER, Arthur S., to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St; Lot 19, Max Flanagan estate, Throgs Neck, 3 years, 5½ p. c., Nov. 29; attorney, Knox & D., 68 William St... $2,000

FLAHIVE, John J., to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St; Doon Av, w s, 425 South Jefferson Av, 25x95.8, Dec. 2, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Knox & D., 68 William St.. $1,500

HALPIN, Matthew T., to Elenora Bash, 203 West 113th St; Starling Av, s e s, 19.6 ft w of Glete Av, 25x111.5x25x111.6, prior mtg $4,000, Dec. 2, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 3,091 Broadway.....$1,000

QUIRK, James J., to William Horan; Valentine Av, e s, 375.7 ft n of 180th St, 25.4x110.9x 25x107.7, prior mtg $1,200, Dec. 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. S. Quackenbush, 75 East 96th St.....$1,200

SHORT, Amy H., to Martha Stiess, 284 Davidson Av; Bowne St, s s, 100 ft e of King Av, 26ix—, City Island, Dec. 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Earley & C., 51 Chambers St..$6,000

SIFF, Cecelia M., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; Wendover Av, 484, s s, 25.3x 84, Oct. 6, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.. $17,000

SPINELLA, Angelina, to Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States, 1 and 3 3d Av; lots 43 and 44, map of New York Chartered Bond & Mortgage Co., 50x100, Dec. 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$2,400

SWEENEY, Mary A., to Lathrop Colgate, Bedford, N. Y.; Anthony Av, w s, 83.3 ft n of Bush St, 15.9x—, Nov. 21, 5 years; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....$7,500

WABBERSEN, Henry, to Emma Endemane, 484 5th Av; Olmstead Av, w s, 88 ft s of 9th St, 25x109, Dec. 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William H. Siebrecht, Jr., 277 Broadway.. $800

WEINSTEIN, Sarah, to Mary E., Clark, 242 East Tremont Av; 175th St, s e corner of Washington Av, 46.9x103.11, Dec. 4, 1 year; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St..$12,000

WILKENS, Frederick W., to Julia M. Waterhouse, 192 Carroll St; Carroll St, s s, 50 ft w of land of Hy. Welbrook, 50x100, City Island, due Dec. 4, 1923, Dec. 4, without interest; attorney, Addison Gardner, 160 Broadway.....$3,700

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BELMONT AV, s e corner of 180th St, store and basement; T. J. McGuire Construction Co. to William J. Dolan and another, 226 West 144th St, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1911; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 15 William St.. $900 and $1,500

BROADWAY, s e corner of 148th St, 5th store from corner; Herman Fichter to Jacob Kittner, 3,594 Broadway, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1911.....$900 and $1,050

BROOME ST, 124; Emil Wagner to Solomon Seinfeld, 160 Stanton St, and another, 3 years from Dec. 1, 1911; attorney, Y. Seinfeld, 212 East 3d St.....$8,518

CRIB bulkhead, foot of East 84th St, City of New York, by Commissioner of Docks, to Samuel A. Magarigal, as President of Cygnet Club, 166 East 82d St, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1911; attorney, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records.....$172

EXTENSION of Pier (new) 23, North River; City of New York, by Commissioner of Docks, to West Shore Railroad Co., 43d St and Madison Av, 10 years from Oct. 1; attorney, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records....$2,307

5TH AV, 277, 1st loft; Esther Kaminski to Charles F. Hurm, 4 11-12 years from Nov. 1, 1910; attorney, F. R. Pentlarge, 299 Broadway.....$3,250

SAME PROPERTY; Charles F. Hurm to Henry C. Mable, at East Orange, N. J., 3 10-12 years from Dec. 1, 1911; same attorney.....$3,250

21ST ST, 46 West, all; Philip Rhinelander to Benno Rosenberg, 7 West 20th St, from July 5, 1911, to Feb. 1, 1927, taxes, &c.....$3,200 and $3,500

26TH ST, 158 and 160 West, all; Jere W. Dimick to Benno Rosenberg, 7 West 20th St, from Jan. 25, 1911, to Feb. 1, 1926..... Taxes, &c, and $4,180 and $3,500

26TH ST, 209 East, 5th floor and rear part of same floor of 204 to 208 East 27th St; Harwell Evans Co. to George C. Lynch Co., 333 4th Av, 1 8-12 years from June 1, 1911; attorney, T. H. Ray, 43 Exchange Place.....$700

116TH ST, s s, 150.6 ft e of Avenue A, runs w 6.6x irregular to 115th St x150x irregular, all; Mary F. Hillemeier to Charles H. Bellows, 5 8-12 years from April 1, 1910; attorney, C. G. Bellows, Jr., 508 East 115th St.. $3,000 and $4,000

119TH ST, 341 and 343 East, two stores and one basement; Centennial Securities Co. to Carmine Dijanni, 324 East 116th St, 5 years from Aug. 25, 1911; attorneys, Paskus, C. & G., 3 Rector St.....$396 and $516

MECHANICS' LIENS.

CATHARINE ST, 76; Knickerbocker Metal Ceiling Co. against Minnie Garone, owner; Martin and Fred Garone, contractors.. $50

EDGECOMBE AV, n w corner of 165 h St, 80x 140; Gus Luckes, Inc., against Sun Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$3,822

PARK AV, 1,082; John F. Cronin against S. Ginsberg, owner; Gordon & Stein Contracting Co., contractor.....$125

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600; Harry Lehder against William Burns, owner and contractor.....49

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 149th St, 102x173.1; Union Radiator Co. against A. Feldman Construction Co., owner; Reliance Heating Co., contractor.....$796

SETON AV, 61 and 62; Francesco Zamponelli against H. Metzler Co., owner; Harry Metzler contractor.....$130

VERMILYEA AV, e s, 100 ft s of Isham St, 150x150; Mason Construction Co. against

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States proceedings to-day:

353 and 354—Union Pacific Railroad, plaintiff in error, vs. The Updike Grain Co., et al. and 366—Union Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Updike Grain Company.—Judgments affirmed, with costs, and causes remanded.

726—The Missouri & Kansas Interurban Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Olathe, Kan.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

728—The Missouri & Kansas Interurban Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of Olathe, Kan.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

27—Peter Anderson, plaintiff in error, vs. The United Realty Company et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

448—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. George F. Stever et al.—Judgment affirmed.

593—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles F. Munday et al.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings.

53—A. H. Grigsby, petitioner, vs. R. L. Russell et al., administrators.—Decree of the United States Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to said Circuit Court.

408—Henry C. Ripley, appellant, vs. The United States, and 409—United States, appellant, vs. Henry C. Ripley.—Case remanded for compliance with previous opinion of this court.

52—The United States, petitioner, vs. Albert Eckstein.—Judgment affirmed, and cause remanded to Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

486—Morris Glickstein vs. The United States.—Question certified answered in the negative.

57—Conrad T. Struckmann and Ernst C. H. Waeg, appellants, vs. The United States.—Judgment affirmed.

715—The Inter-State Commerce Commission and The United States, appellants, vs. The Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company et al.

722—The United States et al., appellants, vs. The Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company et al., and 844—The Metropolitan Water Company, appellant, vs. The Kaw Valley Drainage District.—Motions to advance severally granted and cases asigned for argument Jan. 8.

408—The People of Porto Rico, appellants, vs. Manuel Rosaly y Castillo.—Motion to advance denied.

861—American Trust Company, Trustee, petitioner, vs. The Metropolitan Steamship Company et al.—Certiorari denied.

862—Excelsior Supply Company et al., petitioners, vs. The Weed Chain Tire Grip Company et al.—Certiorari denied.

112—Annie Fairbanks, a minor, &c., appellant, vs. The United States, and 113—Edward L. Warren, appellant, vs. The United States.—Passed to be restored to call under provisions of Section 9, Rule 26.

549—Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Theodore A. Schubert.—Motion to affirm submitted.

123—Societe Anonyme Des Sucreries De St. Jean, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Leave granted Mr. Frederic D. McKenney to withdraw his apearance as counsel for plaintiff in error.

181—Juan Martino Gonzales, appellant, vs. Leon Ramos Buist et al.—Leave granted Mr. Frederic D. McKenney to withdraw his appearance as counsel for appellant.

864—The United States at the relation, &c., of Robert D. Kinney, plaintiff in error, vs. The United Realty Company et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

865—Louis F. Swift et al., appellants, vs. Luman T. Hoy, United States Marshal, &c.—Motion for supersedeas and stay and enlargement of appellants on bail submitted.

Original—Ex parte. In the matter of the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade of the City of New York, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writs of mandamus prohibition and certiorari submitted by Mr. Felix H. Levy and Mr. Benjamin N. Cardoso for the petitioner, which motion was opposed by the Attorney General.

873—The Second Pool Coal Company, petitioner, vs. the People's Coal Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

139—Louis Seckendorf, appellant, vs. Albert Steinfeldt et al.—Passed until No. 218 is reached.

512—Thomas H. Pickford et al., appellants, vs. Henry M. Talbott.—Motion to dismiss or to place on the summary docket submitted.

871—The People of Porto Rico, appellants, vs. Pierre Emanuel, Baron de Laurens d'Oiselay.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

135—The Territory of New Mexico ex rel. Ora Butler Meeca, appellant, vs. Ira Abbott, Associate Justice, &c.—Dismissed with costs.

Day call Dec. 5: Nos. 40, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, and 487.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 108—Grauwiller v. Moses. 25—United States v. One Trunk. 115—Mail and Express Co. v. Life Pub Co. 53—United States v. Wells. 54—United States v. Ireland. 55—United States v. Sully. 56—United States v. Daly. 75—Matter of Judson. 47—Drew v. United States. 15—Russell v. Poor. 44—Miller v. Chicago & Alton R R. 65—Borun Hat Co v. United States. 83—Reichert v. L I R R. 93—Int Merc Marine Co v. United States.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Jury calendar. 95—Atrata v. Penn Coal Co. 107—Lehtoner v. N Y, N H & H R R. 135—Seymour v. same. 179—Meyers v. same. 108—U S A v. Holmes. 108—Huff v. N Y, N H & H R R. 69—Eagle v. Barrett. 77—Kuhnle v. Sullivan. 82—Orbach v. Erie R R. 164—Daub v. Hill Dryer. 30—United States v. Herbst. 44—Ippolito v. Village of Haverstraw. 4—Miller v. Penn R R. 78—Museum of Fine Arts v. Stannard. 36—Marguese v. Hartford T I Co. 126—Bralman v. N Y, N H & H R R. 219—Wokel v. So Pacific Co. 5—Meredan Coal M Co v. Skeele Coal Co. 193—Drabney v. Lukins Land S Co.

STATE.

APPELLATE DIVISOIN—SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Miller, and Dowling, JJ. Enumerated motions. 236—Robinsin v. Battle. 243—Brassell v. Maryland Gas Co. 212—Zaloumis v. Candia. 235—Penunzio v. Central R R Co. 214—Berry v. 1,465 Broadway. 211—Herzog v. Title Guar and Trust Co. 222—Spencer v. Spencer. 144—People v. Sullivan. 181—Cerf v. Diener. 244—Cohalan v. N Y Press Co. 246—Venute v. Lizzo. 247—Sweeney v. Decker-Jones Jewel Milling Co. 248—Royal Line Fish Co v. Central Fish Co. 249—Lincoln Safe Deposit Co v. City of N Y. 250—McLellan v. Stam.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ford, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Waldt v. Goodman & Mfg Co. 2—Berg v. Bates. 3—Davis v. Lincoln Trust Co. 4—People v. Am European SS Co. 5—Koblinsky v. Koblinsky. 6—Viglirolo v. Tepfer. 7—Reisler v. Gerken. 8—Motors Eng & Sales Co v. Bishop. 9—Matteson v. Jennings-Bragdon Co. 10—White v. Johnson. 11—Botelho v. Frank. 12—Mayer v. Met Traction Co. 13—Foye-Fox Co v. Ferguson. 14—Kelleher v. Green. 15—Matovitz v. I O A I. 16—Childs v. Childs. 17—Cotter v. Cotter. 18—Betts v. Betts. 19—Redmond v. MacLean. 20—In re Gordon. 21, 22—Dulaney v. Shackleford. 23—Alexander v. Gear. 24—Cosenza v. La Spina-Morris Cut Stone Co. 25—Newman v. N Y Metal Ceiling Co. 26—Oceanic Pub Co v. Carlton Pub Co. 27—Keator v. Moss. 28—Hutt v. Hutt. 29—Heaman v. Gummelner. 30—Cent N Y Gas & Elec Co v. Guarantee Trust Co. 31—Jackson v. Hellenic Trans Steam Nav Co. 32—Werba v. Norworth. 33—Co-op Steam Laundry Assn v. Blankman. 34—United Metal Selling Co v. Am S & Re Co. 35—Hunter v. Hustace. 36—Cont Sec Co v. Belmont. 37—Goldner v. Smatyner Cong. 38—Mayer v. Mutual Const Co. 39—Strandy v. Hinkle Iron Co. 40—Kohn v. Kohn. 41—Miller v. Zirwas. 42—Hall v. Cunningham. 43—In re Cornels v. Parmentier Co. 44—Weminger. 45—City of N Y v. Mahoney. 46—Wittner v. Farrand. 47—Paul v. Conover. 48—Abrams v. Abrams. 49—Meyers v. Boldt. 50—Sanders v. Sanders. 51—Keefer v. Keefer. 52—Paul v. Western Elec Co. 53—In re Silfa & Ashendorf. 54—Motors Eng & Sales Co v. Bishop. 55—Nicholas v. Swezey. 56—Pickulin v. Davis. 57—Spirrazza v. B'klyn Union Elev R R. 58—Ewen v. Ewen. 59—In re Silpa. 60—Razinsky v. Korn. 61—Excelsior Brew Co v. Farley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.; Part III., Davis, J. Motions. Demurrer. 91—Mayer v. Met Traction Co. Preferred case. 3616—Hagan v. Hagan. General calendar. 1000—Crandall v. Crandall & Godley Co. 3174—Clark v. Precious Metal Corp. 1625—Bernheim v. Jenney. 2340—Marcantonio v. Staple Realty Co. 2100—Humpfner v. Humpfner. 3102—Maloney v. Oppenheim Realty Co. 3371—Remlein v. Schmidt. 3138—Weinert v. Eble. 3337—Sweet v. Jackson. 3386—Menne v. Poeschman. 3392—Faulhaber v. Faulhaber. 3439—Rives v. Bartlett. 433—Norment v. Wittman. 713—Bracco v. Hart. 351—Beatty v. Exploration Co. 2905—Benguiat v. Benguiat. 1220—Goeltz v. Ronner. 2997—Prout v. Eltenhenz. 2998—Rivara v. Donohue. 2828¼—Piela v. Piala. 2300—Saloman v. No British & Merc Ins Co. 3400—Rudy v. Rudy. 3143—Schnurer v. Althoff. 3356—Reis v. Rist. 1950—Adams v. Adams. 3335—Goldberg v. Levine. 3360—Paisley v. Mason. 1680—Johns v. Crane. 3668—Heil v. Melsahl. 1661—Wilson v. Emanuel. 1538—Kessner v. Alcazar Realty Co. 1586—Benjamins v. Benjamins. 2109—Rasofsky v. Grunt. 177—Rotundi v. Di Figlio. 3133—Buckley v. Skinner. 3147—Proctor v. Hall. 3160—Murray & Hill Co v. Boreas Realty Co. 3172—Staats v. Schieffer. 3348—Hall v. Eagle Ins Co of London. 3347—Schloss v. Thomas. 3381—Erdenbrecher v. Erdenbrecher. 1446—Imparato v. Illinois Surety Co. 1503—Tyndall v. Pleasawn-Cemetery. 3388—Jacobs v. Jacobs. 871—Coffin v. Nicholas. 2660—Tiffany v. Van Buren. 3572—Switzerland Ben Ins Co of Zurich & T M & Ste P R R. 3583—Suglia v. Engel. 3690—Baldinger & Kupferman Mfg Co v. Illinois Surety Co. 3606—Langenbahn v. Block. 3618—Prince v. Jackson. 3623—Fleig v. Fleig. 3624—Rosenfeld v. Rosenfeld. 3627—Schroeder v. Schroeder. 3628—Berman v. Mirsky. 3642—Folz v. Folz. 3646—State Bank v. Silverron. 3650—Tax Lien Co of N N v. Smith. 3652—Levy v. Levy. 3654—Babcock & Wilcox Co v. Leonard. 3687—Sherman v. Boos. 3698—Butler v. Stand Milk F Co. 3705—Marx v. Mintz. 3715—Keating Co v. M F Const Co. 3719—McNichols v. Bank for Savings. 3726—Braustein v. Glash. 3731—Bunt v. O'Brien. 3732—Abrams v. Abrams. 3735—N Y Slate Works v. Kirkwood Co. 3742—De Salvo v. De Cania. 3752—Taylor v. Heyl. 3758—Mann v. N Y C & H R R R. 3759—Ex Lax Mfg Co v. Prainer. 3772—Dearing v. Hillman. 3778—Vissini v. Ilicete. 3787—Gainsburg v. Miller. 2800—Oestricher, &c. Ass'n v. Skalater, &c. Verein. 3804—McGinty v. Poeschman. 3805—Werthstaur v. Rubenstein. 3820—Neier v. Koehler Sporting Goods Co. 3829—Standard Milk Flour Co v. Int Dry Milk Co. 3834—Illinois Surety Co v. Mattone.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gerard, J. Certiorari case. 2843—People ex rel Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co v. Purdy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Marcus, J. 1—Ethel Conrad, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Erlanger, J. Inquest 3979—Freund v. Sommers. 3498—Meagher v. Ranseaur. 3358—Altmark v. Silverstein. 3942—People ex rel Sohn v. Mashbicherlong. 3329—Rosenberg v. Levine. 4485—Carnegie Trust Co v. Weil. 5687—Neuberth v. Neuberth. 5674—Longman v. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co. 5466—Ward v. Siebrecht. 4921—Hedges v. Derland. 5601—Kopp v. Donnelly. 5600—Bell v. Bell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hendrick, J. 361—Williams v. Joline. 383—Keller v. Joline. 1210—Cohen v. L I R R. 1211—Simon v. L I R R. 180—Allenstein v. Nassau Elec R R. 381—Crane v. Bklyn Union El R R. 35—Zint v. Int R T Co. 93—Ivey v. same. 342—Shump v. Joline. 437—Ellinan v. Linch. 440—O'Leary v. Int R T Co. 525—Mackay v. Whitridge. 587—McKernan v. Int R T Co. 260—Burnett v. Bklyn Heights R R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Goff, J. 213—Mayer v. Ertheller. 1317—O'Brien v. N Y Cont Co. 2840—McGoff v. Schlomowitz. 1553—Galanopulo v. Atlantic. 2558—Molinart v. Murphy. 2973—Pujol v. MacLeod. 854—Smart v. Erlacher. 2803—Bryan v. Carter. 5802—Egan v. Quoyle Co. 2465—Gagnee v. Reinstein. 2586—Dosztal v. H G Balz Brew Co. 2764—Slattery v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 1209—Jones v. Smelie. 2786—Wilkins v. Manheimer. 2743—Harley v. Jacobson. 2788, 2789—Soriano v. Marinelli. 1598—Levine v. N Y Edison Co. 2915—Allman v. Keidanz. 1372—Bellusci v. Williams. 2161—Post v. Lockwood Trade Journal Co. 2714—Doty v. City of N Y. 2100—Man Storage, &c. Co v. N Y & L I Traction Co. 2439—Nixon v. McIndoe. 433—Jenkins v. Phoenix Const Co. 5403—De Prima v. Consumers Brew Co. 5405—Allen-Kingston Motor Car Co v. Consol Nat Bank. 2753—Glebner v. 5th Ave Coach Co. 2665—Chace Trucking Co v. Richmond Light & R R Co. 2734—McDonald v. Rodgers. 1420—Applegate v. Swartzbaker. 2216—Higgins v. Dominion S S Co. 2969—Finney v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 2800—Armand v. Ingold. 2821—C Hensle Realty Co v. City of N Y. 6023—Darcy v. Presbyterian Hospital. 110—Levy v. Penn R R. 2512—Weisman v. P J Vannemacher Co. 2844—Damgrok v. Nelson. 2851½—Joyce v. Convent Ave Const Co. 2852—Wright v. City of N Y. 2855—Bruno v. Rodgers. 2857—Schneider v. Fitsch. 2865—Bosches v. Strauss. 2876—Maguire v. Taylor. 2877—Dowd v. Schirmer. 2879—Dimmerman v. N Y Taxicab Co. 2882—Tanenholtz v. Simon. 2884—Willinsky v. Beller. 2885—Kristensen v. Snare & Triest Co. 2888—Lang v. Post & McCord. 2889—H Goldberg v. Weiderman. 2890—B Goldberg v. same. 2891—Berman v. London. 2894—Hecht v. Warshawsky.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Platzek, J. Inquest 3465—Bjork v. Lorini. 1998¼—Schubert v. Arnold. 3291—Moses v. Stern. 2679—Klaw v. Armstrong. 3439—De Caro v. d'Italia. 3445—Lappe v. McCafferty. 3462—Sweetzer v. Curtis Pub Co. 5482—Page v. Chatoune. 3520—Pease v. Walker. 3187—Chenkin v. Lipman. 3374—Lyons v. Union Exch Bank. 3380—Tuchfield v. Title Ins Co. 3388—Reich v. Young Co. 3390—McNulty v. City of N Y. 3396—Hauser v. Hauser. 3398—Paringer v. Sheinman. 3401—Nehrbach v. White Mfg Co. 3404—Mason v. Fromme. 3408—Miner v. Eldred. 3400—Baker v. Hubbell. 3410—James v. Minnesota Mining and Mfg Co. 3416—Krechoff v. Hirsch. 3417—Shact v. Posoner. 3420—Klein v. Am Bonding Co. 3423—Strawson v. Macy. 3440—Riverside Press v. Earle. 3449—Haberman v. Bosch. 3474—Clark v. Wendell. 3479—Knee Pants Co v. Dwarkowitz. 3480—Woodruff v. Squier. 3489—Karalky v. Sheldon. 3494—Crown v. Ray. 3495—Grimes v. Brown. 3502—Russo-Chinese Bank v. Dick. 3503—MacDonald v. O'Shea. 3507—Ryan v. Fidelity and Cas Co. 3514—O'Beirne v. McMahan. 3523—Day v. Hickok. 2086—Camp Mfg Co v. Wiley. 640—South Am Co v. Chelsea Const Co. 270—Am Audit Co v. Regan. 3277—Strauss v. Fidelity and Cas Co. 896—Canavan Bros Co v. Redden Const Co. 3456—Same v. Bondheim. 3550—McCulloch v. North Brit and Marc Ins Co. 3557—H A Kessel Co v. Lewis. 3560—Pardo v. Guardian Trust Co. 3563—Importers and Mfg Human Hair Co v. Finkel. 3567—Eckert v. Seymour. 3569—Schwartz v. Schlesinger. 3570—Wilson v. Emanuel. 3571—Aitken v. MacAuley. 3574—Friedman v. Collins. 3577—Mahoney v. Fullerton-Weaver Realty Co.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar: Henry Schondorf, Mary L. Donnelly, Albert E Veale, James Carr, Sadie Harper, Francis A Young, Archibald Watt, Ferruccio Vivanti, Isaac Smrung, Johan Wirtanen, Elizabeth Kahoe, Helene Schreiber, Mandel S Luks, Jennie Stock, Jennie Stock, Henry O Clauss, Mary Trask, Annie Donaldson, Giuseppe Moscolino, Benjamin Oxelewitch, Edward J McManus, Frederick Wagner, Margarethe Knaus, Herman B Lanfer, Philip Wagner, Michael Leamy, Hannah Cotlow, Frank C Meehan, Fannie Crowley, Helen Stahl, Benaimin F Trumpy, Antonia Seekamp, Henry Vall, Julia Bulford, Jeremiah J Cronin, Agnes Murray, Eliza J MacDonough, Francisca Lehmann, Caroline C Glasson, Magdalena Becker, William H Anderson, Joseph Yager, Julius Elchman, Jacob Herzong, Annie Tolano, Nicholas Kane, Gotthold Frankel, Johanna Cody, Joseph Christ, William Kehoe, Jacob Munkenbeck, Daniel A Fisher, Charles Bondy, Julius Wessiau, John C Van Schaack, Eugene L Katzenmayer, Mendel Weissman, Elizabeth Rohrbach, Sarah J Walford, Edward McRoberts, Frederick de Barry, Catherine E Wright, William F Nisbet, Morris J Bluen, Bernard G Amend, Abraham Mayer. In the estates of William Mayer. In the estate of John W McNamara. In the estate of Willemene B Townsend. Wills for probate: Ludwig Bauer, Charles F Myers, Philip E Maher, Louis Rousseau, Charles I Wolf, John J McDonnell, Sarah E Wilson, Matilde F Carmichael, Jose A A Arango.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested wills: Annie Redwood, Maria L Campbell. Estate of George J La Farge.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Donnelly, J.; Part III., Schmuck, J.; Part V., O'Dwyer, C. J.; Part VI., La Fetra, J.; Part VII., Finelite, J.; Part VIII., Delehanty, J.—Calendar called in Trial Term, Part III Room. 4715—Barondess v. Seeman. 4720—Weinstein v. Bernstein. 4791—Ziener v. Smith. 4792—Hays v. Kean. 4796—Bardnarcyck v. Well. 4394—Allraits v. Crandall. 4523—Choltir v. Kass. 37104—Rudinski v. Marshall Field Co. 2792—Delb v. Homsy. 7007—Tribari v. Koplik. 838—Band v. Bendsell. 4689—Radford v. Claflin. 4690—Leigh v. Gross. 7660—Lunn v. New Amst Gas Co. 4290—Greenfield v. Herman. 1830—Tolkow v. Met Life Ins Co. 4020—Burke v. Woolverton. 4455—Kramer v. Tanenbaum. 1481—Sutton v. Int R T Co. 3987—Loan v. Keith & Proctor Amuse Co. 4109—Atlantic Broom Co v. Hauptman. 3184—Gray v. Gans. 4273—Lamorte v. Cuff. 47071/4—Mandler v. Cohen. 3177—Smith v. Travelers' Ins Co. 7505¼—Smith v. Clark. 4766—Kaplan v. Cent Nat Ins Co. 4767—Same v. Commonwealth Fire Ins Co. 2818—Rosenberg v. N Y, N H & H R R. 4754—Dunlee Mfg Co v. Wilford. 4763—Silverman v. Hoefler 3864—Safran v. Schwartz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Lynch, J. 3733—Rosenblum v. Martinson. 3721—Brook v. Bebon. 3734—Security Mtge Co v. Hoag. 3699—Nussbaum v. Santini. 2472—Fyman v. Bella. 3647—Silverstein v. Solinsky. 3464—Owen v. Barry. 3692—Godt v. Henisson. 3722—Bock v. O'Brien. 3735—Jaburz v. London Assur Co. 3712—Orleans Real Estate Co v. Leibling. 3744—Zalud v. Shapiro. 3746—Hirshfield v. Colonial Holding Co. 3543—Thompson v. Alwald Realty Co. 3610—Buchman v. Bleier. 3706—Taylor v. Seedman. 3690—Kuhn v. Levy. 3738—Cumberland Trust Co v. Kinney. 3642—Newman v. Ziegfeld. 3729—Trimble v. Mellen. 3765—Marks v. Marcellus. 3760—Jordan v. Van Cortland Oper Co. 3770—Blumberg v. Schick.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Pearsall v. Pearsall—Phoenix Ingraham. In re Plato—Charles L. Hoffman. Jefferson Bank v. Worcester—Edward L. Parris.

SUPREME COURT — Greenbaum, J. — Union Dime Savings Bank v. Brockmeyer—Louis F. Doyle. Balletto v. Casassa—Henry N. Wessel. Maietesta v. Casassa—Henry N. Wessel.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, S.—Agnes Padula v. Rocco P. Timpone—Newton McGovern.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SAMUEL RECE of Poughkeepsie has filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,157 and no assets.

ANNIE KLEIN, manager, of 1,485 Second Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $861 and assets of $1,000.

MORRIS H. FREYER, manufacturer of shirtwaists at 85 Walker Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $3,790 and assets of $1,980.

SAMUEL DEITCHMAN. — Schedules of Samuel Deitchman, dealer in dry and dress goods, at 92 Eldridge Street, show liabilities of $11,730 and assets of $9,200.

THE PROSPECT CASH GROCERY COMPANY.—The Prospect Cash Grocery Company of 658 Dawson Street, the Bronx, has made an assignment to Mathew Campbell, Jr. Harry Meryash is President and Sarah Meryash Secretary.

ISAAC M. COHEN, residing at the Hotel Pierrepont, 43 West Thirty-second Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $9,880 and no assets. Among the creditors are Helen A. Robertson of Rockaway Beach, $5,000; Maiden Lane Realty Company, $2,687, and Arthur Lipper & Co., $1,325.

KRASNOFF BROTHERS & CO.—Schedules of Krasnoff Brothers & Co., wholesale dealers in notions, at 54 Lispenard Street and 91 Avenue A, show liabilities of $100,798, and nominal assets of $62,945. The schedules were filed in order to proceed with a composition at 25 cents on the dollar.

ALBERT SCHOWINSKY.—A petition has been filed against Albert Schowinsky, manufacturer of women's untrimmed hats at 179 Wooster Street, by these creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $256; L. Rothstein & Brother, $354, and Oscar E. A. Wiessner, $4. The assets are estimated at $3,800.

CONRAD SCHICKERLING.—A judgment for $46,523 was entered yesterday against Conrad Schickerling, in favor of James Talcott, on a guarantee made by Mr. Schickerling for advances on accounts to Schickerling Brothers & Co., (corporation,) formerly dealer in diamonds at 28 East Twenty-second Street, which failed in 1906.

NEWBURG AUCTION MART AND JOBBING COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Newburg Auction Mart and Jobbing Company, housefurnishing goods, at Newburg, by these creditors: Frank S. Rogers, $440; Gerow & Everett, $58, and William Nixon, $48. There are over 150 creditors. The assets are estimated between $4,000 and $5,000 in merchandise and equity in real estate.

LENA K. HOAG.—Judge Holt has appointed Francis L. Madden receiver in bankruptcy for Lena K. Hoag, wife of a dentist of 8 East Forty-third Street; bond, $1,000. It was stated that she formerly owned two houses, 6 and 8 East Forty-third Street, valued at from $250,000 to $300,000, which she transferred on Aug. 8 to Jonn H. Booth and John B. Riley of Plattsburg, N. Y. James H. Trowbridge holds mortgages on the property for $190,000, and on Nov. 18 he filed a lis pendens to foreclose the mortgages. Minnie V. Lambertson, a creditor, on whose application Judge Holt appointed the receiver, stated that she believes the transfer of the property was made to prevent creditors obtaining liens on the property.

FRANK P. HOBRAN.—Schedules on the assignment of Frank P. Hobran, stock broker, 43 Exchange Place, show liabilities of $139,761, nominal assets of $118,467, and net actual assets of $63,700. The principal net asset is a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, sold by the authorities of the Exchange for $68,000, subject to deductions of about $5,000. In the nominal assets the seat is put in at $85,000. There are also in the nominal assets 300 shares of stock, par value $30,000, marked value $11,000, which were pledged for a loan of $1,921, and did not come into the hands of the assignee. Among the creditors are John D. Probst, Englewood, $71,617; Howard D. Lapsley & Co., $14,278; Harriet D. Hobran, Englewood, $28,525; Eliza Hobran, Narragansett Pier, $5,500; Anna S. Dugan, $3,000, and William Barbour, $11,921.

Discharges From Bankruptcy.

Judge Hand, in the United States District Court yesterday, granted discharges to these bankrupts:

LOUIS N. ADLER, stenographer, 105 East 116th Street, formerly real estate operator; liabilities, $117,987.

WILLIAM S. ANDREWS, 39 West 105th Street, Commissioner of Records; liabilities, $4,364.

MICHAEL W. and FANNIE CASS, formerly liquors, 2,458 Second Avenue; liabilities, $9,984.

DAVID DAVIDSON of the Sperker Printing Company, 93 Attorney Street; liabilities, $3,382.

JOSEPH DE LAWRENCE, blacksmith, 482 West Broadway; liabilities, $1,201.

HENRY T. GARLICK, steamship agent, 245 Broadway; liabilities, $738.

ABRAHAM GOLDBLUM, baker, 305 East 102d Street; liabilities, $1,219.

JACOB B. GREENBERG, clerk, 916 Freeman Street; liabilities, $2,784.

JOHN B. JANTZEN, salesman, 600 West 183d Street, formerly liquors; liabilities, $1,856.

JACOB KLING, beer bottles, 2,418 Eighth Avenue; liabilities, $4,130.

MEYER RABINOWITZ, clerk, White Plains, formerly clothing, 113 Mulberry Street, New York City; liabilities, $3,988.

FRANK A. ROMANELLI, restaurant manager, 2 Bond Street; liabilities, $19,789.

EPHRAIM I. SPITZ, vellings, 41 Union Square; liabilities, $17,881.

HENRY WEISS, waiter, 55 West 125th Street; liabilities, $6,318.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Boehm, Charles J. W.—G. Holmstetter, $113.
Brown, Isaac—George Fiencke Wall Paper and Paint Co., $216.
Same—same, $114.
Black, Louis, and John—Levin, Kronenberg & Co., $586.
Bergman, Henry—P. Larchan et al., $6,975.
Bechtold, Adolph—E. L. Crawford et al., $230.
Creighton, Alexander—Kellar Rowe Roof Pad Co., $252.
Cohen, Isaac M.—A. Lipper et al., $1,874.
Corrodi, John W., and Emily—Piel Brothers, $6,289.
Diamond, Annie A.—City of New York, $264.
De Valencia, Milton L.—Wyckoff, Church & Partridge, $279.
Faivre, Gaston—Fair Haven Marble and Marbelized Slate Co., $209.
Garfield, Nathan—City of New York, $264.
Glackner, John—Same, $264.
Goldberg, Myles, and David H. Blair—People, &c., $300.
Hochhaus, Samuel—H. Cohen, $427.
Holdbridge, Mabel O., and Herbert T. Jennings—P. Tillinghast, $3,163.
Kreuter, David, and Arthur Fredericks—J. W. Brennan, $329.
Lurie, Julius—City of New York, $274.
Lewis, Frank—Seattle Ice Cream Co., $528.
Lichtenstein, Henry, and Louis Frooks—People, &c., $300.
Lichtenstein, Otto, and Louis Frooks—Same, $300.
Monahan, Peter—City of New York, $262.
Mersereau, Lannig P.—Equitable Trust Co. of New York, $459.
Mortenson, Soren P.—F. & H. Schaefer Brewing Co., $408.
Nevins, Patrick J.—Benjamin B. Davis & Co., $406.
Powers, Patrick T.—Isaac H. Blanchard Co., $534.
Parmenter, Isaac W., and Donald McDonald—Ahrendth & Root Mfg. Co., $2,237.
Peach, William T.—W. D. Morton, $386.
Packard, Jay L., and Cary McAdow—W. C. Gill, $151.
Ryley, Thomas W.—J. A. Barkey, $327.
Ryder, Anna and Henry—Boreas Realty Co., $1,555.
Rogovin, Morris, Harry Rogovin (not summoned,) and Hyman Frank—S. Richman, $334.
Solotoroff, Sam—George Fiencke Wall Paper & Paint Co., $162.
Same—Same, $200.
Africo, Raffele—City of New York, $264.
Smith, Mary—Same, $264.
Spero, James V.—C. Jordan, $432.
Stern, Chas. E.—Equitable Trust Co. of New York, $267.
Stiner, Oscar—Dufred Garage Co., $545.
Schickerling, Conrad—J. Talcott, $46,523.
Schulze, Frank—N. Y. Telephone Co., $35.
Shockley, Joseph H.—Manhattan Life Ins. Co., $396.
Stevenson, Joseph—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co., $4,850.
Sackett, Chas. F.—E. S. Manheimer, $2,025.
Waters, Leede V.—G. H. Inglis, $282.
Wilcox, Alice P., and H. Lyon Smith—D. C. McConnell, $1,497.
Zipkes, Henry, Maximilian Zipkes, and Zipkes Construction Co.—H. Corn, $29,811.
Manhattan Office Building Co.—N. Y. Edison Co., $319.
N. Y. Bartholdi Co.—Same, $117.
A. Warren Construction Co., Louis Winseman, and Abraham Warren—George Fiencke Wall Paper and Paint Co., $266.
Public Service Commission of the First District of the State of New York—Third Avenue Railway Co., costs, $286.
Gingold Realty Co., Abraham Goldstein, and Moses A. Goldstein—G. E. Walter, $536.
McSweeney Realty Co.—J. M. Purcell et al., $142.
Dickson-Alexander Co.—Noonan & Price Co., $150.
A. Warren Construction Co.—A. P. Laman, $3,861.
F. Beiderbecker Co.—A. R. Haeuser Co., $918.
Hanover Estates—G. Doheny, $125.
West 139th Street Railway Co., Joseph Freedman, and Dora Freedman—Century Bank, $2,852.
Vechten-Waring Co.—Central Bureau of Engraving Co., $372.
City of N. Y.—S. Rothman, $125.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

City of New York—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., May 30, 1910, $1,174.
City of New York et al.—Same, May 27, 1911, $179.
Degenkolb, Max—M. Roth, Nov. 2, 1911, $202.
Garrelman, Henry—T. A. Bingham, March 9, 1911, $140.
Hanan, John H., Alfred P., Herbert W., and Addison G.—S. W. Denzer, May 8, 1911, $1,125.
Koewing, Frank—E. Thalman et al., Jan. 24, 1910, $109.
Same—Same, Nov. 25, 1911, $114.
Herrmann Furniture and Plumbers' Cabinet Works—W. A. Hauff, Nov. 25, 1911, $102.
Same—Same, Feb. 25, 1911, $1,023.
Joline, Adrian H., and Douglas Robinson, receivers—R. Morris, $20,960.
Same—Same, Oct. 31, 1911, $100.
Same—J. Slavin, June 6, 1911, $124.
Maurer, Ludwig—P. H. Krausch, Oct. 30, 1911, $116
Ralli, Constantine P.—L. P. Hollander et al., March 6, 1899, $190.
Stillman, Alvin—J. M. Stephens, April 19, 1902, $3,415.
Van Wagoner, Alvil O.—F. C. W. Hunnewell et al., June 19, 1909, $107.
Whitridge, Frederick W.—J. J. Dimpel, Oct. 26, 1911, $2,000.
Same—M. B. O'Dea, March 13, 1911, $630.
Same—R. H. Dimpel, Oct. 26, 1911, $5,000.
Same—M. A. Mernar, Oct. 21, 1911, $1,133.
Same—C. T. Merner, Oct. 21, 1911, $400.
Pitegoff, Alexander and Benjamin—J. Friedman, June 17, 1910, (canceled.) $1,462.
Ullman, Samuel—E. R. Haasse, March 23, 1911, (reverse,) $6,723.
Ellinger, Simon—L. Gordon, Nov. 21, 1911.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Jonasson, Meyer & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; L. Ferber, millinery; Hotel Latham.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. Samuel, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, and embroidery; 4 Washington Place.
Ward, Montgomery & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. E. Bernhard, hair goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss J. C. Bingler, infants' wear and muslin underwear; 31 Union Square.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; W. Morris, silks, dress goods, and linings; 31 Union Square.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; E. J. Pendergast, silks and velvets; 31 Union Square.
Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Witt, cloaks, suits, and waists; 114 Fifth Avenue.
Lewis, A. T., & Son, Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; W. McGee, cloaks, suits, and furs; P. P. Brehm, carpets, rugs, curtains, and draperies; 16 East Eighteenth Street.
Berg Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Berg, cloaks and suits; Miss Parness, ready-to-wear clothing; 225 Fourth Avenue.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Dykes, white goods; Miss Carney, dresses and suits; Miss Webber, dresses and suit; D. Harrion, upholstery goods; 15 East Twenty-second Street.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Hudson, cloaks and suits; F. E. Gordon, domestics and blankets; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Thirty-second Street and Broadway.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. L. Greenwald, cloaks, suits, furs and shawls; Thirty-second Street and Broadway.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. C. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. P. Watson, hosiery and gloves; 2 Walker Street.
Brown, Thom

Lost

30c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—On 5th Av., Sunday, afternoon, between Washington Square and 92d St., a platinum bracelet consisting of thin platinum chain, suspended from which in a circle about the size of a quarter studded with diamonds in centre is 1911 in Roman numbers, also studded with diamonds. Finder kindly return article to 21 West 12th St., or telephone 4144 Chelsea, and receive liberal reward.

LOST—En route from Waldorf to Garrick Theatre and Hotel Astor, lady's three-stone diamond ring and diamond necklace, set in platinum, with bowknot of diamonds supporting diamond pendant containing several diamonds and one large diamond in centre; very liberal reward. M 135 Times.

LOST.—Black satin lady's handbag, containing keys, Sunday, Dec. 3, at Westfield, N. J., station, or left on Central Railroad train leaving Jersey City at 2:42 P. M. Return to Milton Plaut, Room 1,030, 2 Rector St., (telephone 1500 Rector,) and receive reward.

LOST—Thanksgiving Eve, gent's diamond ring, gypsy setting; lady's two-stone ring; in taxicab or on street from 39th St. and 8th Av. to 354 West 16th St.; $75 reward and no questions asked. 'Phone 1838 Columbus. 310 West 56th St.

LOST—Red leather wallet, containing no valuables but papers and personal letters only; lost Wednesday evening, probably at Madison Square Post Office. Liberal reward given by Hans Ludwig, care Anton Wedl, 118 East 16th St.

LEFT on washstand in Grand Central Station waiting room, Friday evening, diamond ring, surrounded with pearls, and a bloodstone ring; liberal reward; no questions asked. Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville.

LOST—Between East 82d and Metropolitan Opera House, or between Metropolitan Opera House and Sherry's, diamond horseshoe brooch; liberal reward for return. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Avenue.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, square monogram on back, Friday night, between Broadway, 112th St., and Rockefeller Institute, Subway, 42d St., shuttle Third Av. "L"; reward. Riggs, 2,881 Broadway.

LOST—Afternoon, Nov. 30, on road between New Rochelle and Westchester Country Club, a raccoon skin neckpiece. Suitable reward will be paid for its return to Mrs. Chapin, 135 East 62d St., New York.

LOST—Watch fob, beaten gold links, life preserver charm, with New York Yacht Club flag and private signal in enamel; also lettered "N. Y. Y. C." and "Carola"; reward. Room 2,103, 1 Madison Av.

LOST—Saturday, Dec. 2, small lady's gold watch and fob; initials "L. H. C." on watch and "L. C. G." on fob; reward. W. E. Johnes, care Lozier Motor Car Co., 751 Broadway.

LOST—In Broadway Subway or West 103d St., lady's small gold Tiffany watch, Swiss movement; monogram "M. A. P." Liberal reward for return to R. P. Marshall, 115 Broadway.

LOST—On west side of 5th Av., between 50th and 56th Sts., Saturday night, small diamond monogram pin, marked "E. E." Suitable reward if returned to 62 Washington Square.

LOST.—Certificate No. A-46 of common stock Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company for eight shares, issued to F. K. Huger. Return to R. W. Childs, 27 William St., City.

LOST—Saturday morning, between 49th St. and Gimbel's store, gold engraved bracelet with diamond setting. $100 reward if returned to Hotel Bristol, 122 West 49th St.

LOST—Gold chain purse, Sunday, between 2 and 2:30 P. M. on Broadway, between 62d and 63d Sts. $25 reward when returned to office Hotel Marie Antoinette.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, between 41st and Madison and 51st and 5th Av., or in Madison Av. street car; $25 reward to finder. Hotel Belmont desk.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, 5th Av., 82d St., brown leather handbag containing money and small articles; reward. N. E. H., 10 62 Times.

LOST—Gold lorgnette with gold and enameled chain; finder please deliver same at 118 West 72d St., and be liberally rewarded.

LOST—In Hudson Tubes, patent leather handbag, initials "M. F. L."; reward $5. Return to Miss Long, 37 Wall St.

LOST—Bag, Gladstone, Staten Island ferryboat, Saturday, 3 and 4 P. M.; liberal reward. Beyer, 344 West 51st St., N. Y. 'Phone.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, at Sherry's, in taxi leaving Sherry's; liberal reward if returned to 9 East 92d.

LOST—Square hammered gold match box that holds patented paper matches; liberal reward. Weinberg, third floor, 60 Wall St.

LOST—Gold and diamond sleeve link; liberal reward. Johnston, 1,054 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Small studded gold mesh purse, at Columbus Av. and 72d St.; liberal reward if returned. A. J. Elias, 18 West 71st.

LOST—Sunday, 28th St. and Broadway, lady's watch and locket; reward. 353 West 117th.

LOST—Gray suede handbag, Monday; reward. Burr, 811 St. Nicholas Av., near 150th St.

$20 REWARD

for the return of small white Maltese terrier, yellow tipped ears, answers to name of Fluff, lost Oct. 30, on Madison Av., near 35th St. Please return to 220 Madison Av.; no questions asked.

$25 REWARD.—A round diamond brooch, with monogram "A. A." in centre. Please return to 46 East 72d St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

30c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Pomeranian bitch, black, with gray mouth, named Belle; lost Thanksgiving near 49th St.; liberal reward, no questions asked. Clarke, 48 East 41st. Telephone 4772 Murray Hill.

LOST—Irish terrier, shaggy coat; license 5,065R; reward. Return to 616 West 116th St.

Found

30c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, Dec. 8.—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT. Apply 9 Morris St. SECOND AV. "L": Four umbrellas, satchel, photo, overalls, shirt, strap, clothes tools, music stand. THIRD AV. "L": Umbrella, handbag, purse, magazine, book, papers, pair gloves, check, hat, socks, collars, waist, lining. SIXTH AV. "L": Papers, umbrella, cane, meshbag, pocketbook, pair gloves, odd glove, book, apron, stationery, paper, lining, shirt, collar, coat, handbag, rubbers, key, receipt, letter, clock, tobacco. NINTH AV. "L": Four umbrellas, book, clothes, vest, neckpiece, apron, rubbers, photo, water bag. SUBWAY: Can, 5 umbrellas, 5 handbags, purse, pocketbook, wallet, satchel, eyeglasses, pin, gloves, mittens, gloves, 4 books, pamphlets, proofs, hat, cap, belt, rubbers, muff, corsets, socks, shirt, shawl, bag, sweater, powder, comb, key, level, plaster, screwdriver.

FOUND, Dec. 3. — BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT. Apply 168 Montague St. SURFACE AND ELEVATED: Checks, sheet music, drawings, wrench, overalls, wire frame, cane, muff, meshbag, eyeglasses, sweater, school supplies, prayerbook, photos, iron rod, package of labels, old shirt, shoe and towel, overalls, shirt, light overcoat, shoes, stovepipe, collar, and damper; lady's old shoes, pocketbooks, handbags, umbrellas.

FOUND, Dec. 3. — NEW PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av. Sweater, package, small purse, 2 umbrellas, eyeglasses, lady's will, fur, pocketbook, doll, umbrellas, raincoat, fur, cap, grip, umbrella, key, package, gloves, 3 muffs, cap, pin, nightshirt, umbrella, glasses, slippers, umbrella, nightshirt, nail cutter, rubbers, cap.

Business Opportunities

30c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

LIFE INSURANCE.

If you want insurance and have even been declined, consult me; costs nothing unless policy is secured. V. N., 280 Times, Harlem.

PARTNER WITH $1,000 IN LARGE, ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. ROOM 23, 142 FULTON ST., CITY.

Communicate immediately; half interest bona fide, highly profitable publications for sale, $10,000. Expansion. M 121 Times.

Horses and Carriages

25c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

For Sale at Private Sale—4 horses and 4 carriages and harness. Can be seen and queries answered at the stable of the owner, No. 166 East 73d St.

Country Houses to Let, Furnished

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

98th St., 46 and 48 West.—Three-story and basement private dwellings for rent; open for inspection. W. J. Taylor, 5 East 42d St.

Furnished cottage, Leonia Heights, $20; 7 rooms, light, water; acre ground. 81 East 42d St.

Pianos and Organs

30c. a line 1 time; 69c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

Emerson Angelus player piano; excellent tone; like new; sell at sacrifice. 316 West 42d St.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, good cook; must have first-class references; small family apartment. Call, with references, Tuesday and Wednesday before 11 o'clock. Mrs. Corn, 204 Riverside Drive, corner 99th St.

INTELLIGENT young lady wanted in lady's office in Fifth Av. to train as secretary; salary when proficient. M 133 Times.

MODEL FOR CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; SIZE, 36; STEADY POSITION; GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY; ONLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY.
BLAUNER BROS.,
54 WEST 21ST ST.

SECRETARIES, amanuenses, accountants, teachers located; lucrative situations; brief training. Charles Stewart, 501 5th Av.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

A LARGE MANUFACTURING CO. will have opening about Jan. 1 for cost ledger and statistical clerks, with salary ranging from $10 to $12 weekly, hours 8 to 6; plant located on outskirts of Brooklyn; absolutely useless for applicants who are not good penmen and rapid calculators to apply; steady employment to successful applicants. Clerk, L 265 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT, with experience in printing office or newspaper composition. State age, experience, and salary expected. K 48 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Designer on cabinet work and store fixtures, experienced, and must be able to estimate. Apply Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av.

ENGINEER WANTED—First assistant, in electric railway power station in Havana, Cuba; must speak Spanish; send full information and salary required. Address Engineer, P. O. Box 822, New York City.

HALLMAN, colored; one thoroughly understanding switchboard; references. 269 West 72d St.

MAN.—Men's furnishings; good stockkeeper; able to dress window; good chance to right party. Weiser, 3d Av. and 149th St., Bronx.

SALESMEN.—Stock, bond; New York City realty corporation offering dividend-paying preferred stock has openings for a few high-class men on commission basis until results are proved. Call 12-1 P. M., Mr. Markell, 1,007 Times Building, New York.

SALESMAN WANTED to make himself generally useful about store, also on outside; one with experience in saddlery line preferred. Call, with references, R. S. Luqueer & Co., 67 Murray St., New York City.

SALESMEN acquainted with the retail grocery and drug trade to sell on commission the best quality of pure imported olive oil; you can make money if you are able to sell; write full particulars; references required. K 20 Times.

SALESMAN to sell Waltham watches on installments; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience unnecessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALESMEN.—$8 will equip you with sample electric sidewalk advertising sign; with flasher, $4.50; sells on sight; big profits. Rex Ad-Lite Co., 136 Liberty St.

SALESMAN. — Experienced dress goods and wash goods salesman solicit department stores city and nearby States. Middle, 377 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Strong young man, aged about 20, wholesale dress goods house. Write Middle, 377 Broadway.

WANTED.—An experienced and capable senior accountant is desired for a position in the office of certified public accountants. There is a good opening and a correspondingly good salary for a man who can size up to the position. Public accounting experience is essential; good knowledge of cost accounting desirable. Statement of qualifications, brief and to the point, requested. L 244 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A few bright, energetic, well-educated men for special work among a selected list of refined people. Mr. Spain, 156 Fifth Av., Room 628.

WANTED.

Entertainers for churches, clubs, societies; send terms, circulars, &c., "Entertainer," Box 925, Orange, N. J.

WANTED.

Lecturers on all subjects. Address "Lecture," Box 925, Orange, N. J.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

MANAGER, financial and credit man, $40; bookkeeper, $17; bookkeeper, (bank,) $12; salesman, $30; stenographer, $15; salesman, (glue,) $30; cost clerk, $15; correspondent, $25; draughtsman, (architectural,) $18; other high-grade clerical and executive openings; different lines. Call MIGHILL, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

YOUNG MAN, bright, architectural experience; $20.
BOOKKEEPER, retail store experience; $16.
LEDGER CLERK, department store, $18; office clerk, $12.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, penmanship, figuring; $14.
STENOGRAPHERS, male, female; $10-$12.
Other clerical positions open.
Employer's Reference Service, (Agency,) 144 West 23d St.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER
wants position advertising manager or copy writer with good business house or with advertising agency handling superior accounts. Original, knowledge types and form, unusually good English, competent to handle special, general, and newspaper advertising of exclusive or technical nature. Exceptional experience and references. Original, P. O. Box 206, Madison Square, New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, (18,) neat, refined; moderate salary. Accurate, 1,781 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East N. Y.

CHIC DRESS, up-to-date style, made in one day by fashionable dressmaker at your own home. Mademoiselle, M 132 Times.

COOK.—Scotch; competent; good manager; $30. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER makes and remodels; children's specialty. Alice, 126 East 12th St. 'Phone 408 Stuyvesant.

COOKING.—Daily position by competent woman, from 3 to 7:30; plain dinner cooked and served; kitchen kept clean; apartment. Address, care Whittle, 2,762 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER, competent; street and evening gowns, alterations; $2.50 daily; stylish, conscientious. 'Phone 5169R River.

FINNISH WOMAN wants day's work; take washing home. 64 East 134th St. Apt. 2.

GOVERNESS, German, (Hanover,) highly recommended, desires position of responsibility; German, elementary English, and kindergarten; thorough in physical care; references. K 46 Times.

LADY wishes position office assistant, switchboard; good penman; references. Address N 3 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—French laundress wants family washing; hamper or dozen; open-a'r drying; private house. 'Phone Lenox 4560. 184 East 79th

OFFICE WORKER.—Have you a place in your business staff requiring the services of a competent young woman office worker? Have been office manager for wholesale house, familiar with boookkeeping and stenography; would be an ideal private secretary or confidential clerk; excellent references. Address K 21 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; 8 years' legal experience; good law firm or commercial house preferred; A-1 references; $15-$18; no agencies Y 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, anxious to start with good firm; will work hard; moderate salary. Anna Perlstein, 605 Madison Av. 'Phone 2993 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, 18; experienced, trustworthy; unquestionable references; desires position. Lillian Hertzfeld, 338 East 121st St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; salary reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; bright beginner; moderate salary. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; bright beginner; can operate switchboard, neostyle, &c. Box 200 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—First-class; seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; $15. Box L 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; bright beginner. Box 300 Times Downtown.

TWO CULTURED AMERICAN young ladies will care for a few little girls from 5 to 12 years of age after school hours and Saturdays; Park outings and healthful exercises with personal guidance; west side only; private piano instruction; terms reasonable. Address M 81 Times.

VACUUM CLEANING.—Carpets, rugs, and furniture by the hour or day; best references. Brodnax, 12 West 135th. 'Phone 3233—Harlem.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

WANTED by expert law and real estate stenographer (lady) work for part of time in good office; preferably between 34th and 42d Sts.; starting business of her own; best references. M 119 Times.

WAITER.—Swedish; very near competent; excellent references; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St.

WINDOW AND HOUSE CLEANER.—Hour, day. Acmern, 148 West 53d St. 'Phone 7987 Columbus.

YOUNG WOMAN wants position visiting maid, care wardrobe; city reference. Galbraith, 59 West 98th.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, written up, examined, closed; statements of profit and loss and financial condition; investigations, Federal tax reports, estate, and other legal accounting. Certified, L 217 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, writes up, opens, balances books, prepares certified balance sheets, statements in litigation, executors' accounts, office and factory system organized or improved; long experience. Y 234 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened; balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5988—Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up; makes up profit-loss, business statements. George Christie, 863 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; bright young man. Faithful, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 E. N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT (degree) desires additional work, any books, any time; moderate. P. O. Box 225, Madison Square.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of typewriting; some experience; references from last employer. Box 155 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE. X 295 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY WANTED—One interested in drawing is given opportunity to do art work supervised by well-known European artist. Call, Tuesday, 3 P. M., or Wednesday, 10 to 12 A. M., 501 5th Av., Room 713.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private party, or as mechanic in shop; best references. Robert Schmidt, care of L. Kessler, 1,016 Washington Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner storing car for Winter wishes to place chauffeur, whom he can highly recommend. C., Room 1156, Fifth Av. Building.

CHAUFFEUR.—In private family; A1 references. F. V. Branninger, 160 West 66th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 23, desires inside position offering opportunity to learn business; some experience credit man; references. Address A. D., 263 West 125th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position, reputable firm, chances for advancement; excellent references. L 246 Times Downtown.

FOREIGN GENTLEMAN of best breeding, experienced on personality, seeks position where little English is required. T 39 Times.

CUBA.—Man of experience and training, thoroughly conversant with business conditions and affairs in the island, desires connection with A1 concern having interests there and in need of reliable agent. Address L 261 Times Downtown.

PIANO SALESMAN, 30, good appearance and thoroughly experienced, able demonstrator and player, desires position; highest references. M. Rimler, 456 East 141st St.

REAL ESTATE.—20 years in last position. H., 196 Wilson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RELIABLE Swedish man wants situation as companion invalid. N. N., care Zerl, 60 East 129th St.

SALESMAN.—28 years old; 6 years with present house, 4 years' road experience; has reached possible limit for present employer over his territory, therefore desires position with first-class house which requires a serious worker who can sell goods. L 260 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington dry goods trade; 12 years' record will stand strictest investigation; open for first-class connection. M 131 Times.

SALESMAN, good, desires position, any line; well acquainted in Long Island. Address K 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (21,) capable, in secretarial capacity for 4 years, would like to make a change; present salary $15. K 39 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 25; expert, energetic, reliable; technical graduate; correspondent; detail man. L 264 Times Downtown.

VACUUM CLEANING.—Carpets, rugs, and furniture by the hour or day; best references. Brodnax, 12 West 135th. 'Phone 3233—Harlem.

VISITING MASSEUR.—Expert; let me refer you to some of New York's most prominent physicians and clientele who employ me. Rutzel, Cedarhurst, L. I. Phone 633—W Far Rockaway.

WATCHMAN, messenger, or assistant janitor; single man recently discharged from U. S. Army desires position as above; temporarily engaged; could call any evening after 7. Address, stating salary, M 123 Times.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN (19) WANTS INSIDE POSITION; SOME EXPERIENCE. HIGHEST REFERENCE. L. MARDER, 708 EAST 5TH ST.

YOUNG GERMAN who speaks English, writes and translates French, seeks position as clerk or correspondent in an importing house or banking institution; best references. Herbert E. Seligmann, care of Herman Flisser, 283 East 10th St.

YOUNG GRADUATE Trinity College, Dublin, desires position secretaryship or clerical work in good business house; excellent references from nobility. K 45 Times.

YOUNG MAN (Spanish) wants position as assistant correspondent, preferably with shoe concern. Address S. M., 104 East 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, 4 years' experience, desires position as clerk or assistant bookkeeper. L 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of refinement wishes position as office assistant; has 3 years' mail order experience. K 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, practical business experiences, wishes position. W. S., 678 Napier Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers.
BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co., (Agency,)
STENOGRAPHERS. 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John.

Domestic.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 320 5th Av., Telephone 4,527 Madison Square.—Employment Agency, also cooks, waitresses for dinners, luncheons; day and accommodation help.

A.—A.—A.—Malmberg's, 115 East 26th St., oldest Swedish Agency; established 1881; select servants for private families. Formerly 352 4th Av.

BOND $1,000.—Old Dominion Agency, 58 West 134th St.—Guarantee A1 colored help. 1119 Harlem.

COLE EMP. AGENCY, 47 Lexington Av. Tel. 8875 Madison.—Reliable help; nice trade solicited.

COOKS, HOUSEWORKERS, CHAMBERmaids, firemen, porters, elevator boys. Porter's Agency, 142 West 135d. 94 Morningside.

CRITERION EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 341 Columbus Av., Tel. 8468 Schuyler.—Competent servants for private families.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

NEAT, experienced, and reliable colored help; city, country. Instant Relief Agency. 'Phone 7288—Morningside.

SELECT COLORED HELP furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 8th Av. Harlem—6370.

Personal

40 cents per agate line each insertion.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF GREATER New York: Be it known that Prof. T. A. Minott formerly of 487 6th Av., has no connection with said building and has not for two years. Any person or persons wishing to do business with the professor can do so by addressing him at 1,725 Arctic Av., Atlantic City, N. J.

Lady received letters from "C. G. C.," Detroit, Mich., and reposted them to his son and daughter in Brooklyn, communicate; daughter dead.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (123d.)—Single, well heated, outside rooms; comfortable, clean; substantial board; references.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric light; private bath; superior table; references.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartment, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793 Bryant.

47TH ST., 56 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms with board; all conveniences; electric light, steam, telephone.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large room; private bath; small room; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first-class; references.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Large and single rooms, handsome parlor suite; private bath; telephone; table first class; meals in room if required.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms, first class; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Two large rooms; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for 1 or 2; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 67 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, BATHS; FAMILIES ACCOMMODATED.

68TH ST., 72-74 WEST.—Warm rooms, comfortably furnished, private baths; substantial table; telephone; references.

70TH ST., 269 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; 'phone; near Subway; board optional.

72D ST., 152 WEST.—Cultured surroundings for girls studying music, art, opera, concerts; references; moderate.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Large and hall rooms, suite or separately; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 131 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms; southern exposure; private baths; references.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Handsomely, newly furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; hot water guaranteed.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; private bath; sunny, quiet, refined surroundings; references.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Desirable, large room, with bath; also small room; excellent table; table guests; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Medium and hall, sunny, heated rooms; lavatory, bath; gentlemen; private family.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Lady having beautiful home offers elegant parlor floor or bedroom, superior accommodations and table, permanent party.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Delightful large room, one flight, pleasant room, Southern cooking; references necessary.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Beautiful, comfortable rooms; excellent table; high-class Jewish house; table guests.

50-52 WEST 82D.
Attractive rooms; baths; electricity. 'Phone Schuyler 8297.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly opened house; rooms singly or en suite; warm; homelike; Southern cooking.

83D, 23 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, first floor; select Jewish house; terms reasonable.

85TH ST., 101 WEST.—Large room, high-class elevator apartment; restaurant on premises. Scott.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one gentleman in newly furnished, refined Jewish home; gentleman in newly furnished, refined home; easy access Subway, elevated, surface cars.

87TH ST., 109 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms; gentlemen preferred; private family; conveniences; board optional.

92D, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; suites, private bath, $9 to $20; telephone.

98D, 304 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished double and single rooms; table a specialty.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; parlor dining; telephone; table guests; moderate.

96TH ST., 61 WEST.—Rooms, with board; reasonable rates.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; baths; bachelors, couples; table guests; references.

104TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings; phone; table guests.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Single room, exceptional table; home for refined gentleman; references; reasonable; Southerners.

128D, 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Near "L" station; large double, also single room; excellent board; references.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Elegant rooms, private bath; electricity; table guests; references; phone 7217 Audubon.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Desirable rooms, bath adjoining; steam heat, telephone; Subway; references; table guests.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Cheerful front room; alcove, lavatory, steam, phone; excellent board optional.

144TH ST., 467 WEST.—Front rooms; suitable for students; southerly exposure; running water; excellent board.

149TH ST., 540-6 WEST, near Broadway.—Beautiful riverside; large, pleasant rooms; electric light; private 'phone; bathroom adjoining; $16 weekly, with Al board for two; every comfort; real home; small room. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

SUPERIOR board; gentleman or lady; private family; west 87th St.; reference. Telephone 6290 Riverside.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (Corner Washington Square.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; private baths; excellent cuisine; most comfortable boarding house in city.

WEST END AV, 828, (100th St.)—Superior board served in attractive, private, modern home.

East Side.

16TH ST., 122 EAST.—Large room; southern exposure; hot water, heat; 2 gentlemen; references.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Fine large and single rooms, suites or separate; elevator; steam heat; parlor dining room; excellent table; Americans.

IRVING PLACE, 55, GRAMERCY DISTRICT. —Nicholas Fish mansion; attractive those desiring quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast in rooms; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms; private baths; references. Telephone 1978—Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 694-696.—Single and double rooms, with first-class board; parlor dining.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient to Borough Hall Subway and ferry; steam-heated rooms; good Southern table. Telephone 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOARD and small room wanted by young gentleman in private family, west side, below 100th St., near Subway; state terms. L 258 Times Downtown.

TEMPORARY BOARD for two young children attending school. M 134 Times.

Country Board

20c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

New Jersey.

Orange Mountain Station, N. J.—English couple would like two or three people; private bath, electricity. Telephone 671 Orange. Well heated; moderate; delightful environment. Irvine, 33 East Clark Place.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; Winter rates; attractive, homelike; log fires; steam heat; easy commuting.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

8D AV., 131, (14th.)—Housekeeping, $2.75 upward; other rooms; everything furnished free; telephone. Sherwood.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming rooms; bachelors; sunny basement, suitable studio, students; electricity; references.

9TH ST., 39 WEST.—Well-heated, medium-sized room; also single room; every convenience.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

9TH ST., 51 WEST.—Very desirable, well furnished rooms, adjoining bath, for gentlemen.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; small room, $2; also sunny front basement.

42D, 322 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, heated rooms; tiled bath; $2 upward; gentlemen. Hughes.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Elegant, large, small rooms; private bath; running water; well heated; gentlemen.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large and single rooms to let; all conveniences; for gentlemen.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—FURNISHED ROOMS; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

47TH ST., 56 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms with board; all conveniences; electric light, steam, telephone.

48TH ST., 222 EAST—Beautifully furnished parlor and other rooms; running water; heated; reasonable.

52D, 200 WEST.—Large hall room, with closet and hot and cold running water; private apartment; gentleman; references. Apt. 5 D.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive, medium-sized sunny room; gentlemen preferred; accommodations for a few table guests; excellent home table.

57TH ST., 864 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, suitable for two; private bath; back parlor.

57TH ST., 432 WEST.—Well heated single, double rooms; electricity, telephone; good board; transients accommodated.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable room; private bath; electric light; board optional; references.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Large, small rooms; two gentlemen or couple; bath; telephone; convenient to all cars and Subway.

65TH ST., 5 WEST, C. P. W.—Parlor and bedroom, bath, private 'phone; steam heat; ground floor; Subway, "L," 6th, 8th, Broadway cars; reference given and required; family of three. Hanshe.

65TH ST., 150 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large front room; bay window dressing room; telephone; $8.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; steam heat; electric light; telephone.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large single room; hot and cold water; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only; references.

71ST ST., 78 WEST.
Handsomely furnished, large, sunny rooms; private bath, telephone; $6-$8 weekly.

71ST, 351 WEST.—Homelike bachelor apartments; private bath; front, single room; $4.50. Columbus 2317.

78D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive, large and single rooms, baths; southern exposure; Subway express, "L."

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive, warm rooms, suitable two; convenient all cars; telephone; reasonable; references.

74TH ST., 163 WEST.—Large, small comfortably furnished rooms; well-kept house; refined neighborhood; telephone.

74TH ST., 107 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room and floor for physician or specialist; select neighborhood.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsome, sunny room in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Desirable room; attractive neighborhood; all conveniences. 'Phone 8124 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsome, sunny front single room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Room, private bath, electric light; also large hall room; telephone; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable, single and double rooms; every convenience; near Subway, elevated; phone.

78TH, 168 WEST.—Handsome, large room; modern house; suitable one, two; private family; 'phone.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive, southern exposed rooms; singly, en suite; bath adjoining; moderate.

81ST, 135 WEST.—Large room, newly decorated, second floor; southern exposure; Subway, elevated; telephone.

82D ST., 78 WEST.—Newly furnished room, running water, steam heat, telephone; reasonable. Meeham.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large and small rooms, baths; southern exposure; electric lights; telephone; reasonable rates.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Large rooms, connecting baths, also single; clean well-kept house; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractive room, next to bathroom, southern exposure, in private house; references.

83D, 127 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable studio or family; small rooms; refined; moderate.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Sunny, comfortable front room, adjoining bath; heated, small room, reasonable. Anderson.

89TH ST., 118 WEST.—Respectable, broad-minded lady share apartment business woman; $3.50; telephone. Brooks.

92D ST., 51 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished, heated, running water, bath adjoining; moderate; telephone.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; all conveniences; home comforts; telephone.

102D, 210 WEST.—Widow would rent nicely furnished parlor suite; $5 weekly.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High class elevator apartment; attractive room, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Attractive, furnished room; southern exposure; elevator; private family; reference. Apt. 33.

113TH ST., 535 WEST.—Bright, cosy room; all conveniences. Apartment 61.

115TH ST., 604 WEST.—Light, warm rooms; subway express; $4 up. Hoag.

115TH ST., 408 WEST.—Very desirable and completely furnished; all conveniences. Apt. No. 3.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; kitchen; housekeeping suite; elevator, Subway. Smith.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Charming small room; running water; electricity; phone; second floor west. Elmer.

119TH, 422 WEST.—Sunny rooms, with kitchen, if preferred; elevator; reasonable. Call Apt. 1.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, (Columbia University neighborhood.)—Half block

LOOS BLAMES TOTTEN IN MRS. SHANKS CASE

"Seventh Man" at the Table Says Totten Poured the Poison That Killed the Woman.

SAW HIM BRING THE BOTTLE

The Victim Showed a Distaste for It and Took Little—Waiter Told Him the Bottle Held Carbolic Acid.

Robert Loos of 3,340 Bailey Avenue testified before Coroner Shongut last night that it was Thomas J. Totten, the Kingsbridge real estate dealer, who brought from the basement of th golf house in Van Cortlandt Park the vermouth bottle containing lysol and carbolic acid, of which Mrs. Alice Tristram Shanks drank just before her death. He said it was Totten who poured out the drink, and that Mrs Shanks took only a little of it and pushed the glass away with evident distaste.

The Coroner's courtroom was crowded with people from Kingsbridge and Riverdale when the inquest began at 7:30 last evening, and so interested did everybody become that Abraham Levy, who appeared for Totten, had difficulty in persuading the Coroner to adjourn at 11:30 until Wednesday evening.

It was 11 when Loos took the stand. Assistant District Attorney Strong said it was by his testimony that he would prove his case against Totten, who is accused of homicide. Loos is the "seventh man" whose identity was kept secret for so long. He was at the table with the other six men, all of whom are under arrest as accessories after the fact, and Mrs. Shanks. He looks about 18 or 20 years old.

"I was talking with Gallagher and Cribbens at the Subway station at 245th Street about 11:30 Saturday night," said Loos, "when Thomas Totten came across the street and asked Gallagher to go to the Golf House with him. Gallagher didn't want to go, and Totten asked Cribbens, and then asked me. I said I would go, but wouldn't stay long. So finally we all went.

"After we got to O'Connell's place we sat at a table with the others. Totten ordered rinks. There was a vacant place at the table, and Fannie O'Connell sat down and talked with us a few minutes. Then Mr. O'Connell sat there for a little while. After he left us Mrs. Shanks came over. 'Somebody introduce me,' she said. Nobody knew her and nobody wanted her society, but she sat down. I had ordered ginger ale and whisky. She drank my whisky and I drank the ginger ale.

"We all sat there for quite a while, and I looked at my watch as I was thinking of going home. It was then 12:45. They asked me to stay a few minutes longer, and I went to the men's room and came back. Lappe had changed his seat, and I sat where he had been sitting after I came back.

"I looked at my watch again at 1:30, and just after that Thomas Totten got up and went toward the door. A few minutes later I heard laughter at that side of the table and looked around. I saw Totten bring the vermouth bottle and put it on the table. He poured out a small quantity in a glass. Then he went to another table to speak to Mr. O'Connell. I looked at my watch again and it was 1:40. Mrs. Shanks had been sitting with her arms on the table leaning forward telling us a story and had started to take the drink when it was first poured out, but instead went on with her story. Just at this time she took it up and started to drink it. She took probably a tablespoonful, then put it back in distaste.

"I noticed that she became as white as a sheet, and in a few minutes she collapsed. I asked the waiter what was in the bottle, and he said, with an oath, 'Those fools are liable to get me into trouble.' While Dr. Dolan was working over her he wanted to know what she had been drinking, and I asked the waiter again what it was. Then he said it was carbolic acid. I got my coat and got out, not wishing to have my name connected with the affair."

The vermouth bottle, about half filled with the poison, was on the Coroner's desk, and Loos said that to all appearances it was the same bottle he had seen Totten put on the table. Mr. Levy asked that his cross-examination be postponed, and this was agreed to.

Of the other witnesses heard last night the most important was Charles Halle, the waiter who was on duty at the Golf House at the time of the occurrence. He said Mrs. Shanks came to the Golf House alone about 8 or 8:30 o'clock. She went up to see Mrs. O'Connell, wife of the proprietor, who was ill, and spent some time with her. She came down again about 9:30 and had her dinner, with which she drank two glasses of beer. Mr. O'Connell had told him not to serve her any liquor, but said she could have some with her dinner. She talked with Fannie O'Connell, the proprietor's sister, until the party of men came in.

"There were six or seven of them," he said, "and they sat down and ordered a round of drinks. The only one I knew was Thomas Totten. Mrs. Shanks went and sat down at their table, although she hadn't been invited. She sat between Lieut. McCarthy and Gallagher. Totten sat directly opposite her. Later Mr. O'Connell came in and sat at another table in a party of four."

Halle thought the party Mrs. Shanks had joined ordered three or four rounds of drinks, the last of which was about midnight. He served her with whisky. It was a half or three-quarters of an hour after the last round that she became ill. He saw her coming over from the table on the verge of collapse.

"I went over to the table," Halle continued, "and found the vermouth bottle there. There were twelve or fifteen glasses on the table, all of which were empty except two. One of these had only a little fluid in it and the other was half full. I picked up the glass that had been drunk out of and smelled it. It smelled the same as the stuff in this bottle here. I didn't smell of the other, but could see that it contained the same stuff, different in color from whisky or from vermouth. I didn't see the woman drink it, and I didn't see anybody bring up the bottle.

"Mr. O'Connell said: 'That woman is sick,' and Cribbens said: 'What's in that bottle, Charley?' I told Mr. O'Connell what I had discovered, and he told me to put the bottle away. I put it under the table in the pantry."

"What became of the two glasses?" asked Mr. Strong.

"D'Arcy Totten picked them up and chucked them out. An hour and a half or two hours later, when the ambulance doctor asked for the bottle from which the woman had drunk, O'Connell told me to bring the bottle and I did so."

On cross-examination by Mr. Levy, the waiter testified that Mrs. Shanks acted queerly early in the evening and seemed hysterical. She danced around and talked in a high voice and when she went up to see Mrs. O'Connell she took her shoes off. He also found her coming upstairs from the basement where the bottle was kept and where the bar is located. She asked him, he said, how she could get into the bar and he told her it was closed. The men concerned were not intoxicated, Halle said, but some of them showed the effects of liquor. He also testified that when Policeman Gillespie came in, long after the woman had become ill, Lieut. McCarthy told Gillespie he had not been present when the affair occurred.

John O'Connell, the proprietor, did not remember seeing Loos in the restaurant. He said the first time he ever saw the vermouth bottle was when somebody handed it to the policeman or to the ambulance doctor. His recollection appeared much confused. He never knew of any carbolic acid being kept in the house until he learned afterward that the carbolic acid had been obtained by James Shanley, one of his employes. He said Thomas Totten was at the other table talking to him and Dr. Dolan a short time before he saw Mrs. Shanks get up and collapse in a chair.

James Shanley told for the first time where the disinfectant came from. He said that during the street cleaning strike the garbage accumulated and he saw an employe of the park department using a disinfectant. He got some from him and put it in the vermouth bottle. In use it was diluted, but the stuff in the bottle was full strength. He saw the bottle on the window sill in the basement when he was sweeping out Saturday morning. He was not at the Golf House the night Mrs. Shanks died. He said that a week ago last Thursday Mrs. Shanks had come down into the barroom where there were about twenty men and that Mrs. O'Connell had put her out of the house.

Fannie O'Connell also testified briefly, but added nothing material. The men who are under arrest besides the two Tottens are Police Lieutenant McCarthy, Edward J. Gallagher, William Lappe, and Joseph Cribbens.

BLAZING WOMAN FIRES HOUSE

While Planning a Surprise Her Dress Ignites—Tenement in Panic.

Mrs. Adele Schier, a widow, living on the second floor of the double tenement at 138 and 140 Ludlow Street, planned to surprise her eighteen-year-old son, Charles, a salesman, with the gift of a custom-made suit of clothes, so yesterday she had David Steinfeld, a tailor, of 142 Ludlow Street, waiting in her apartment for her son's return from business to measure the boy for the new suit. The mother busied herself over the stove preparing dinner while she waited.

Suddenly her loose house dress caught fire as she leaned over the stove. Steinfeld tried to pull the blazing skirt off. His hands were burned, and, in a panic himself, he ran through the flat to the front room, Mrs. Schier, screaming for help, following him. Steinfeld raised a window, and the quick inrush of air fanned the flames in Mrs. Schier's skirt and the curtains caught fire. Steinfeld, in terror, jumped from the window.

He landed on the head of Policeman Johnson of the Eldridge Street Station, who was knocked down, but was unhurt. While neighbors carried the tailor into his home, where it was found that he had internal injuries, Johnson rang a fire alarm.

Patrol 7, in charge of Lieut. Bennett, was returning from a small fire on the roof of the People's Theatre in the Bowery, and was the first on the scene. Bennett, with Firemen Bowers and Cronan, ran to the Schier flat and broke in the door. Bowers found Mrs. Schier, unconscious and with her clothing burned from her body, lying in the hall. He carried her to the street and rolled her in a snow bank. Then an ambulance was called and Dr. Pofford took her to Gouverneur Hospital.

Mrs. Schier regained consciousness for a few moments after reaching the hospital. In the few moments, however, she recognized her son, who had returned home to find his flat destroyed and his mother in the hospital. Soon afterward she died.

WIFE BARRED FROM FUNERAL.

Son Keeps Her and His Sister from Services Over Body of T. A. Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Dec. 4.—Because she was not admitted to the house where the funeral of her husband, Theodore A. Ball, was being held, Mrs. Anna Ball created a scene yesterday at Mountain Side. The Balls, who have figured in the Court of Chancery in property litigation recently, separated two years ago.

Ball died suddenly from an attack of acute indigestion. Since the separation he had lived at the home of John Klopf, adjoining his nurseries, while Mrs. Ball lived here. Klopf surmised that if Mrs. Ball attended the services there would be trouble, and in anticipation of her coming stationed himself at the entrance to his front yard. Fifteen minutes before the time of the funeral Mrs. Ball, a daughter, and Frederick Taggart, a local lawyer, arrived. Mr. Taggart told Klopf they had come to attend the funeral. Klopf refused to admit them, and in the midst of the argument Harry Ball appeared and refused his mother and sister the privilege of attending the services. A floral wreath sent by the mother and daughter early in the day was permitted a place on the coffin. Mr. Taggart, after taking the names of witnesses to the incident, returned to town with the mother and daughter and the service was continued without interruption.

On Nov. 9 Vice Chancellor Stevens reserved decision in a suit brought by Ball to establish for himself a life interest in the nursery tract, which was in dispute, and which he deeded to his wife thirteen years ago. In the suit Mrs. Ball and her daughter Laura were arrayed against Mr. Ball, a son, Harry Ball, and Mrs. Ella Edwards, a second daughter.

Minzesheimer & Co. Make Settlement.

Charles Minzesheimer & Co., stockholders, of 24 Broad Street, have made a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash, and yesterday Judge Hand confirmed the composition. The total liabilities were $2,158,000, of which $964,233 were unsecured. Of the unsecured liabilities, claims to the amount of $306,915 were filed with the referee, and $657,318 were scheduled, but were not filed, as thirty-six creditors waived the deposit of the amount payable to them under the composition. Among these creditors was Charles Minzesheimer, $285,000. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the firm on Oct. 14, 1910. The partners were Arthur W., Joseph, Allan F. Cohn, Herbert A. Rosenfeld, and Frank D. Maguire.

REYBURN DISMISSES M'KAY.

Out of Office an Hour Before New Philadelphia Mayor Comes In.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Clinging to his office up to the last tick of the clock, Mayor Reyburn dismissed Harry A. MacKey, Director of the Department of Public Works to-day, just one hour and a half before Mr. MacKey would have been automatically ousted by the swearing in of Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg and the latter's cabinet.

"I found he was deceiving me in regard to the award of garbage contracts," said Mr. Reyburn, "and I got rid of him. He is not fit to hold public office, and I wanted the public to know it."

Mayor Blankenburg, patriarch in reform movements, took oath of office in the Common Council chamber on the fourth floor of the City Hall at noon. He is the first reformer elected to that office in thirty years.

The chamber, which was decorated with flowers and the National and city colors, was filled with members of both branches of Councils, with friends of the new Mayor, officers under the old and the new administrations, and men of prominence. Many women were present also, among them Mrs. Blankenburg.

In his inaugural address Mayor Blankenburg asked for the harmonious co-operation of city councils in carrying out a programme of development and construction for the city.

"We have pledged ourselves," he said, "to a constructive administration of public affairs, and have promised to remodel and rebuild, not alone for the present but for the future."

$500,000 FOR CHICAGO LOT.

Land in State Street Sells for $277 Square Foot—New Record Price.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The sale of a lot 20 by 90 feet in State Street to-day established a new high record price, $277.77 a square foot, for Chicago property; $25,000 a front foot also was a record high price. The lot was sold for $500,000 by the H. P. Stone estate, to Charles A. Stevens & Bros., retail drygoods merchants.

Charles A. Stevens & Bros. already held ninety-nine year leases on a 72-foot front lot adjoining the one purchased today. The lease of the northern 24 feet was given by Mrs. Julia I. Tourtellotte, last June, at an average annual rental of $30,000, a basis of 4 per cent. on $750,000, or $31,250 a front foot. Upon the property the firm will erect a modern twenty-one story building.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss
12:01—730 Mulberry St.; unknown	Trifling
1:39—7 and 9 Bond St.; J. Brusch	$5,000
5:05—3,147 Broadway; H. Hermann	None
8:05—459 West 31st St.; M. Delanhey	$50
9:45—Morton Bldg., 116 Nassau St.; A. Harris	$250
9:50—25 East 148th St.; Pornesco Nicoli	None
10:20—34 Rivington St.; H. Singer	$100
10:30—83 Washington St.; F. Laman	$15
11:20—211 Madison St.; C. Bell	$500
11:54—407-413 E. 91st St.; S. Orlack	Trifling
11:55—217 E. 98th St.; B. Zelld	$20
P. M.	
12:04—5 Delancey St.; S. Calabria	$200
12:22—1,340 Wilkins Av.; J. Shaifier	Trifling
1:45—932 E. 180th St.; Paul Goldstein	$100
1:50—252 E. 77th St.; Jennie Morris	$800
4:00—208 E. 81st St.; John Stolba	None
1:05—101 E. 110th St.; Henry Grossman	$4.50
4:50—199 Bowery; Hellstein & Thomashefsky	$10
5:15—138-140 Ludlow St.; Moses Glickman	$3,000
5:45—341 E. 49th St.; T. Donnelly	Trifling
6:35—457 4th Av.; Thomas Parlan	Trifling
6:40—21 to 25 Jane St.; P. E. Gueren Manufacturing Co.	$10,000
7:00—238 E. 116th St.; Leo Cohen	Trifling
7:45—124 E. 32d St.; William Lavery	Trifling
7:50—174 Chrystie St.; George Mandel	$25
8:25—36 1st St.; Max Green	Trifling
9:15—453 E. 117th St.; Anthony De Lucia	Trifling
10:15—112 E. 125th St.; Miner's Drug Store	Trifling
10:30—1,608 Broadway; Jeanette & Co.	$1,500
10:30—102 Mott St.; Salvatore Gallo	$100

FIRES IN BLIZZARD MENACE JERSEY CITY

New York and Hoboken Departments Called On for Aid Near End of a Trying Day.

TWO GENERAL ALARMS RUNG

One Man Lost, Two Hurt — United States Express Stables, Hundreds of Horses, and Box Factory Burned.

Four threatening fires in Jersey City in a period of ten hours kept the city in a ferment yesterday morning. Every fire apparatus in the city was called out for two of the fires, while the other two caused three and four alarms. One man is believed to have been burned, 375 horses were suffocated, two firemen and one policeman were seriously injured, and thousands were driven out of their homes into the raging blizzard. The total loss was about $500,000.

The first fire was in the stables of the United States Express Company, at Eighth and Henderson Streets. About 400 horses and 150 wagons were housed in the four-story brick building, which occupied an entire block. Fire was discovered at 2 A. M. on the third floor, where Frederick Ochre, a negro watchman, 60 years old, was in charge of a number of sick horses. Ochre was seen frantically stretching his arms from a third-story window shortly after the flames were first seen from the street, and is believed to have perished.

A falling wall struck Lieut. William Bergen of Engine Company 3 and John Kelly of Engine Company 10, in the back, injuring both seriously. They were removed to the St. Francis Hospital, and it was said there that they might die. A brick hurled from the raging pit of fire by the explosion of a boiler struck Policeman John Smith of the Third Precinct on the head, necessitating his removal to the hospital.

Bordering the stables on the adjoining streets were rows of tenements, and fully a dozen of these were razed to the ground before the firemen had the fire under control.

Called Next to Greenville.

While this fire was still raging flames in the Greenville section of Jersey City could be seen from the United States Express Company's stable fire. Fire destroyed a hotel at Oldberg Road and Davenport Avenue there, and owing to the slow progress that the firemen could make through the snow-bound roads more alarms than were probably necessary were sent out. But Fire Chief Conway was obviously taking no chances. This fire was extinguished and some of the engines returned to the first fire.

When masses of smoke were still rolling from the wrecked stables, covering the whole of lower Manhattan as well as the whole of Jersey City, an alarm was turned in shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning from Golden and Varick Streets, the centre of an industrial section of the city. Soon after another and another alarm sounded, and by 1 o'clock every engine excepting one which had taken a part in the first large fire, was forced through the deep snow and slush to a fire which was to equal for extent and stubbornness the fire of the express company's stables.

When word went the rounds that the James Leo Box Board Company, one of the largest box factories in the country, was on fire, there was consternation not only among the firemen, but among the people of the city. This box factory occupied an entire block. A part of the building was five stories high and the remainder three stories. Fire had started on the second floor in a storeroom, it was said, when James Leo, one of the proprietors, and his two sons, James, Jr., and Steven, as well as 200 girls and 100 men employes were in the factory. No one had seen a fire kindled, and no one could give any explanation of the cause. Within a few moments the light, combustible material on the floor of the working room on the second floor was in flames. Mr. Leo and his two sons had only time to give the alarm and oversee the exit of the employes when they had to flee for their lives. All the employes had previously practiced the fire drill, and they filled out of the six exits leading to the street in good order. The six fire escapes on the factory building were not even made use of. One girl fainted for fright when she had safely made her exit.

At first the fire was confined to the five-story division of the factory. Then the wind swerved to the south and the flames leaped over Golden Street in the direction of Grand Street and Morris Canal. Across the street were the James F. Stewart Company lumber and coal yards, which the spreading flames devoured. Next, the fire spread to the shop of J. Muldoon, wagon and truck manufacturer, at 362 Grand Street. By the irony of fate a wagon belonging to the United States Express Company which had escaped the first big fire by virtue of having been stored in the Muldoon shop for repairs, was destroyed.

Aid from Outside Cities.

Chief Conway, fearing that the fire might eat its way over to a row of tenements in Grand Street and into the freight yards of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, used dynamite to tear down the walls of the paper-box factory. Eight charges were exploded, and at each charge a wall fell. Fire apparatus from Hoboken arrived and for a time it was considered necessary to also call in the New York department.

The damage at this fire was estimated at $200,000 for the box factory alone. In addition several thousand tenants in Bright Street and Varick Street suffered losses from water and smoke. Several tenements in Monmouth Street were totally destroyed. The box factory, excepting the extreme western wing, was completely destroyed.

Mrs. Isabelle McMullen, wife of Alderman Charles J. McMullen of 837 Montgomery Street, was arrested while watching a fire and charged with assault and battery on complaint of Mounted Policeman Edward Beakes. He said that when he ordered Mrs. McMullen and others back from the fire lines she struck him with her fist in the face.

Mrs. McMullen admits the blow, and says she did it because the policeman was using improper language.

COLUMBUS BANK SUSPENDS.

Failure of the Union National Involves Loss of Possibly $860,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 4.—The Union National Bank posted to-day a notice of suspension, by a resolution of the Board of Directors. The bank is now in the hands of the Controller of the Currency. The Directors expressed the hope that the depositors might be paid in full. The loss may exceed $800,000

The capital stock was $750,000, the surplus $100,000, and it is estimated that the deposits approximated $2,000,000. W. S. Courtwright was President of the bank. E. K. Stewart, General Manager of the Columbus Railway and Light Company, for whose affairs a receiver was recently appointed, was First Vice President; Felix A. Jacobs, Second Vice President, and Edgar J. Vaughan, cashier. The last statement of the bank's condition, Sept. 6, showed resources aggregating $3,600,300.

FOR ROBBING ASTOR AUTO.

Col. Astor May Ask Court to Suspend Sentence.

Frank Hagan and Hugh Zeller, both of 323 East Twenty-third Street, pleaded guilty yesterday before Magistrate House, in the Yorkville Court, to having stolen a robe worth $20 from the automobile of John Jacob Astor. Both were held in $300 bail for trial in Special Sessions.

Elmer Dean Coulter, a lawyer, appeared in court for Mr. Astor and said that he would like to have sentence suspended on the two young men. He was informed that the case would have to go to Special Sessions and that there the Justices might accede to Mr. Astor's wishes.

The two young men took the robe, it is said, from the machine Sunday night in front of the Astor residence at 840 Fifth Avenue. Joseph Cohen, a messenger boy, followed them until he met a policeman when he caused their arrest. The complainant in the case was Alfred Watson, who said he was a valet to Mr. Astor.

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Try
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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-MORROW EVG. at 7:45—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski, Matzenauer; MM. Jadlowker, Weil, Witherspoon, Hinshaw. Conductor, Hertz.
THURS. EVG., at 8—LA GIOCONDA. Mmes. Destinn, Orridge, Wickham; MM. Caruso, Amato, de Segurola, Audisio. Cond., Toscanini.
FRI. EVG., at 8:15—MADAMA BUTTERFLY. Mmes. Farrar, Fornia; MM. Martin, Scotti, Bada, Audisio, Begue. Cond., Toscanini.
SAT. MAT., at 1:45—TRISTAN und ISOLDE. Mmes. Fremstad, Matzenauer; MM. Burrian, Weil, Griswold, Hinshaw, Murphy. Cond., Toscanini.
NEXT WEEK: MON. EVG., at 8:15—TOSCA. Mme. Farrar; MM. Martin, Scotti, Rossi, Pini-Coral, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
WED. EVG. at 8:15—GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST. Mme. Destinn; MM. Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Didur, Reiss, Segurola. Conductor, Toscanini.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SAT. EVG., DEC. 9, at 8—Double Bill. HAENSEL und GRETEL. Mmes. Alten, Mattfeld, Wickham. MM. Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hertz. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Gadski, Maubourg; MM. Jadlowker, Gilly. Cond., Sturani.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
THE CENTURY THEATRE.
Next Friday Aft., Dec. 8th, at 3:10.
RACHMANINOFF SYMPHONY NO. 2;
Overture, Benvenuto Cellini, Berlioz. With explanatory remarks by Mr. Damrosch.
Seats 50c. to $1, at Box Offices 1 W. 34th St.
Next Sunday Aft., Dec. 10, at 3.
ELGAR'S NEW SYMPHONY
(First Time in New York.)
Seats 50c to $2, at Box Office & 1 W. 34.

Two Carnegie Hall Subscription Concerts
MacDowell Chorus Kurt Schindler, Conductor.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF N. Y.
with distinguished Soloists.
Monday Eve., Dec. 11—Liszt, "St. Elizabeth."
Mon. Eve., Feb. 12—Debussy, "St. Sebastien."
75 Cents to $2.50. Subscriptions $1.50 to $5.
Management LOUDON CHARLTON.

CARNEGIE HALL, THIS AFTERNOON AT 3.
SONG RECITAL
by
ALDA
Mme. FRANCES
75c. to $2. Knabe Piano. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

AUCTION SALES.
ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, Dec. 6th, 1911,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
8 shs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
14 shs. Firth Sterling Steel Co.
$1,500 Merchants' Heat, Light & Power Co. of Canton, Ohio, bonds.
10 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
30 shs. First National Bank of Jamaica.
15 shs. Apollinaris Agency Co.
30 shs. American Type Founders Co. pfd.
15 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
$6,000 United States Motor Co. 6 p. c. Serial Convt. Bds.
200 shs. Iowa Central Rwy. Co. pfd.
17 shs. Hanover National Bank.
10 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
10 shs. Rockland County Trust Co., Nyack N. Y.
$5,500 ctfs. for organization expenses of the State Savings Bank, City of N. Y.
100 shs. United States Motor Co. com.
Subscription of Louis Nixon to 100 shs. Muldoon Underwear Co. pfd., 10% paid.
Subscription agreement of Emlen T. Littell to 110 shs. Muldoon Underwear Co. pfd., 10% paid.
Subscription of Hamilton Fish Benjamin to 110 shs. Muldoon Underwear Co. pfd., 10% paid.

Paris Collection Henri Haro
M. Lair-Dubreuil, auctioneer, 6 rue Favart, Paris, assisted by M. Jules Feral, expert, 7 rue St. Georges, will sell by public auction, after the death of M. Henri Paro at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, rooms Nos. 9, 10 and 11, on Tuesday, 12th, and Wednesday, 13th, December, 1911, at 2 P. M., OLD PAINTINGS OF THE PRIMITIVE AND RENAISSANCE SCHOOLS, as also of the Flemish, French, Dutch and Italian schools of the XVII. and XVIII. Centuries. Modern Paintings. On view December 10th and 11th.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Chas Shongood's Auction Rooms,
113 Leonard St.,
To-day, Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 10:30 A. M.
By public auction,
95 shares Nightingale Whistle Mfg. Co.
All George Stoddard's rights in the Nightingale Whistle.

JOSEPH SHONGOOD'S SONS
Julius Shongood, Auctioneer,
SALESROOM, 94 BOWERY,
Sale Tuesday, Dec. 5, 10 A. M. sharp, a fine lot of FURS, by order of the Provident Loan Society Co. of N. Y.

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Gifts for Men

In our Men's Furnishing Department there will be found many suggestions, a few of which follow:

Imported Knitted Silk Reefers in Black, Pearl and White, $4.50 to 12.50 each.

Scotch Wool and Angora Jackets, $7.50 to 18.50 each.

Dressing Gowns, Vicuna Wool, Camel Hair and All Silk, $15.00 to 40.00.

Bath Robes, French Terry Cloth and Washable Blankets, $5.00 to 21.00.

Smoking Jackets of double faced Cloths and Black Velvets, $5.00 to 18.00.

Novelty Silk and All Silk Pajamas, $4.50 to 16.50 pair.

Gloves for Street, Dress and Automobile Wear, $1.50 to 6.50 a pair.

Silk Half Hose in Black and Colors, at 50c, $1.00, 1.50 up to 6.50 pair.

Dress and Tuxedo Waistcoats, $3.50 to 15.00.

Neckwear. The assortment of Silk and Knitted Neckwear in fancy effects and plain colors is very complete. Prices 50c to $4.00.

In our Handkerchief Department we show a splendid assortment of Pure Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs for Men. Especially attractive are those with Initials, which may be had in either Old English, Script or Block. Prices 25c to $1.00 each.

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6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8.
Series of Earth Embracing Spectacles.
AROUND THE WORLD
DALY'S B'way & 30th St. To-night at 8:15
$1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
MARGARET ILLINGTON In a New Play, "KINDLING."
BROADWAY B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-morrow 2:15.
LEW FIELDS Presents THE NEVER HOMES
MANHATTAN OP. HO. 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 25c.-50c.
Viennese Operetta THE KISS WALTZ
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Beginning THURSDAY EVENING 8:15
The Reigning London Musical Play, PEGGY Seats on Sale.
LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
THE MERRY FRANCO-SCOTTISH OPERETTA.
LITTLE BOY BLUE
"BOY BLUE IS LITHE."—American.
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"A real musical comedy novelty."—Press.
"From present appearances it would seem as though 'Little Boy Blue' is about as close to a children's Xmas play as this old town is going to contain this year."—Eve. Sun.
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GEO. M. Cohan Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. To-m'w & Sat.
4th Month of Record Breaking Engagement of his own Company in
COHAN
The Little Millionaire.
THE BEST MUSICAL FARCE ON EARTH.
ASTOR B'way, 45th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. To-morrow Mat. 50c.-$1.50.
The laughter rolls to the old ridge poles.
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In that glittering musical gem. THE RED WIDOW
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Evs. 8 Sharp. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2 Sharp.
THE 8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD.
THE GARDEN OF ALLAH
Prices 50c. to $2.50. Seats on sale to Jan. 31.
WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
GEORGE ARLISS in DISRAELI
WALLACK'S THEATRE—BENEFIT
In Aid of the N. Y. Anti-Vivisection Society, FRIDAY, DEC. 8, AT 2.
The Following Stars Will Appear:

Lewis Waller	Beatrice Herford
Clifton Crawford	Helen Ware
Thos. A. Wise	Geo. M. Cohan
Raymond Hitchcock	Ina Claire
Lawrence Rae	George Arliss
Hudson Maxim	

SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

KINEMACOLOR
Thea. 40th, n'r B'way. Daily, 2:30-8:30.
Coronation HORSE SHOW
(By Popular Demand)
NATURE'S WONDERS Resuming Thurs.
CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Dec. 19, at 3.
LUDWIG
WULLNER
Only New York Song Recital This Season.
Seats 75c. to $2, at Box Off., Dec. 11. Now by mail from Mgr. M. H. Hanson, 137 Fifth Ave.
Carnegie Hall, Friday Aft., Dec. 8, at 2:30.
LEONARD BORWICK
English Pianist. First Appearance.
Tickets, 75c. to $1.50, on Sale at Hall.
Mgt. Quinlan Musical Agency. Steinway Piano.

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Unique Program. Pop. Prices. Mgt. Quinlan Agency
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OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 708 Stuyve. Mat. To-day. SEATS, 25c. HONEYMOON GIRLS. Home of High-Class Burlesque. —THE— Amateur Night Every Thurs.
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MURRAY HILL Mat. To-day. Smoking. Evs. 8:15. BON TON BURLESQUERS.
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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15 TO-NIGHT at 8:15. First Time. 1st Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Nazimova in the new comedy The Marionettes
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. First Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE In A. E.W. MASON'S 4-act play. The Witness For the Defence
GARRICK 35 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. TO-MORROW MATINEE, 50c. to $1.50. "DELIGHTFUL, WHOLESOME."—HERALD. Wm. H. Crane in a new Comedy by Martha Morton. THE SENATOR KEEPS HOUSE
GAIETY 46th St., B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON in a comedy by Charles Nirdlinger. THE FIRST LADY IN THE LAND
FULTON 46th St., just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. William Collier in TAKE MY ADVICE.
PARK 59th Street, B'way, Columbus Circle. Eve., 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10. To-morrow Matinee Best Seats 50c. to $1.50. The Quaker Girl With CLIFTON CRAWFORD.
HUDSON 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. at 2:20. "One of the best plays ever written."—Times. HELEN WARE in a new drama. THE PRICE
HARRIS West 42d St. Evs., 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. ROSE STAHL in Chas. Klein's Latest Success. MAGGIE PEPPER
Knickerbocker B'way, 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. DONALD BRIAN in the musical comedy THE SIREN SAT., DEC. 16—FAREWELL NIGHT.
CRITERION Broadway, 44th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. "That great big human and humorous play." PASSERS-BY
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe, LAST WEEK THE PINK LADY
LIBERTY W. 42d St. near B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow 50c to $1.50. DUSTIN & WILLIAM FARNUM in a new American play by Edward Peple. THE LITTLEST REBEL
NEW YORK B'way-45th St. Orch. 8 sharp